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THE McGILL NEWS

AUTUMN
1940



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In This Issue:

"ESCAPE FROM FRANCE"

SEP 18 1940

by JAMES P. MANION

Volume 22

Number 1



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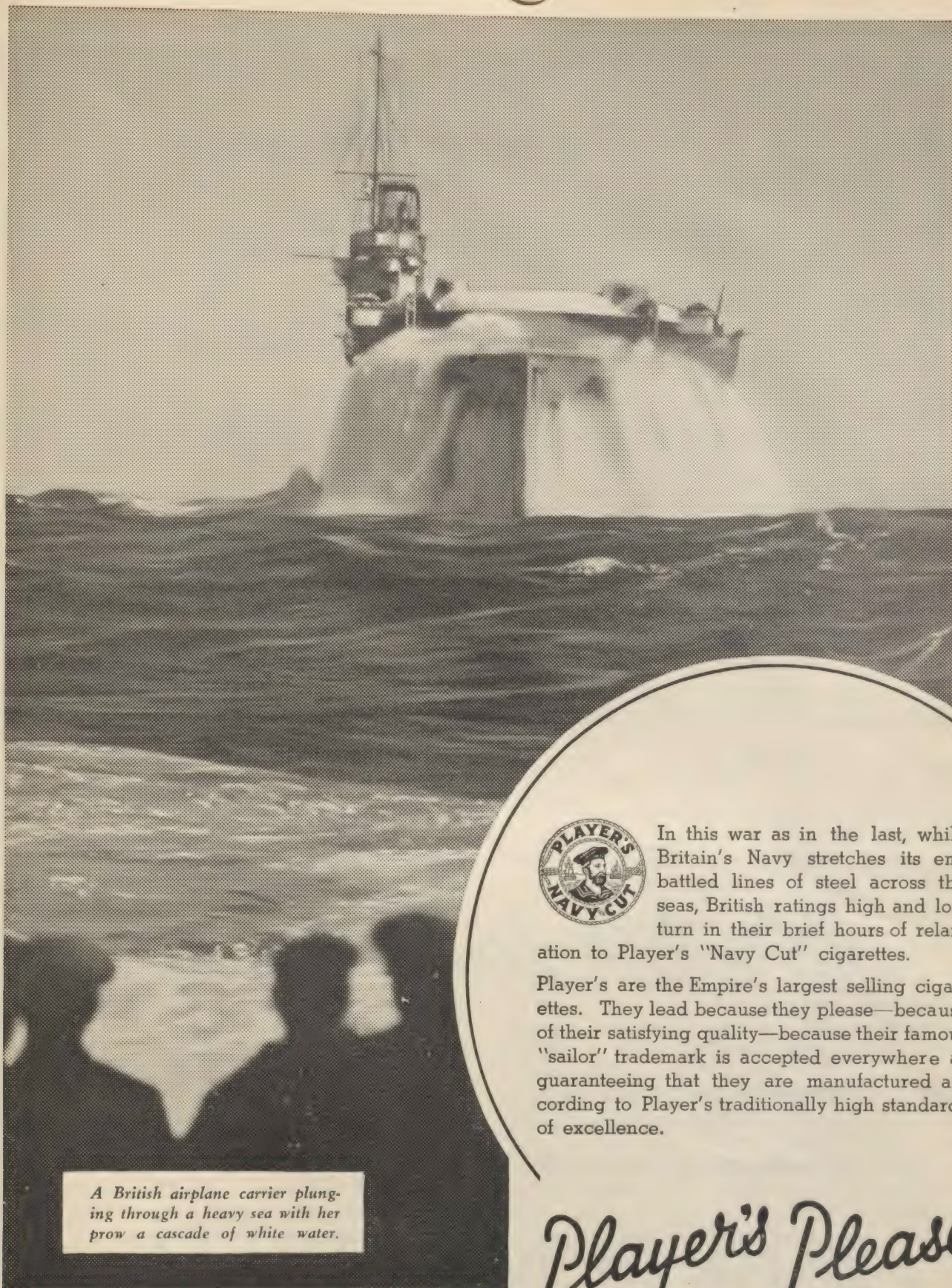
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Escape from France

By
JAMES P. MANION

PARIS in the springtime this year was a Paris of beautiful verdure quickly developed by a long period of radiant sunshine. In former years it had been our pleasure to take advantage of such weather for picnics and week-end trips to the seashore. But in war-torn France, it just wasn't proper to go out in the country for pleasure, using up valuable gasoline and looking suspiciously unconcerned about the fate of a well-liked country.

So we stayed in town, everyone champing at the bit about wasting the opportunities of this soft and tender spring. The long-drawn-out expectancy of disaster, the false alarms, the recurring crises, combined, not to make us jittery, but to make us, sheep-like, look for company and distraction. The movie-houses and restaurants of a Paris without tourists had never been so crowded as during those days of waiting. The blackout and the eleven o'clock curfew combined to encourage the simple pleasures of the palate, pleasures which left people free to return to their homes by ten o'clock.

When the blow struck at Holland and Belgium on May 10 it was in a sense a deliverance, since anticipation now gave place to a calm acceptance and a feeling that we ourselves were directly involved in the issue. There was greater intensity, a febrility which demanded action and work and sacrifice. I have never seen, for instance, such genuine mass solicitude as was shown for the Belgian refugees. Everyone worked or tried to work, at any hour and in any way.

Every morning for a week, we had our five or six o'clock air-raid, and from that moment on the day's life began. We would listen to the news, and get together by eight o'clock for "inside" information. By that time everyone would be either at our office or at the Canadian Legation, discussing the news, the latest air-raid, what each had seen and heard.

We laid plans with our staff, prepared necessary documents for evacuation, burned others, saw the dozens of callers that every crisis brings, had dinner, and came back till nine or ten in the evening. I had arranged with my staff that they should at all times have a suitcase ready; that they should telephone me at eight o'clock every morning for possible instructions, and that they should again do so at ten p.m.

I kept in close touch with our Military Attaché, General L. R. LaFleche, who was doing invaluable

JAMES P. MANION, B.Com. '29, has been a member of Canada's Commercial Intelligence Service for nine years. He first served as Assistant Trade Commissioner at Tokio, but during the six-year period which ended with the German occupation of France last June he was stationed at the Canadian Legation in Paris as Commercial Attaché. Mr. Manion is now Canadian Trade Commissioner in New York.

service, and with the American Military Attachés, for I knew the news to be much worse than was generally acknowledged. I advised my friends to leave, and sent away my child. My wife refused to leave me until the last moment.

Finally, on May 16, the Germans broke through at Sedan, and 300 tanks, French-built for the Polish army, raced down to within sixty miles of Paris before they were recognized and stopped.

The Germans reached the coast, the evacuation of Dunkerque was completed on the 3rd of June, and everyone thought that there would be a breathing space of at least a week while the Germans regrouped their forces. But two days later they started plunging through the Somme defences, at Abbeville, Amiens and Soissons. They reached the Seine; they crossed the Seine; they reached Rheims; they crossed the Marne; to all intents and purposes Paris was surrounded by Saturday, June 8, since the line of rivers which might have provided defence had already been pierced. On that day, Germans were at Conflans and Pontoise, twelve miles from Paris. I had eye-witness accounts from friends, of French troops, completely disorganized, fleeing south.

The great exodus of those who still remained in Paris started on that day. Far into the night of Saturday, I kept in touch with my staff and told Canadian friends to leave while rail transport was still available. I finally convinced my wife to leave on the Sunday morning train, by telling her that she would be a hindrance if she remained.

Up to this time I had no automobile, and the only available one belonged to a member of my staff. But in addition to seven people, we had to look after personal luggage and office equipment. Fortunately, I was able on that day to borrow a car which someone wanted driven down, and this eased our problem considerably.

All that day trucks could be seen before the different government offices, carting documents away; farm wagons, laden with household goods, were crossing Paris in streams; people on foot, laden with blankets, shoes, a little food, wearily trudged southwards. Many of those with cars had already left; but the jalopies were wheezing through, ready to collapse under their desperate and almost despairing cargoes at any moment. The bicycles were leaving too, with what few goods their owners could carry away.

It had a nightmare quality. We had seen all this before. We had seen the Belgians, foot-sore, hungry, injured, sleeping in court-yards, lying exhausted in parks or merely on the sidewalks, looking for shoes,

trying to get clothing and food. This, one felt, was the real war that the civilian so often lost.

So far we had had no bombardments since the massive raid of June 3, when 220 German planes roared overhead, hundreds of anti-aircraft guns spattered, bombs thudded with deep, full-throated resonance, and high-pitched pursuit planes scudded to and fro. I was standing in the middle of the city during that noon-time raid, and it was not until much later that I learned our apartment had been in the midst of the bombing. We were living between two armaments factories about two miles apart. That evening I counted thirteen bomb craters, and estimated that forty had fallen within a quarter of a mile of our flat. The closest bomb, fifty yards away, had not exploded, so that our furniture and windows were intact. But we were doubtful about the bomb itself for the next day or so.

Such bombings were not repeated in Paris. This in itself was a bad sign, since it suggested that the Germans were confident of winning the capital.

On Monday, June 10, the city was calmer than it had been over the week-end. So many people had already left that traffic was subdued, pedestrians few and far between. We found that the government had left that morning for Tours, and that we were expected to follow them. Having made last-minute preparations, drawn funds from the banks, which were closing that day, and having turned over our interests to the American Embassy, we were ready for the road. Four of my staff left at four p.m.; I left with two others at seven p.m. Personal luggage was reduced to a minimum, and we simply turned the key in apartments, leaving behind furniture, clothing and memories.

I had found it impossible to obtain a safe-conduct that day from French authorities. I, therefore, made up a most imposing-looking document, bearing seals, photographs, and much official verbiage, and, having obtained a hasty signature and stamp from a French General of my acquaintance, this document proved of very great assistance, and won me a great many salutes from sentinels on the way, for we were incessantly stopped for an examination of our papers.

We came across soldiers hunting in the woods on either side of the road for parachutists who had just come down. We had to travel without lights of any kind, with areoplanes continually droning overhead. At ten o'clock a sentry told us that Italy had just declared war—*les cochons!* At midnight I stopped the car in an open prairie to avoid getting mixed up in an air-raid alarm which I could hear in the village ahead. But when I began to see blue flares going up from the fields on either side of the road, and remembered that parachutists sometimes shot passengers of isolated cars to obtain automobiles and identification papers, I decided it was time to go on, even though I had a huge old-fashioned revolver across my knees.

We finally arrived in Tours about seven o'clock the following morning, and immediately started setting up a temporary office and quarters for the staff in the house of my father-in-law. Other quarters would have been impossible to obtain, since there were well over 300,000 people in a city normally inhabited by 140,000.

We had had every reason to believe that the government might remain in Tours for quite a while. But at 5.30 a.m. on the 14th, they fled to Bordeaux, all foreign representatives being told to do likewise before 10.30 a.m., as the bridges might be blown up at any time thereafter.

My daughter was about thirty miles north, in the home of my wife's aunt, whose house had been requisitioned for the use of the British Embassy. When I got there, the Embassy had already left, so I packed the baby up as fast as I could. Although I was unable to get back to Tours before one o'clock, the bridges were still intact.

My transport problem was now complicated by the fact that one of my staff, with his car, had attempted to return to Paris and had not yet turned up in Tours. I now had only one small automobile to carry six people, luggage and office equipment. Although everyone else had already left for Bordeaux, I decided to wait over until the following day, hoping that the second car would turn up. That evening we saw a most impressive bombardment, when twenty-four Stukas dove down on the airport a mile away, and then came immediately overhead to circle for height in the midst of intense anti-aircraft fire. We looked at this from the attic window, and could hear the shrapnel of the anti-aircraft shells rattling on the roof like rain.

The following morning at nine o'clock, I took my wife and baby and secretary down about sixty miles south of Tours. Having safely left them in a barn with a goat and a few chickens, I returned to Tours about three p.m. There I picked up the rest of my party and a new load of luggage, and started back south. After passing by to make sure that the women were provided for, we drove on for the rest of the night, arriving at our headquarters, twenty miles beyond Bordeaux, about eight o'clock next morning. Told that the government was thinking of capitulating at almost any moment, and that we as British subjects would have to be evacuated immediately, I made a quick turn-around to pick up the rest of the party. Being practically alone on the road northwards, I made quick time despite massive movements southwards of military convoys and aviation ground crews. I finally brought the rest of the party safely through Bordeaux at one o'clock, Monday morning, June 17, after forty hours of continuous driving. There were no incidents on the road, except for many low-flying

(Continued on Page 56)



The Institute of Parasitology, Macdonald College.

The Institute of Parasitology

By
THOMAS W. M. CAMERON

PARASITES are ubiquitous. They have been known since man first studied medicine and in the very early days of civilization many diseases were laid to their door. However, little was done in the matter till about fifty years ago when Sir Patrick Manson initiated the work which has revolutionized health conditions in the tropics. His work and that of his school emphasized the fact that the main diseases of warm climates were caused or were carried by parasitic animals, and the research on the life cycles, bionomics, pathology and control of these organisms has produced the most fruitful results. It has, however, tended to emphasize the tropical aspects of parasitology at the expense of the temperate and McGill University is unique among the universities of the Empire in having an Institute of Parasitology which is not also part of a school of tropical medicine.

The idea for an Institute of Parasitology in McGill University was first conceived by Sir William Osler as long ago as 1907. Sir William had been interested in parasites from early manhood and he had published several very important papers on the subject. As

Harvey Cushing said in a letter to Dr. J. L. Todd, "If such a position could have been made for him when he was a young man on his return from abroad, he would have jumped at it and it probably would have quite changed the course of his medical life." As it was, he chose clinical medicine and become the greatest physician of his time. In February, 1907, he wrote from Oxford to Dr. J. W. Robertson, Principal of the newly-founded Macdonald College, as follows:

"When in Montreal a few weeks ago, I had a chat with Sir William (Macdonald) and Mr. Peterson on the possibility of organizing, in connection with the Agricultural College, an extensive Department of Medical Zoology, in which the whole subject of parasitism should be considered. Sir William was anxious that I should see you, but I had only part of two days in Montreal. I promised him to get a scheme from Stiles of Washington, who is certainly the leading expert on parasites in the English-speaking world. The department could be made a most important one and it has such close affiliations with disease that the same man could very well lecture on parasites in the medical school. There would be no lack of candidates for such a place, and there are one or two very good men available, particularly Todd who has done so much good work on the ticks. I should not be surprised, however,

THOMAS W. M. CAMERON, T.D., M.A., B.Sc. (Vet. Sc.), Ph.D., D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.C., is Professor of Parasitology and Director, Institute of Parasitology, Macdonald College, McGill University.

if such a position were thrown open, that Stiles himself might be a candidate. I have asked him to prepare a memorandum which I will forward to you."

Stiles, as it happened, was unable for health reasons to leave the south but he prepared the memorandum for which Osler asked. It is a remarkable document in which he commences by stating that there are "strong indications that the chief reason we know of so little applied parasitology in colder climates is that the north has paid so little attention to it." However, he continues to show that he, himself, was acutely aware of many of these problems and his outline of what should be done and how it should be done, is an extremely accurate forecast of conditions twenty-five years later. Sir William's Department of Medical Zoology did not immediately materialize, but Dr. Todd was appointed Associate Professor of Parasitology at McGill and during his tenure of office made many important advances in parasitology both in Canada and abroad; part of this work was carried out at Macdonald College.

In 1930, Dean G. H. S. Barton, now Deputy Minister of Agriculture, appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. W. H. Brittain to study the question of animal parasites. Considerable preliminary work was done by the committee and one of the results of its activities was the creating, in 1932, of the Institute of Parasitology.

The building was erected out of monies received from the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the equipment and salaries of the staff were provided jointly by the Empire Marketing Board and the National Research Council of Canada, of which Dr. H. M. Tory was then President. Unfortunately, the Marketing Board went out of existence, and the Institute is now operated by McGill University in collaboration with the National Research Council and the Dominion Department of Agriculture.



The first colony of Golden Hamsters in North America was established at the Institute in 1938. These little animals are of a golden brown colour with white underparts.

The Director of the Institute is also Professor of Parasitology in the University and as such conducts undergraduate classes in medicine, zoology and agriculture and post-graduate classes leading to the degrees of M.Sc. and Ph.D. The major part of the work, however, is research and it was primarily for this purpose the Institute was established, equipped and staffed.

It occupies a separate three-floor building on the Macdonald College campus with library, laboratories and animal accommodation. The library, though small, is very complete so far as modern parasitological literature is concerned. The laboratories are fully equipped for their purpose and include provision for all the various types of work which are called for in research, including all forms of photography, drawing room, section cutting room, aquarium, post-mortem room, constant temperature room and so on. The Institute does all its own photography and has just completed a motion picture (with the help of Dr. Todd and Miss Peggy Johannsen) on lice and their control, for the use of the Army.

In 1907 Dr. Stiles wrote in his memorandum, "If it is decided to establish a Department of Parasitology, it would be best to form it on broad lines so that investigations might be made into the zoo-parasitic diseases of fish, of domesticated and wild animals, and of man. To limit the work to any one of these fields would seem to be a mistake."

With no knowledge of Dr. Stiles' memorandum, the Associate Committee on Parasitology took exactly the same viewpoint and the research programme was planned on broad lines.

The foundation of any research plan must be an accurate knowledge of the problems which require solution and the first step was the inauguration of a long-term survey of the internal parasites of animals in Canada. Attention was given particularly to those species infecting man and domestic, economic and sport animals, but no host was neglected. This survey is still in progress and it will take many years to complete. It is the first of its kind to be attempted in any country and it has had the enthusiastic co-operation of many persons and organizations in every part of the Dominion. Many federal and provincial government departments have assisted and are assisting, including various branches of the Departments of Agriculture, the National Parks Bureau of the Department of Mines and Resources, the Department of Indian Affairs, the Administration of the Northwest Territories, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Fisheries Research Board of Canada and the Provincial (Quebec) Fish and Game Departments. Two members of the Institute staff (Flight Lieutenant Ivan W. Parnell, R.A.F., and the late Lieutenant L. L. Lyster) have gone north in the R.M.S. *Nascopie* as members of the Government party under Major



Editorial Associates photo

Left, Dr. H. Bruce Collier, Institute biochemist, in the laboratory; right, Dr. W. E. Swales at work on an apparatus designed and built by Dr. D. K. Froman and himself to determine the thermal death point of micro-organisms.

D. L. McKeand, to collect material from the eastern Arctic. Numerous commercial organizations such as the Hudson's Bay Company, various pulp and paper companies, mining corporations, and fish and game clubs have also lent their aid, as have many private individuals, including naturalists, doctors, veterinarians and livestock men.

As parasites know no national boundaries the closest contact has been maintained with the Bureau of Animal Industry, the National Institute of Hygiene and numerous parasitologists in the United States. So close has been the liaison that the Director represents both countries on the International Committee for the Control of Parasitic Diseases, while he is Chairman of the U.S. Live Stock Association Parasitology Committee.

As a direct result of this survey, a wealth of problems has been discovered in the Dominion. Many of these have already been investigated; very many more are still unsolved. Some are concerned with fundamental underlying principles, others are economic problems directly affecting the health of man and beast, of fur and game animals and of economically important fish. Space does not permit of a complete review and only some of the more interesting can be indicated.

The large American Liver Fluke was investigated by Dr. W. E. Swales, its life history and bionomics elucidated, and its comparative pathology in ruminants studied. A related but much smaller species, infecting man and carnivores from Quebec to Saskatchewan, has also been investigated in the Institute and shown to be transmitted only by the fish called the "White Sucker." Even smaller species have been shown to cause "Black Spot" in various species of fish and to be transmissible to a wide variety of fish-eating birds and mammals (including, in some cases at least, human beings). All of these fish-carried forms are easily destroyed by cooking, of course, and well-cooked fish is safe food for any host. To assist in this work a constant temperature series of aquaria has been developed at the Institute. Swimmers' Itch is another problem which has received attention from Drs. Swales and L. Johnson. This condition is produced in bathers by the young stages of various blood-flukes in wild animals. These develop in certain water snails and return to their host by penetrating its skin. Although they cannot develop in man, they frequently penetrate the human skin and produce a severe, though temporary, irritation.

While comparatively little work has yet been carried out on tapeworms, the survey has shown that the

fish-carried species of man, dogs, foxes and bears, is widespread, occurring from Quebec to British Columbia and down the Mackenzie watershed to Great Slave Lake.

Roundworms have, however, been the most important problems requiring attention, especially in man and farm animals. The survey has shown that certain roundworms—notably pinworms—are very common in human beings and Dr. M. J. Miller is at present investigating locally the incidence and methods of treatment. The trichina worm is not uncommon in man in Canada, being conveyed to him by improperly-cooked pork. A survey of pigs has shown that, in eastern Canada at least, about 0.5 per cent. are infected (an incidence about one-quarter of that recorded from the United States). This low incidence is probably associated with the Canadian law that raw garbage shall not be fed to pigs; there is no such law in the United States and it is generally accepted that raw meat garbage is the main source of infection of pigs and so ultimately of man.

The main roundworm problems are found in farm animals, however, and Dr. Swales has recently completed a very thorough survey of the various forms infecting sheep. He notes that the small sheep population in the east is probably due to the high incidence of several of these pathogens and has evolved an "explosive" pill which quickly disintegrates in the stomach and has an efficiency of almost 100 per cent. against most of the important species. This pill is at present being tested on a large experimental field scale and, if it proves as successful in practice as it has in the laboratory, it will be made available commercially to farmers.

Pigs are quite heavily infected with large roundworms, the same species as occurs in man, and Dr. L. Choquette has under investigation the question of how they affect the growth and nutrition of bacon pigs.

Both these projects have a very definite bearing on wool and food production in Canada, a problem which the war has greatly intensified. Of less immediate practical importance but of very great scientific value is a project of manure control which was conducted by Dr. I. W. Parnell. The eggs of all important roundworms of livestock in Canada are passed to the exterior in the manure and if they can be destroyed there before they are spread, the re-infection could be avoided. The easiest and most obvious way to destroy them is by the addition of chemicals, which, however, must not reduce the manurial value and must not be poisonous to stock or plants. Dr. Parnell has tested an enormous number of substances with very surprising results; some least expected are excellent, while others—lethal to many forms of animals—have no effect at all. The most lethal of all is chloropicrin, a tear-gas employed in warfare; infinitesimal amounts

of this substance destroy all the young worms in a manure pile almost immediately.

While considerable progress has been made in the studies on what happens to parasites when outside of the body, little has been made on their life within the body. Last year, with the assistance of the National Research Council and the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Dr. H. Bruce Collier joined the Institute staff as a biochemist, for the specific purpose of investigating these problems and studying the excretions, secretions and food stuffs of parasites. His first work has been concerned with the digestive tract of their hosts and this has involved intensive work into the intricate questions of enzymes and anti-enzymes. This work also is of a fundamental nature, but until it has been carried out, treatment will remain empirical, causal pathology partly speculative and *in vitro* culture of worms impossible.

Among the ancillary activities of the Institute was the introduction of the first colony of Golden Hamsters into North America—a colony which has been successfully maintained since 1938 and sub-colonies of which have been established in other parts of the country and in the United States. This little animal resembles a small guinea-pig and its freedom from natural parasites and diseases, the pureness of its descent and the ease with which it can be maintained, promise to make it an invaluable assistant in numerous branches of medical science.

A minor research on the part of the Institute was a survey of the internal parasites of animals indigenous to the British West Indies. This produced a collection of exotic species of great interest and considerably enriched its already important collection. Among others, a little round worm called, *Strongyloides*, was found in the Golden Rumped Agouti (a large relative of the guinea-pig) which Dr. H. J. Griffiths found could infect guinea-pigs, and Dr. Miller found could infect hamsters. Very close relations of this parasite occur in man and domestic animals, but they are very specific in their host requirements and the discovery of this strain proved invaluable in making a detailed laboratory study of its bionomics and life-cycle.

The first members of the staff joined the Institute at the end of 1932. In the seven and a half years which have elapsed some 130 papers have been published. Numerous important problems have been investigated and solved, problems not only important to Canada, but important to all temperate parts of the Empire. This has been due to the hard work and enthusiasm of the members of the staff and the assistance and encouragement of the co-operating bodies which manage the Institute—the National Research Council, the University and the Dominion Department of Agriculture. I am glad to acknowledge the debt the Institute owes to all of them.

Poor but Good Students

By
T. H. MATTHEWS

IN THE Spring, 1938, number of THE MCGILL NEWS, Dean Hendel wrote a comprehensive account of our scholarship situation and outlined the principles that the University has adopted in making awards. Dean Hendel's article aroused extensive interest and has even been quoted in a Government Blue Book. Now, two years later, readers of THE NEWS may perhaps be interested in knowing what has happened since the writing of that Scholarship *Magna Charta*.

The major activity has naturally been the actual award of scholarships, bursaries, medals, and prizes. The Scholarships Committee find this a very pleasant task; indeed one member said that nothing he did at the University gave him such a thrill as giving away other peoples' money to young men and women who needed help, and seeing their delight when they found that a scholarship or a bursary was going to make their dreams come true.

The only bit of egg-shell in an otherwise excellent omelet is that we never have funds enough to make all the awards we want to make. The position is, however, definitely better than it was five years ago and our progress makes us optimistic with regard to the future. Last year, for example, we interviewed 214 candidates for bursaries and were able to make 106 awards which averaged just under \$100 apiece for the 1939-40 session. But for these bursaries very few of these 106 young men and women would have been able to come to McGill last fall and the minority who might have struggled along somehow without this help would have been handicapped in their studies by a load of worry and debt. The records of bursary holders, moreover, show that their average mark is almost eighty per cent., so that these bursaries have given the University over a hundred first-class students. The general intellectual stimulus that this represents cannot be measured, but it must be valuable.

The interviews with candidates for bursaries are often at once both sad and exhilarating. They make clear the hardships against which many of our students must struggle day after day, and at the same time show the courage and the uncomplaining spirit with which these young optimists battle these hardships. Here is an actual example, with the details slightly modified, to avoid embarrassment:

David Needy is the son of a farmer whose health is not good. When at home David helped on the farm and did exceptionally well at the local elementary

school. He was determined to go on to high school, but the nearest was twenty-five miles away and the family could not pay for his board and lodging. But to the high school David went. He stoked furnaces, shovelled snow, cleaned out the school rooms and so made enough money to keep him there for the full four-year course. At graduation he led his class and matriculated with high honours. For the next two years David stayed at home and worked on the farm and on other farms, but always with the ambition and the intention of becoming a doctor. In the two years he saved a hundred dollars but he realized that at this rate by the time he could afford a medical course he would have the assistance of his old age pension.

He therefore decided to take a big chance and came to Montreal. He found a job stoking furnaces in the mornings which paid for a cheap room. He then persuaded a cafeteria to take him on as a "bus-boy" and dish-washer at lunch and supper time which gave him two good meals a day and a few dollars a month over. Next he came to the University to discuss his fees. He was a pleasant-mannered, quiet, good-looking lad who created at once an impression that he might make a successful doctor and he was very pleased that he had settled two of his difficulties so easily. He wanted to know if he could undertake some additional work at the University to meet the remainder of his fees towards which he still had most of that hundred dollars. The Committee awarded him a bursary of \$150 and when he heard the news he cried with joy. I saw him again at Christmas. He had put on seven pounds in weight and looked as happy as the kiddies sliding in the Hollow. David Needy is one of many unanswerable arguments for our bursaries.

Some of the scholarships and bursaries within the gift of the University have been found somewhat difficult to administer because of the narrow restrictions of their deeds of gift. It is only seldom, for example, that we even receive an application for the Houston Scholarship which is confined to French-Canadian students in the Faculty of Arts and Science studying for the Presbyterian ministry. A careful examination of the deeds of all our scholarship, bursary, and prize endowments, and five years of experience in making awards has convinced the Scholarships Committee of the great value of flexibility in the conditions of such gifts so that changes may be made if they are clearly desirable. To secure this flexibility in new awards and to ensure that their endowments shall retain their full effectiveness, the

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Scholarships Committee has co-operated with the donors of a number of new scholarships, bursaries, and prizes and has made suggestions concerning the drafting of the deeds of gift. In every instance the co-operation has been welcomed by the givers and the suggestions have been adopted.

Previously an organization might decide that it would be pleasant to endow a gold medal at the University in commemoration of some distinguished friend and would then present the University with a gold medal fund and with conditions that might later prove embarrassing. Now such benefactors first come to the University to ascertain whether a gold medal would be the most suitable and useful form for their gift. A special Policy Sub-Committee studies such problems and offers advice which frequently takes the form of equally appropriate alternative schemes so that the donors may choose an arrangement that particularly appeals to them. As a result of such consultations we can be reasonably certain that a number of new endowments will maintain their effectiveness indefinitely no matter what changes may occur in the organization of the University. Amongst such awards I would mention the Nevil Norton Evans Scholarship in Chemistry, the Dr. Maude E. Seymour Abbott Scholarship in Medicine, the Women Associates' Bursary, the Madeleine Hodgson Prize in History, and the Ethel Walkem Joseph Prize in Education. I believe that a secondary and valuable result of these consultations has been an increased interest and an increased understanding of the University's scholarship problems which will tend to make this phase of the Policy Sub-Committee's work progressively easier and, I hope, more frequent.

Occasionally the terms of a deed of gift are such that healthy competition, even for a valuable award, fades out. There was, for example, the Chester Macnaghten Prize for reading English verse. The competitors were required to read selections from Wordsworth's poems (preferably from *The Happy Warrior*, or the *Ode on the Immortality of the Soul*), from Tennyson's poems (preferably from the *Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington*, or *Lady Clare*), from Scott's poems (preferably the *Epilogue to the Lady of the Lake*), or a short prose extract from Ruskin's writings, before a panel of judges composed of the Principal, the Anglican Bishop of Montreal, and a Judge of the Court of Record. Whether modern youths read the English classics in private I do not know; they apparently show no inclination to read them aloud in public, for no applicants have appeared for many years and the endowment has accumulated until the prize is now worth \$75 a year.

With the consent of the Macnaghten family, the conditions have been changed and this valuable prize is now offered for creative writing. The new regulations in the current Scholarships Announce-

ment read: "This prize is offered annually for the best piece of creative writing in English submitted by a student of the University. The work submitted may be fiction, drama, essay, etc., and may be in prose or verse." It was the hope of the Committee that the change would make the Chester Macnaghten Prize an attractive stimulus to student authorship, for our students certainly write, and many of them write well. In 1940 there were thirty-eight competitors, and the three judges were delighted with the general high quality of the work submitted. We hope there will be even more competition next year.

It is a pleasure, but a rare one, to find an unexpected and utilizable surplus in an endowment fund. We have made only one or two such lucky finds in the survey which is now completed, but these are enabling us to strengthen some weak spots in our scholarship and prize structure. One of these pleasant discoveries was an annual surplus of about \$100 in the fund which provides the Anne Molson Gold Medal in Mathematics and Physics. The original deed of gift of 1864 states that excess income may be used for additional medals or prizes in any department of the physical sciences. Chemistry, with the largest number of honours graduates of all the Science departments, had no medal or prize. Now, with the enthusiastic approval of all the other departments interested, it has an Anne Molson Prize worth \$100 and bearing a name that lends it additional prestige.

Unfortunately our scrutiny of endowment funds has more frequently disclosed an actual or threatened deficit. Scholarships that fifty years ago covered all fees and left over something substantial for other expenses, now will not pay one-half the fees, and the falling rate of interest, combined with the increased cost of living and learning, are preventing some of our awards from fulfilling their avowed intentions. In particular, travelling scholarships that require foreign study may soon also require willy-nilly cattleboat voyages and a slimming diet. This is one of many topics upon which any member of the Scholarships Committee would like to enlarge, but the Committee are enthusiasts, and enthusiasts enlarging frequently bore.

I want to end with the more pleasing prospect of our undergraduate scholarships and bursaries. It is the belief of the Scholarships Committee that these are raising the intellectual level of our student body, are encouraging a valuable interest in the University on the part of a number of friends, and are an opportunity for consultation and co-operation with school principals which we greatly appreciate. According to Sir Graham Balfour the essential problem of education is "to enable the right pupils to receive the right education from the right teachers." With our scholarships and bursaries we have at least made a beginning towards selecting the right pupils.

McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., Ends Busy Year, Prepares for More Intensive Activities

By
CAPT. J. EDGAR MARCH

THE McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, under command of Lieut.-Col. J. M. Morris, M.C., V.D., is entering its second year of active service in the present war geared to give intensive and valuable training, not only to the cadets but as a part of the general Canadian training scheme to the entire undergraduate body of the University. Plans to this end are well in hand, and Colonel Morris, his officers and instructors, are of the opinion that the Corps will again rank high in the estimation of those in charge of the Canadian military establishment.

Military training at McGill University will this year fall into two important phases. The first will be the distinctive work of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, in which young men who have given satisfactory proof that they are good officer material will be schooled with a view toward their entering the Canadian Active Service Force. The second field of activity will be the training of the undergraduate body in keeping with the requirements of the National Resources Mobilization Act. Under this plan each male British student of 21 years or over at a university taking a regular degree or diploma course is required to undertake six hours of fundamental militia training each week. This training will commence about the beginning of October and continue until the end of April followed by two weeks in camp in June. This military training will not interfere with the students' studies. (Undergraduate students between 18 and 21 will be required by the University to undergo the training although not called upon to do so by the N.R.M.A.)

The success obtained by the McGill Contingent following the past year's arduous work is well worthy of praise. Of the original Corps of approximately 1,100 men, more than 300 who took the C.O.T.C. training are now in the Active Service ranks, a number of them as officers and the remainder as Non-Commissioned officers or specialists in other branches. This is a natural result of the high percentage of cadets who successfully passed the stiff examinations set by the Department of National Defence. The

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school statistics show that of the number who earned the right to sit for all the examinations, about sixty-five per cent. were successful.

The training season did not end with the closing of the university year. Many of those taking the regular courses expressed a keen desire to continue their work,

and this together with the pressure from excellent officer material seeking training led to the formation of two new companies of cadets about May 15, known in the Corps as the "R" and "S" companies. Training was carried on during the entire summer under the immediate direction of Captain J. Bruce Brown, to whom great credit is due for the excellent showing which the members of these two companies made, not only during their training period but in their examination as well. It is a matter of record that ninety per cent. of the personnel of these two companies passed the

very difficult Defence Department examinations on "Common to All Arms."

More than 650 strong, in command of Lieut.-Col. Morris, cadets of the McGill Contingent went into camp for field training at Mount Bruno on June 14. The advance party of fifty, in command of Lieut. F. C. Whitaker and accompanied by Major W. H. Bagg, Quartermaster, was established at Mount Bruno and had the camp in readiness for the arrival of the main body.

The movement of the main body to Mount Bruno was entirely motorized, but the departure from Montreal was preceded by a route march. The cadets left the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury at 5.45 o'clock on the afternoon of June 14 and marched along Pine Avenue to University Street, down University to Dorchester, west on Dorchester to Peel, up Peel to Sherbrooke and east on Sherbrooke Street to the McGill campus where buses to accommodate the 650 men were waiting. This parade was a particularly smart turn out and the cadets were dressed in their new uniforms which were purchased by the Contingent.

Commandant at Mount Bruno was Major James A. deLalanne, M.C., with Major J. G. Nicholson, M.C., as Second in Command. The Infantry Wing was in command of Major O. B. Rexford and the Specialist



MAJOR J. G. NICHOLSON, M.C.
Second-in-Command



McGILL CONTINGENT, C.O.T.C., AT ST. BRUNO CAMP
JUNE, 1940

Above: General view of the Camp.

Left: A rather unpleasant part of the training was gas instruction. These cadets are coming out of the gas chamber, with respirators off, so as to become "acquainted" with tear gas.

Below, left: Cadet John Porteous bids good-bye to his son.

Below, right: The Contingent learns the art of trench-building. In this picture the cadets are watching their instructors.

Photos at left and below (right) courtesy Montreal Star



Wing in command of Major C. A. Parker. Major E. H. deL. Greenwood, Corps Adjutant, veteran engineer officer, and former Adjutant of the Royal Military College, Kingston, accompanied the Corps in that capacity.

The scheduled training was most thorough and included several tactical schemes. On Wednesday, which was designated as Visitors' Day, fathers, mothers and friends of the cadets were welcomed at the Mount Bruno camp. Wednesday night was devoted to an all-night tactical scheme during which the cadets were given experience in handling men at night, and in operating through natural and man-made obstacles.

Employers throughout Montreal, Colonel Morris said, co-operated splendidly in making it possible for so many cadets to attend the camp which was considered an extremely important one by the military authorities. The Corps received the whole-hearted co-operation of Brigadier J. P. U. Archambault, D.S.O., M.C., and the officers of Military District No. 4, and the camp resulted in further improvement in the already well-established efficiency of the Contingent.

The cadets in the Specialist Wing, in the Machine Gun, Artillery, Signals and other special sections, carried on their instruction in co-operating with the cadets of the Infantry Wing and all arms were taught the value of co-operation in the different tactical schemes.

The Contingent was accompanied by its pipe band.

The return to the city was a motorized movement and was used to give the cadets further training in this important branch of modern warfare. Arrival in Montreal was followed by a parade up Guy Street to Sherbrooke, east on Sherbrooke to the McGill University gates and through the McGill grounds to the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury on Pine Avenue. Lieutenant Colonel Morris inspected the cadets on the McGill grounds and took the salute at the march past.

A new company, known as "X" company, was formed following the return from camp in order to supply a "brush-up" course for those in need of it. "X" company was composed of the members of the "R" and "S" companies who did not attend the camp, and of members of the regular C.O.T.C. companies who required further instruction.

The Contingent was further complimented when Major deLalanne, M.C., Second in Command of the Corps, and Major C. A. Parker, Officer Commanding the Specialist Wing, were appointed to the permanent establishment of Military District No. 4. It is interesting to note that similarly about fifteen members of the cadet body have been used by the Defence Department for instructional duties in training centres.

Major J. G. Nicholson, M.C., Company Com-

mander, Number 3 Company, was promoted to the post of Second in Command, succeeding Major deLalanne. Major Nicholson is well-known in legal as well as in military circles in Montreal. His career with the Canadian armed forces began in November, 1915, when, at the age of 17, he enlisted in the 5th University Company at McGill. Subsequently he served as a private with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, and won his commission as a Lieutenant in the field. He served as a Lieutenant and as a Captain with the 38th Battalion.

At the conclusion of the last war he returned to McGill University to complete his legal training, and at that time won for himself an excellent reputation as an athlete, particularly on the football field. He played outside wing for McGill in 1919 when the red and white won the championship, ending his college football career with the team of 1920. He subsequently played football for Montreal, and was an outstanding member of the team of 1922. Major Nicholson now practises law with the firm of Phelan, Fleet, Robertson and Abbott.

Another call to more important duties which deeply affects the Corps was the appointment of Colonel A. A. Magee to the post of Executive Assistant to the Minister of National Defence. Colonel Magee took over his new duties during the latter part of June, and has since been one of the leading figures in the direction of Canada's war effort.

Colonel Magee's career has been one of service, not only to his community, but to his country in the larger sense. His military career began in 1899 when he joined the 26th Middlesex Regiment of London, Ontario, and served with that unit until 1907 when he retired to the Reserve of Officers. Colonel Magee was one of the first to rejoin the colours at the outbreak of the first Great War and became a Major and Second in Command of the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, of that day.

His work with the Training Corps drew widespread attention and in November of 1915 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and in that capacity organized and commanded the 148th Battalion, C.E.F., which unit was officered and N.C.O'd from the McGill Contingent. He took the unit overseas, and when, owing to heavy fighting in France, the members of the unit were distributed to other Battalions, he served with distinction in England and France as a general staff officer under Sir Arthur Currie. Colonel Magee earned the Distinguished Service Order and two mentions in despatches during this period. Returning to Canada he resumed command of the McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., until pressure of business necessitated his retiring to the Reserve in 1921. In 1926 he was appointed Honorary A.D.C. to Lord Willingdon, then Governor General

(Continued on Page 48)

Wardens of Royal Victoria College

By
A. VIBERT DOUGLAS

THE first Warden brought to the Royal Victoria College—so I am told, for it was not my privilege to know her—a scholarly philosophical mind and an intense and unworldly concentration upon abstract things. Of the second Warden my tribute of appreciation was written in the form of a memorial inscription, modelled on a classical style in an effort to convey something of the stately dignity which she brought to her position. The human side of her character many of us, who were undergraduates in her day, only fully discovered and learned to appreciate after her retirement.

The third Warden we knew both as a professor who opened to us the portals of English literature, and as a valued friend, long before we knew her as Warden, an office which she graced with gifts of mind and heart and practical wisdom. Of my tribute to her I would now change no word save only if by so doing I could intensify the expression of the affection and admiration in which her old students and associates regard her.

The fourth Warden came into our McGill circle and into the life of Royal Victoria College like a strong, fresh, invigorating wind from a wider world. She came to us with a great breadth of knowledge and experience of people and things, a penetrating insight into the realities of situations, and with strong convictions as to the position that women's education should occupy in a great University. She brought to her task a keen understanding of human nature; an immediate recognition of what is false, hypocritical and unworthy in men and in women; and the courage to speak plainly and forcibly when occasion demanded. Her contribution to the College and to the cause of higher education is deeper and wider than is obvious at the moment, and her influence will become more apparent as time goes on. McGill as a whole, the Royal Victoria College in particular, and many of us who came under the spell of her personality and felt the strength of her character owe her a debt that is not readily expressible in words.

And now a fifth Warden comes to Royal Victoria College. Dr. Muriel V. Roscoe brings a new note into the leadership of the College. We are to have as Warden a woman trained in the strict discipline of scientific research—a botanist with a good record as a

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teacher and as a research worker in the field and in the laboratory. Let us remind ourselves of a keen statement made years ago by Dean Inge, "The dramatic fancy which creates myths is the raw material of both poetry and science." The new Warden will not be lacking in those essential imaginative qualities without which neither science nor art nor literature nor philosophy nor human relationships can flourish. She is a woman with high ideals of scholarship, and with a capacity for kindly friendliness that will win her a place in the esteem and affection of the students. Her influence will be thoroughly sane and wholesome and always on the side of placing the emphasis upon the things of intrinsic importance.

Muriel Roscoe is a native of Nova Scotia, the Province which gave us our third Warden. From Acadia University she obtained her B.A. in 1918 and seven years later, after four years of high school teaching and a period of graduate study at Radcliffe College, she obtained there her Master of Arts and subsequently the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Botany. Acadia reopened its doors to her in 1926 and she rapidly passed from Instructor to Assistant Professor, and then to full Professor, which position she has held until McGill University offered her what in the eyes of many educationalists is regarded as the highest academic appointment in Canada available to a woman.

Nine years ago Dr. Roscoe served a three-year term as a member of the Scholarship Committee of the Canadian Federation of University Women, and during the three years just concluded she has been convener of that Committee. In this capacity she has shown great initiative and grasp of the problems associated with the pursuit of advanced scholastic work by women and their subsequent employment.

In the larger sphere of influence to which Dr. Roscoe now comes we have every confidence that she will give a leadership that will be both constructive and wise. All who have the welfare of the Royal Victoria College at heart will wish her well, and contemplate the future of the College with confidence. Each Warden has built something of herself, something intrinsically valuable, into the invisible, the intangible, the *real* Royal Victoria College. The new Warden inherits all this, and to the edifice she will add her own contribution. We believe that what she builds will be of enduring worth.



Meyers Studio

DR. MURIEL V. ROSCOE

The McGill String Quartet

By

R. de H. TUPPER

CHAMBER music is first and foremost the music of friends. The artistic success of any permanent chamber ensemble must have its origin in the desire of its members to meet together for the pure enjoyment of playing music for its own sake.

In Elizabethan times each Manor House had its music room furnished with its chest of viols. In the evening, after supper, it was customary for the guests in the house party to stroll into the music room, there to sing madrigals or to take the viols from the chest and amuse themselves by playing together. Often the music played was the same as that of the madrigals, many of which were written so as to be "apt for voyces or viols." People in the cultured classes were expected to be able to read music at sight and to "bear a part." Some of the guests might stroll in to listen just as, in later times, people might look in to watch a game of billiards, or, later still, a game of bridge. But the chief purpose was the enjoyment of the players themselves.

Things have developed very much since then and nowadays people are content to have others play their music for them, just as they are willing to watch others play their games for them. But the players of chamber music must still have the same spirit and enthusiasm, and must meet in friendly, assiduous study of the music out of sheer enjoyment of the music. Each member of a string quartet must know what the other members are doing, and so must be familiar with the score, or he will not be able to fit his part to the whole scheme and the ensemble will suffer. Each part is equally important, and if one player stands out as the star the performance fails. Some time ago a Montreal newspaper critic, in his commentary on a concert played by a string quartet, wrote that the first violin was, "of course, a tower of strength." This implied compliment is similar to that intended by the Victorian novelist who, in describing the splendid work of a crew (and her hero in particular) taking part in a boat race, wrote, "All rowed fast but none so fast as stroke!" The first violin does, of course, give the sign for the beginning of a movement but that is as far as his authority extends. Once the performance is begun he is just one of the ensemble and in music that is written, as all good ensemble music should be, with a view to giving each part something interesting to do, frequently one of the other instruments is momentarily the chief object of interest. This probably accounts for the fact that the great virtuoso

string players have rarely been attracted to ensemble playing and when they have attempted it have not been successful. Joachim was a notable exception, of course. At a rehearsal there is frequent suspension of playing whilst points are discussed and any member of the ensemble may express his opinion as to the way in which some particular phrase or passage should be played. The viola, for instance, may not agree with the phrasing of a passage as played by the first violin and is quite at liberty to say so, especially as he himself may have to play the same passage in his part later on. That is one reason why the members of an ensemble (be it a duet, trio, quartet, quintet, sextet, septet or octet) must be good friends and able to respect each other's opinions. Probability of any considerable financial return, or even moderate compensation commensurate with the amount of concentrated work necessary in preparation for performance, is extremely remote.

Large audiences are not attracted by chamber music. Therefore, enjoyment of the work for its own sake is the principal compensation for the hours of individual and collective study entailed.

The members of the McGill String Quartet are perfectly aware of all this and with all these points in mind have joined together with a firm determination to become a first class ensemble. Each member has had considerable experience in chamber music.

Alexander Brott, the first violinist, was born in Montreal and was a scholarship student at the McGill University Conservatorium from 1929 to 1934. Later he obtained a scholarship at the Juilliard School of Music which he held for five years. Whilst there he twice won the Loeb Memorial award for performance of chamber music. Also, in two successive years, he won the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge prize for chamber music composition. He has appeared as soloist with the Montreal Orchestra, playing the Glazounov Concerto in A Minor. In New York he was the soloist in the Beethoven and the Brahms Concertos with the Orchestra of the Institute of Musical Art. He also played with the Musical Art String Quartet. Compositions by Mr. Brott have been played by the Montreal Orchestra and the McGill Conservatorium Orchestra, in New York by the W. P. A. Orchestra and at Interlochen, Michigan. During the past two sessions he has held a graduate scholarship for composition at the McGill Conservatorium under Dean Douglas Clarke. He is a member of the Montreal Orchestra.

Edwin Sherrard, the second violinist, was born in Montreal and was a student of the McGill University

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Members of the McGill String Quartet photographed outside the barn at Lac Manitou, Que., in which they gave concerts during the summer in aid of the Red Cross. *Left to right:* Edwin Sherrard, Alexander Brott, Jean Belland and Stephan Kondaks.

Conservatorium from 1916 to 1919 and was later an undergraduate in the Faculty of Engineering, graduating in Mechanical Engineering in 1924. He practised engineering until the year 1934 when he resumed his musical studies at the Institute of Musical Art in New York and spent five summers at Music Mountain, Conn., studying the violin and chamber music. He was concert master of the Vermont Symphony Orchestra from 1938 to 1940 and was also a member of the Cremona String Quartet of Woodstock, Vt.

The viola player, Stephan Kondaks, was born in Salonika, Greece. He was awarded a scholarship at the Juilliard School of Music and has played with the Musical Art Quartet and in chamber music concerts with the Columbia Broadcasting System and the American Composers' Forum.

Jean Belland, the cellist, is one of the best known musicians in Montreal and has appeared many times in recitals, in chamber music concerts and as leader of the 'cello section of the Montreal Orchestra, with which he has also appeared as soloist. He was born in France and at the age of 16 won the first prize at the Conservatoire of Mans. His studies were interrupted by war service. At the close of the Great War he was with the troops occupying Constantinople where he remained, giving concerts and being appointed Professor at the Conservatoire. Coming into contact with the Sultan's Court he was awarded the decoration of the Medjidie. On returning to France he resumed his studies at the Conservatoire Nationale in Paris and gave recitals and played with the Pelletier Quartet and appeared as soloist in Tunis. Since coming to Canada in 1925 he has appeared as soloist in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Winnipeg. He is instructor in the 'cello at the McGill University Conservatorium.

The McGill String Quartet began rehearsing in September, 1939, and continued throughout the

winter. Their first appearance took place at the Musical Evening held at the Faculty Club on Sunday, February 11, 1940, when they were joined by Dean Douglas Clarke in a performance of Schumann's Pianoforte Quintet in E flat. A series of three concerts was arranged and took place at Moyse Hall. At the first concert on March 13 Dean Clarke again joined with the Quartet in the Schumann Pianoforte Quintet and at the third concert on April 24 the Brahms Pianoforte Quintet in F Minor was performed, also with Dean Clarke at the piano.

During the summer of 1940 the Quartet stayed at Lac Manitou, Que., where they held rehearsals daily. There they gave five Sunday afternoon concerts, the proceeds of which have been handed over to the Red Cross.

Plans for 1940-1941 include concerts in co-operation with the Canadian Red Cross and another series of concerts to be held in Moyse Hall.

The profession of music being their means of livelihood, the members of the Quartet cannot, in the absence of any kind of endowment such as some similar organizations enjoy, devote their energies entirely to the Quartet. They are, however, determined to spend a great deal of their time rehearsing, so as to become established as a permanent organization of a very high standard with a complete repertoire.

Military Training to be Compulsory

Every male British student who enrolls for a regular degree or diploma course at McGill University this fall will be required to take six hours of compulsory military training a week, according to a circular which is being issued to all students.

The circular points out that "the Canadian Government has made arrangements for university students to undertake, as a part of their academic course, the compulsory militia training required of every male British citizen in Canada by the National Resources Mobilization Act.

"Under this scheme each male British student at the University taking a regular degree or diploma course will be required to undertake six hours of fundamental militia training each week. This training will be organized by the C.O.T.C. It will start at the beginning of October and will continue until the end of April.

"For physical training and elementary drill, the students will be divided into six companies. For musketry they will be divided into smaller units.

"At the time of registration each man will be allotted to one of the companies and to a musketry squad by his adviser.

"University time tables have been so arranged that these military duties will not conflict with lecture or laboratory periods, and all students will be able to carry on a full educational programme. It should be pointed out, however, that the times and places at which lectures are given may be changed from those listed in the announcement if the exigencies of war should make such a re-arrangement of the time table necessary."

On His Majesty's Service — IV

Edited by
R. C. FETHERSTONHAUGH

IN the past three months, marked, as Mr. Churchill has said, by "a cataract of disaster" to the Allied cause, though memorable, too, by reason of the courage and determination with which, throughout the British Empire, the series of catastrophes has been endured, many items of news have reached us regarding graduates and past students of McGill serving in the armed or medical forces at home and abroad. As the notices given below reveal, McGill men shared in the historic evacuation of Dunkerque and have taken a notable part in the naval, aerial, and military operations marking the opening phases of the Battle of Britain. Already their record is a proud one and, as will be abundantly clear, not half, nor even a small fraction, of the story can yet be told.

For the information given in this issue, we are indebted chiefly to clippings noticed in the Montreal press, to those who forwarded notices to us direct, and to H. R. Morgan, of Brockville, who, as in the past, has helped us with details gathered from official and other authoritative sources. We again invite all those with information about the wartime services of McGill men and women to send us the details for publication in this department. The correction of any errors noted below will also be gratefully welcomed. All such items should be addressed to THE MCGILL NEWS, 3466 University Street, Montreal.

In order to comply in the fullest degree with the requirements of the wartime Press Censorship, the items given here have been drafted with care, to ensure that no information of military value to the enemy should inadvertently be allowed to appear. References to the appointments of senior officers overseas are accordingly couched only in terms approximating those used when the appointments were publicly announced and the locations of military units and establishments have been left unidentified. As an added precaution, proof of this entire section of the magazine has been submitted to the Press Censor, Montreal, and has been officially passed for publication.

The items appearing in this issue are those received since our Summer number went to press and prior to August 25, 1940.

Killed in Action

SINCE that historic week when more than three hundred and thirty thousand men of the British Expeditionary Force and the French and Belgian Armies were rescued from the beaches of Dunkerque, news of the part taken in the action by a number of McGill men has filtered through to Montreal. To the deep



CMDR. J. C. CLOUSTON, R.N.
Killed in Action

regret of the University, despatches on June 13 announced the death in action of Commander James Campbell Clouston, R.N., (Past Student in the Faculty of Engineering, 1917-'18), who, at the time, was in command of His Majesty's Destroyer, *Isis*. Writing in the London *Times* on June 15, a brother officer described as follows the work Commander Clouston carried out during the great evacuation.

"To those of us who were his companions at Dunkerque, it is the greatest grief that Commander Clouston has not lived to see the completion of the work in which he played such a large part. He is, perhaps, deserving of more praise than any other single naval officer who

was on that inhospitable shore from May 27 to June 2. He and one other officer were stationed on the end of the famous pier from which a quarter of a million men of the Allied Armies were evacuated. He worked there for six days, with little or no rest and such food as he could get from destroyers that came alongside. The smooth running of the embarkation, in spite of bombing and shelling, was very largely due to him. Truly, if a man ever gave his life at the golden moment of his career, that man must be Clouston, for his passing took place near to the hour when the last men of the B.E.F. were leaving Dunkerque."

Appointed Corps Commander

THE predictions of a successful command made last fall when Major-General A. G. L. McNaughton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., (B.Sc. '10, M.Sc. '12, LL.D. '20), was appointed General Officer Commanding the 1st Division of the Canadian Active Service Force were fulfilled in July, when it was announced in Ottawa that the Divisional Commander had been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General and simultaneously to the command of an Army Corps of the British Army. The precise composition of the new Corps was not

announced, but it was stated that it would include the 1st Division of the C.A.S.F. and certain British units, which would soon be joined by the 2nd Division of the C.A.S.F., after which the Corps would probably be developed into an all-Canadian formation. Owing to the necessity for a strict censorship of military news from the British Isles, the duties assigned to the new Army Corps are not known in detail as these lines are written, but press despatches on July 22 stated that the Corps, with definite duties in the defence of Britain, was already functioning. All ranks in the Canadian armed forces are confident of its success and their confidence is shared throughout Canada and abroad. To Lieutenant-General McNaughton,



Montreal Star
LT.-GEN. A. G. L. MCNAUGHTON
Corps Commander

THE MCGILL NEWS extends its congratulations taking this opportunity to repeat with the same warmth and pride the good wishes extended to him when he assumed command of the 1st Division last year.

Commander of the Order of the British Empire

A DESPATCH from London dated August 6, announced that His Majesty the King had invested Brigadier C. A. P. Murison, (Past Student, Arts '16), with the insignia of a Commander of the Order of the British Empire, for distinguished service in the field. Brigadier Murison was with the British Expeditionary Force in France and the Low Countries and was one of those who was evacuated from Dunkerque. He is at present serving as a staff officer of the Army Corps under the command of Lieut.-General A. G. L. McNaughton.

The Distinguished Flying Cross

ON AUGUST 12 the Air Ministry announced in London the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to Flying Officer George Patterson Christie (Past Student), son of Professor C. V. Christie, (B.Sc. '06), of McGill University, and Mrs. Christie (Edith M. Mowatt, B.A. '07), of Montreal. Flying Officer Christie left McGill to join the Royal Air Force in 1937 and has been in many air engagements since the outbreak of the war. Details of the actions in which he is known to have engaged were not given in the cabled despatches announcing the award, which stated merely that he had been decorated "for gallantry and devotion



FLYING OFFICER G. P. CHRISTIE
Awarded D.F.C.

to duty in air operations."

Mentioned in Despatches

LATE in July it was announced in London that Sub-Lieutenant Peter Andrew Ruttan Thomson, Royal Canadian Volunteer Reserve, (Student in the Faculty of Engineering, Class of '43), had been Mentioned in Despatches for gallant service in France. As in the case of other awards made at the same time, full details of the action in which Sub-Lieutenant Thomson won distinction were not announced. It is believed, however, that he took part in the operations on the French coast after the withdrawal of the B.E.F., when reconnaissance and demolition parties landed from ships of the fleet and carried out work of great value.

British Women's Mechanized Transport Corps

MISS Florence Elisabeth (Betty) Murphy (B.A. '36, M.A. '39), who has since returned to Montreal, was one of four Canadian women honoured at a

"regimental" dinner of the British Women's Mechanized Transport Corps in London in July. Among others present, Miss Murphy was presented with the badge of the Corps, bearing the inscription, "France, 1940," awarded for service in France with a special detachment.

The Distinguished Service Cross

A SUPPLEMENT of the *London Gazette* early in August announced the award to Sub-Lieutenant Leslie McLernon, Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, (Student in the Faculty of Engineering, Class of '43), of the Distinguished Service Cross, for courage and resource in action. Full details of the award are not available as this issue of THE NEWS goes to press, but it is understood that Sub-Lieutenant McLernon won the decoration for great gallantry while assisting in the withdrawal of British troops from a point not far from Le Havre. Sub-Lieutenant McLernon is the son of S. A. McLernon, of 3003 Cedar Avenue, Montreal.



Montreal Star
SUB.-LT. LESLIE MCLERNON
Awarded D.S.C.

American Field Ambulance Division, French Army

DONALD Q. COSTER, formerly of the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, who was listed as missing in our Summer number, has now returned to Montreal alive and well. He was for a time a prisoner of war in German hands, but was released when his identity was finally established. According to press despatches received in Montreal in July, the French Government had awarded him the Croix de Guerre for the valiant service he had rendered.

A Fine Contribution

THOSE who heard the B.B.C. news broadcast from London on the afternoon of Saturday, August 24, were deeply interested by the first public announcement that a gift of one million dollars for the purchase of fighting or bombing aeroplanes by the British Government had been cabled to Lord Beaverbrook, the British Minister of Aircraft Production, by J. W. McConnell, President of *The Montreal Daily Star* and a Governor of McGill University. Later, Mr. McConnell confirmed the news of the gift, adding that it had been made, after consultation with the Canadian Government, as an expression of his deep admiration for the work being carried out by the Royal Air Force in the defence of Britain and the cause of freedom. As Mr. Churchill put it, in no instance in history has there been "so much owed by so many to so few."

Imperial Forces

- COOPER, 2ND LIEUT. HUGH C. D., (B.Arch. '24), is serving with the Royal Artillery in England.
- HEMMING, MAJOR H. HAROLD, M.C., (B.A. '14), who served in the Royal Artillery in the Great War, has returned to duties he carried out at that time and is serving as Chief Instructor for Flash Spotting at the Royal Artillery School of Survey in England.
- LUNDON, LIEUT. R. E., Royal Artillery, (Past Student), son of Col. A. E. Lundon, R.C.A.M.C., (M.D. '14), Officer Commanding No. 1 General Hospital, C.A.S.F., was among the officers of the British Expeditionary Force rescued from Dunkerque. A cable, "Arrived England from Dunkerque today. Everything O.K." was received by his parents on June 3.
- MCGILL, LIEUT. A. F., (M.D. '36), is serving with No. 34 General Hospital, Royal Army Medical Corps, England.
- PATTERSON, CAPT. THE REV. JOHN HALL, (B.A. '31), Chaplain to His Majesty's Forces, was attached to the 6th Battalion, the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment), during the service of the British Expeditionary Force in France.
- RODGER, CAPT. D. E., (M.D. '35), who was in practice at Welwyn Garden City, Herts., until the outbreak of the war, is now serving with the British Army in the Royal Army Medical Corps.
- Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve**
- ANGUS, LIEUT. FREDERICK WILLIAM ROBERT, (B.Sc. '29), is among the McGill men, employees of the Bell Telephone Company, now serving in the R.C.N.V.R.
- BROCK, COMMANDER EUSTACE, R.C.N.V.R., (Past Student), who served in the Royal Navy in the Great War and later organized the Winnipeg Division of the R.C.N.V.R., has been appointed to duty at the Admiralty, London, England, as Liaison Officer between the Admiralty and officers of the R.C.N.V.R. serving with units of the Royal Navy.
- STREDDER, PAYMASTER LIEUT.-COMMANDER F. OWEN, Secretary and Bursar of McGill University, who has been on duty in Halifax since the outbreak of the war, has been promoted to the rank of Commander in the R.C.N.V.R.
- Royal Canadian Air Force**
- BINNIE, FLYING OFFICER J. C., (B.A. '29, B.C.L. '32), formerly a platoon commander in the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, has been appointed to duty as a member of the Personnel Branch, No. 3 Training Command, R.C.A.F.
- CAMERON, DONALD, (B.S.A. '33), of Westboro, Ontario, has been accepted for training as an observer in the R.C.A.F.
- DUBUC, WING COMMANDER MARCEL, (Past Student, 1911-'15), formerly in command of No. 1 Wireless Training School, R.C.A.F., Montreal, has now been posted to duty at the Air Force Station, Trenton, Ontario.
- FOSS, SQUADRON LEADER R. H., (B.Sc. '22), previously stationed in Canada, is now commanding a squadron of the Royal Canadian Air Force stationed overseas.
- GODWIN, SQUADRON LEADER HAROLD B., (B.Sc. '28), formerly Chief Instructor at No. 1 Wireless School, Montreal, has now been appointed Chief Signals Officer of No. 3 Training Command, R.C.A.F.
- GRAHAM, SQUADRON LEADER C. C. P., (Past Student), is the Officer in Charge of R.C.A.F. Records, R.C.A.F. Overseas Headquarters, England.
- LIGHTHALL, FLYING OFFICER W. W. S., (B.C.L. '21), who won the Distinguished Flying Cross while serving in the Royal Air Force in the Great War, has been appointed Temporary Flight Lieutenant in the R.C.A.F., Administrative Branch, with effect from June 15, 1940.
- MCGILL, WING COMMANDER FRANK S., (Past Student), formerly in command of the Air Force Station at Camp Borden, has been appointed to the command of the Advanced Flying School of the Royal Canadian Air Force at Uplands Airport, Ontario.
- MCGILLIVRAY, AIRCRAFTMAN GEORGE BERTRAM, (B.Com. '31), has been commissioned and promoted to the rank of Flying Officer in the R.C.A.F.
- MURRAY, FLYING OFFICER J. W., (B.Sc. '26), is now on duty at the Aero Engineering School, Royal Canadian Air Force, Montreal.
- NESBITT, PILOT OFFICER A. DEANE, (B.Eng. '33), previously stationed at Trenton, Ontario, is now serving overseas as a pilot in a fighter squadron of the R.C.A.F.

PITCHER, FLYING OFFICER PAUL B., (B.A. '35, B.C.L. '38), formerly stationed in Canada, is now serving in a fighter squadron of the Royal Canadian Air Force overseas.

STEWART, MAJOR J. GIBB, (B.C.L. '34), formerly of the Canadian Grenadier Guards, Montreal, is now Air Liaison Officer attached to an overseas squadron of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

WILSON, FLYING OFFICER G. EVERETT, (B.Arch. '34), formerly of the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, is now serving as an Instructor Officer in Aeronautical Navigation at the Air Observers School of the Royal Canadian Air Force, Malton, Ontario.

Royal Canadian Artillery

CAPE, LIEUT. J. M., (Past Student), has been promoted to the rank of Captain in the 1st Survey Regiment, R.C.A., C.A.S.F., with effect from December 15, 1939.

CRAIN, LIEUT.-COL. G. E., M.C., (B.Sc. '23), of the 1st Field Brigade, Royal Canadian Artillery, N.P.A.M., has been gazetted to the above rank in the Canadian Militia, with effect from January 14, 1940.

DAVIS, LIEUT. HENRY WEIR, (B.A. '28, B.C.L. '31), was among the officers of the Royal Canadian Artillery who proceeded overseas in July.

HAGUE, LIEUT.-COL. H. M., E. D., (B.C.L. '21), was appointed Second-in-Command of the 5th Field Brigade, Royal Canadian Artillery, with effect from May 25, 1940, in the issue of the *Canada Gazette* dated July 27, 1940.

HOLT, CAPT. MATTHEW C., (B.C.L. '30), is now second-in-command of the 66th Field Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery.

HYDE, COLONEL WALTER C., D.S.O., V.D., (B.Arch. '15), who commanded batteries of the Canadian Field Artillery in France and North Russia in the Great War, is now commanding the 2nd Montreal Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, Non-Permanent Active Militia.

JENCKES, LIEUT.-COL. K. B., M.C., E.D., (B.Sc. '21), returned to active duty in the R.C.A. from the Reserve of Officers on May 16, 1940, and was appointed Captain and Paymaster of the 5th Field Brigade, R.C.A., with effect from May 21st.

PORTEOUS, LIEUT. J. BARRY, (B.Com. '38), formerly of the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, is now serving with the Royal Canadian Artillery overseas.

WONHAM, CAPT. W. R., (B.Sc. '22), has been transferred from the 1st Survey Regiment, R.C.A., to No. 1 Artillery Holding Unit, C.A.S.F.

5th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, C.A.S.F.

The following McGill men are included among the officers of this unit:

GILL, LIEUT. F. E. T., (B.Com. '30)

MCLERNON, LIEUT. ROBERT R., (B. Com. '35)

TYNDALE, LIEUT. W. S. (Student in 3rd Year Arts)

WOOTTON, LIEUT. THOMAS A., (B.Sc. '39)

Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps

BALDWIN, MAJOR S. G., M.C., E.D., (B.A. '14, M.D. '16), was appointed to duty with No. 12 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., in the issue of the *Canada Gazette* dated June 1, 1940.

JENKINS, LIEUT.-COL. J. S., D.S.O., V.D., (M.D. '12), was transferred from the General List, R.C.A.M.C., to the C.A.S.F. list on February 29, 1940, with the rank of Major.

LEES, LIEUT.-COL. F. W., M.C., V.D., (M.D. '08), has been returned from the Reserve of Officers to the Active List in the R.C.A.M.C., with effect from April 15, 1940.

MALONE, CAPT. J. M. F., (M.D. '15), was appointed to duty in the R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Active Service Force, with effect from January 4, 1940, in the issue of the *Canada Gazette* dated May 18, 1940.

MCCUSKER, LIEUT.-COL. EMMET ANDREW, M.C., (M.D. '16), formerly Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services, 1st Division, C.A.S.F., has been promoted to the rank of Colonel, upon his appointment as Deputy Director of Medical Services in the Army Corps under the command of Lieut.-General A. G. L. McNaughton.

MCGIBBON, LIEUT.-COL. R. H., (M.D. '11), formerly Deputy District Medical Officer, Military District No. 4, Montreal, has been promoted to the post of District Medical Officer succeeding Colonel A. E. Lundon, E.D., (M.D. '14), now Commanding Officer, No. 1 General Hospital, Canadian Active Service Force.

McKENNA, CAPT. LEO B., (M.D. '27), who served as a gunner in the Canadian Artillery in the Great War and has until recently been attached to Headquarters, Military District No. 1, London, Ontario, is now serving as a member of the Standing Medical Board at Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps Headquarters in England.

MEAKINS, LIEUT. J. F., (M.D. '36), has been gazetted to the R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Active Service Force.

MONTGOMERY, LIEUT.-COL. LORNE C., M.C., (M.D. '20), recently appointed Officer in Charge of Medicine, No. 14 General Hospital, C.A.S.F., has been serving in a temporary capacity in charge of the Medical Board established by the 3rd Canadian Motorcycle Battalion in the armoury of the parent regiment, the Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, Montreal.

MORGAN, CAPT. G. S., (M.D. '24), has been promoted to the rank of Major in the R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Active Service Force.

MUSTARD, LIEUT.-COL. H. R., M.C., (M.D. '14), of Victoria, B.C., previously in command of No. 12 Field Ambulance, N.P.A.M., has now been appointed to the command of No. 13 Field Ambulance, Canadian Active Service Force.

PENDRIGH, MAJOR R. M., (M.D. '21), was gazetted to the Canadian Active Service Force from the General List, R.C.A.M.C., with effect from September 2, 1939. He was promoted to the rank of Acting Lieut.-Colonel while commanding No. 14 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., on February 14, 1940.

RABINOWITCH, CAPT. I. M., (M.D. '17, D.Sc. '32), who carried out special studies in protective chemical warfare in England last year, has been promoted to the rank of Major in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps and assigned to duties at the District Depot of Military District No. 4 in the Place Viger Hotel, Montreal.

RAMSEY, LIEUT.-COL. G. A. S., V.D., (B.A. '08, M.D. '12), has been appointed a Medical Officer with the 3rd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Montreal.

SMYTH, LIEUT.-COL. WALTER H., (B.A. '92, M.D. '96), has recently served in charge of the Medical Board at the armoury of the Canadian Grenadier Guards, Montreal.

Correction

JOHNSTON, CAPT. BURNETT S., (M.D. '27), is the Registrar of No. 14 General Hospital, Canadian Active Service Force. Through an error in identity in our Summer number, which we greatly regret, this post was said to have been held by Capt. B. Johnson (M.D. '06).

No. 1 General Hospital, C.A.S.F.

The following McGill men were included in the list of officers of No. 1 General Hospital, Canadian Active Service Force, approved by the Department of National Defence in July.

COLONEL A. E. LUNDON, E.D., (M.D. '14), Commanding Officer.

LIEUT.-COL. J. KEITH GORDON, (B.A. '16, M.D. '20), Officer in Charge of Medicine.

LIEUT.-COL. W. W. RUDDICK, V.D., (M.D. '14), Officer in Charge of Surgery.

MAJOR J. W. GERRIE, (M.D. '31), Oto-rhino-laryngologist.

MAJOR J. P. LAPLANTE, (M.D. '30), Registrar.

MAJOR S. J. MARTIN, (M.D. '28), Surgical Division.

MAJOR W. H. MATHEWS, (M.D. '36), Bacteriologist.

MAJOR W. C. STOCKWELL, (M.D. '37), Anaesthetist.

CAPT. C. MCG. GARDNER, (M.D. '31), Surgical Division.

CAPT. G. H. RAYMOND, (M.D. '35), Surgical Division.

CAPT. A. TURNBULL, (B.Sc. '34, M.D. '37), Radiologist.

LIEUT. W. H. ELLIOTT, (B.Sc. '34, M.D. '36), Surgical Division.

LIEUT. W. H. P. HILL, (B.A. '30, M.D. '34), Medical Division.

LIEUT. R. P. HOWARD, (B.A. '32, M.D. '37), Medical Division.

LIEUT. L. J. QUINN, (B.A. '32, M.D. '36), Reinforcement Officer.

LIEUT. H. R. ROBERTSON, (B.Sc. '32, M.D. '36), Surgical Division.

CAPT. G. L. FULFORD, (B.A. '31, M.A. '40), Chaplain (attached).

The following McGill men were among the officers appointed to duties in the R.C.A.M.C. in the issue of the *Canada Gazette* dated June 15, 1940.

HOWARD, LIEUT. ROBERT PALMER, (B.A. '32, M.D. '37), (since appointed to the staff of No. 1 General Hospital, C.A.S.F.).

MORRIS, LIEUT. GEORGE DOUGLAS, (M.D. '24).

SPIRO, LIEUT. CHARLES HILL, (M.D. '23).

YOUNG, LIEUT. HERBERT MAITLAND, (M.D. '19).

Canadian Dental Corps

DRIVER, MAJOR H. V., (D.D.S. '14), has been appointed District Dental Officer, Military District No. 4, Montreal. He retains also the command of No. 4 Company, Canadian Dental Corps, C.A.S.F., Montreal.

SAUNDERS, MAJOR F. W., (D.D.S. '16), formerly District Dental Officer, Military District No. 4, Montreal, has now been appointed to command the Intermediate Base of the Canadian Dental Corps overseas.

The following are among the Dental Officers, previously serving in Canada, who have now proceeded overseas.

CLEVELAND, CAPT. H. R., (D.D.S. '15).

CRIPPS, CAPT. SAMUEL, (B.A. '31, D.D.S. '34).

EDWARD, CAPT. FRANK A., (B.A. '25, D.D.S. '27).

KERR, CAPT. J. A., (D.D.S. '26).

Military Service

ANDERSON, MAJOR-GENERAL T. V., D.S.O., (B.Sc. '01), has been appointed Inspector-General for Central Canada, reporting direct to the Minister of National Defence. In press release No. 375, dated July 21, 1940, the Department of National Defence announced that General Anderson was leaving at once on an important tour of inspection of Canadian defences on the Eastern seaboard and in Newfoundland.

ANGLIN, MAJOR W. A., (Past Student), has been appointed General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, at the Headquarters of the Army Corps recently formed in England under the command of Lieut.-General A. G. L. McNaughton.

BATES, MAJOR HARRY E., (B.Sc. '08), who organized and commanded the 66th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, C.E.F., in 1915, is now serving in command of the District Depot, Military District No. 4, Montreal.

BOSTOCK, MAJOR W. N., (B.Sc. '25), Royal Canadian Engineers, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the 2nd Division, Canadian Active Service Force.

BROCK, 2ND LIEUT. HUGH M., (B.Sc. '28), is now at the Royal Canadian Engineers Training Centre, Petawawa, Ontario.

COUNSELL, LIEUT. ERIC M., (Lecturer in the Department of Classics), is now an officer in the 4th Anti-Aircraft Battery, C.A.S.F.

DE LALANNE, MAJOR J. A., M.C., (B.A. '19), formerly Adjutant of the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Military District No. 4, Montreal.

ECHENBERG, COL. SAM., (Past Student), formerly in command of the 10th Infantry Brigade, N.P.A.M., has now been appointed to the command of the District Recruiting Depot, Military District No. 4, Montreal.

GAULT, LIEUT.-COL. A. HAMILTON, D.S.O., (Past Student), who raised and later commanded Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry in the Great War, in which he was seriously wounded, has recently returned to military duty and has been appointed to the command of "A" Group Holding Unit, C.A.S.F., England.

HEBERT, LIEUT. CHARLES P., (B.A. '21), is an officer in the Fusiliers de Mont Royal, Canadian Active Service Force.

KEMP, MAJOR J. COLIN, D.S.O., M.C., (B.Sc. '08), has been appointed Brigade Major of the 12th Infantry Brigade, Non-Permanent Active Militia, Montreal.

LALONDE, LIEUT. M.C., (B.C.L. '17), was transferred from the Depot of the Regiment de Maisonneuve on March 31, 1940, and was appointed District Record Officer, Military District No. 4, Montreal, with the rank of Captain.

MCCUAIG, BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE ERIC, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., (B.Sc. '07), who commanded the 13th Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada, and the 4th Canadian Infantry

Brigade in the Great War, has returned to military duty and has been appointed Commandant of the military camp at Petawawa, Ontario.

McINTYRE, MAJOR GORDON, (B.Sc. '21), of Sarnia, Ontario, who for a time commanded No. 11 Field Company, Royal Canadian Engineers, and, as a key-man in war industry, was later recalled to civil life, has again undertaken military duty and has been posted to the command of No. 9 Field Company, Royal Canadian Engineers.

McKEE, 2ND LIEUT. G. H. W., (B.Eng. '36), is now serving at the Royal Canadian Engineers Training Centre, Petawawa, Ontario.

MOLSON, MAJOR JOHN HENRY, E.D., (Past Student), has been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Non-Permanent Active Militia and to the command of the 3rd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada.

MOLSON, MAJOR WALTER, (B.A. '04), has been appointed to the command of the 42nd Veterans' Reserve Infantry Company, attached to the 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Montreal.

NOBBS, LIEUT. FRANCIS J., (B.Arch. '36), is now at the Machine-Gun Training Centre, Military District No. 4, Montreal.

NICHOLSON, MAJOR R. A. V., E.D., (Past Student), Royal Canadian Engineers, has been attached for duty to the Geographical Section, General Staff, R.C.E. (Surveys), at National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa.

NOSEWORTHY, CAPT. THE REVEREND N., (B.A. '30), of St. Hilda's Anglican Church, Montreal, has been named as a Protestant Chaplain of the Military Forces in Military District No. 4, Montreal.

PERRY, LIEUT.-COL. KENNETH M., D.S.O., (B.A. '06, B.Sc. '08), President of the Province of Quebec Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society, has recently been appointed Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, Military District No. 4, Montreal. A premature report of Colonel Perry's return to military duties was published in the Montreal press last March and was mistakenly included in these columns at that time.

ROSE, LIEUT. W. HAROLD, (M.D. '22), is serving with the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders, Canadian Active Service Force.

SCOTT, CAPT. THE REVEREND ROBERT DE WITT, (B.A. '16), Minister of St. Luke's United Church, Montreal, has been appointed Chaplain of No. 14 General Hospital, Canadian Active Service Force.

TABER, LIEUT.-COL. H. E., (B.Sc. '22), of the Royal Canadian Signals, C.A.S.F., has been detailed for duty in the Branch of the Master-General of the Ordnance, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa.

VEITCH, 2ND LIEUT. WILLIAM JOHN, (B.Com. '31), is serving at the Machine-Gun Training Centre, Military District No. 4, Montreal.

WAUD, 2ND LIEUT. PETER B., (Student in the Faculty of Engineering, Class of 1943), is now an officer in the Royal Montreal Regiment (Machine-Gun), Canadian Active Service Force.

Civilian Service

AMARON, DOUGLAS, (B.A. '36), formerly of the Montreal Bureau of the Canadian Press, is now attached as a War Correspondent to the London Bureau of that organization.

BARR, C. H., (D.D.S. '16), has been named Division Warden of the Civilian Protection Committee, City of Verdun Division, Verdun, P.Q.

CHISHOLM, JOSEPH DONALD, (B.Sc. '23), formerly with Bepco Canada Limited, Montreal, has joined the staff of Allies War Supply Corporation with headquarters in Montreal.

CORBETT, DR. E. A., (B.A. '09, M.A. '16), Director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, has been added to the Technical Committee of the Canadian Legion War Services Committee.

CURRIE, LIEUT.-COL. GEORGE S., (B.A. '11), of the firm of McDonald, Currie and Company, Chartered Accountants, Montreal, a Governor of McGill University, has been appointed an Executive Assistant by the Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence.

DRYSDALE, W. F., (B.Sc. '04), Vice-President of the Montreal Locomotive Works, has assumed duty, without remuneration, as Director of Munitions of the Department of Munitions and Supply, Ottawa.

Twenty Years Ago at McGill

The McGill News : Sept. 1920 : Vol. 1, No. 4

THE leading article in the last number of the first volume of THE MCGILL NEWS, written by Charles W. Colby, dealt with the retirement of Dean Moyse "after more than forty years of faithful and fruitful service."

McGill was preparing to launch a campaign for funds and most of the other major articles were evidently published to draw attention to the appeal. Some of the titles follow: "McGill Needs \$5,000,000," "McGill's Great Benefactors," "The Whirlwind Campaign of 1911," "The R.V.C.: Its Requirements."

This issue also contained a message to graduates from Sir Arthur Currie, who had just assumed the Principalship of McGill; an article about the opening of The McCord National Museum; an article entitled "Metallurgical Engineering at McGill" by Dr. Alfred Stansfield, Professor of Metallurgy; announcement that Molson's Hall had been placed at the disposal of the Department of Physical Education for use as "a temporary gymnasium;" and an account of the demolition of the groundsman's lodge, which had been situated at the main entrance gates on Sherbrooke Street for sixty-five years and was the second building to be erected on University property.

FAIRWEATHER, S. W., (B.Sc. '16), Economist of the Canadian National Railways, Montreal, has been loaned to the Dominion Government to help in the organization of a Bureau of Economics for the Department of Munitions and Supply, Ottawa.

GLIDDEN, W. O., (B.A. '09, M.D. '11), of Ottawa, is serving as Federal Air Raids Precaution Officer, under the Department of Pensions and National Health.

LAMONTAGNE, YVES, (B.Sc. '15), formerly Commercial Attaché in the Canadian Legation in Brussels, has assumed duties as a member of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Ottawa, succeeding Charles P. Hébert, (B.A. '21), who, as noted elsewhere in these columns, has been granted a commission in the Fusiliers de Mont Royal, Canadian Active Service Force.

MACMILLAN, MAJOR THE HON. CYRUS, (B.A. '00, M.A. '03), Dean of the Faculty of Arts, McGill University, has accepted appointment as a member of the Canadian Legion War Services Committee on Royal Canadian Air Force educational training.

MAGEE, COLONEL A. A., D.S.O., (B.A., *ad eundem*, '15), Honorary Colonel, McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, has assumed duty as an Executive Assistant to the Minister of National Defence, Ottawa.

MCDougall, E. STUART, (B.A. '07, B.C.L. '13), has been appointed Deputy Chief Warden of the Civilian Protection Corps of the City of Montreal, which has already enrolled more than 3,850 members.

MCKIM ANSON, (B.Com. '24, B.A. '27), of Canadian Industries Limited, is now serving as Secretary to A. B. Purvis, Director of the British Purchasing Commission in the United States.

MORGAN, MAJOR HENRY WILLIAM, M.C., (B.A. '13), who served with the 42nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada, in the Great War, has been appointed Warden of the Western Division, City of Montreal, in the Civilian Protection Corps.

NARES, BASIL L., (B.Sc. '11), is at present in England on duties for the British Government in connection with the accelerated plans for aircraft production.

STOVEL, J. H., (B.Sc. '03), General Manager of Dome Mines, Limited, has been appointed one of the representatives of industry on the National Labour Supply Council.

TAYLOR E. P., (B.Sc. '22), President of Canadian Breweries, Limited, Toronto, has been appointed a member, to serve without remuneration, of the Executive Committee of the Department of Munitions and Supply.



THE SIR ARTHUR CURRIE MEMORIAL GYMNASIUM-ARMOURY

The University Gymnasium-Armoury Project: Its Development and Accomplishment

By
G. B. GLASSCO

IT WAS fortunate that on the outbreak of war last year the Gymnasium-Armoury project had progressed to the stage of actual construction, for very soon the intensive war effort which spontaneously sprang up at McGill urgently required just such facilities as the building was designed to provide. Thus The Graduates' Society's determination to provide the University with a Gymnasium—a project which had been pursued with persistence for a number of years—and their decision to incorporate with it an Armoury to meet the needs of the McGill C.O.T.C. were entirely vindicated. By the first week of September only the excavations for the building had been made, but work was then rushed by day and night to provide at least a covered drill hall before the snows of winter should arrive; and by the first week in

G. B. GLASSCO, B.Sc. '05, is Executive Secretary of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

December parades were held in the main hall. Other parts of the building were completed in rapid succession. Throughout the winter, spring and summer, intensive use has been made of all space as it became available. The first group of classes, in training throughout the winter and spring, numbered more than 1,400 young officers who are now available in Canada's war effort. During the summer another 300 have been in training, and a medical-dental unit of about sixty has used parts of the building for instructional purposes. Now preparations are being completed for the training during the University year of the large number of undergraduates who will present themselves for military instruction coincident with their studies in the University's curricula.*

*A comprehensive review of the wartime work of the McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., was published in the Summer Number of THE MCGILL NEWS. Details of the Contingent's recent activities will be found in another article by Capt. J. Edgar March which appears in this issue.

The need of a University Gymnasium at McGill has been felt for upwards of fifty years. It is on record that Principal Dawson in his annual University Lecture, delivered in November, 1888, stated that a University Gymnasium was one of the needs of McGill at that time. When the late Dr. R. Tait McKenzie was Medical Examiner and Physical Instructor at the turn of the century he drew attention to the need for a University Gymnasium. Apparently no steps towards the building of a gymnasium were actually taken until about the year 1914 when a graduate announced that he would give \$150,000 for the erection of a gymnasium, to be paid as soon as an additional \$100,000 could be found by the University for the same purpose. However, this requirement was not fulfilled and during the Great War years the project lay dormant. To celebrate the 100th anniversary of the founding of McGill the Centennial Fund was raised during the years 1920 and 1921 from graduates of McGill, from citizens and corporations in the City of Montreal, from the Province of Quebec, from the Rockefeller Foundation and others. The total amount so raised was in excess of \$6,000,000, of which the graduates subscribed approximately \$1,019,018. In putting forward the necessities of McGill at that time, upon which the appeal for this Fund was made, the need for a gymnasium was stressed; and many of the graduates responded by subscribing to the Centennial Fund in the expectation that a gymnasium would be built.

Excellent use was made of this large sum of money by the University, for the reconstruction of the Arts Building, for extensions to the Redpath Library and the Engineering Building, towards the cost of the new Institute of Pathology and for the establishment and construction of the Dental Clinic at The Montreal General Hospital; also a considerable amount was set aside as a capital sum to provide annual income to be used for additional or larger salaries for the teaching staff. Plans were also under way for the building of a gymnasium, but the selection of a suitable location for it caused some delay, so that by the time the Pine Avenue site was approved by the University authorities, the Centennial Fund was exhausted; and although the gymnasium was still considered desirable, and even necessary, it was not possible to authorize its construction.

The next development in the gymnasium project came about through The Graduates' Society as an indirect result of the efforts of the Collecting Committee to raise funds for the McGill University Graduates' Endowment Fund. This Fund had been started at the Graduates' Centennial Reunion in 1921 with the object of raising, from graduates through annual contributions, a capital sum of which only the income could be used—and this income could be expended only for the assistance and advancement of

the University. In 1929 the Collecting Committee, having found great difficulty in obtaining substantial general subscriptions from the graduates, requested the Trustees to find some suitable purpose on which to apply part of the income. However, there was no purpose proposed which was considered appropriate and it was deemed desirable to allow the income to accumulate. Then it was found that there was no incentive to subscribe to a fund which was being accumulated for no apparent or specific purpose, inasmuch as no use was being made of it. Sir Arthur Currie was then asked to suggest means for which the income might be used. After due consideration he recommended the establishment of "The McGill University Lecturehips;" and as a result the sum of \$2,500 was allotted for this purpose by the Trustees. This money was used in 1930-31 in bringing Professor W. G. S. Adams, of Oxford University, to McGill to deliver a series of eight lectures. These lectures failed to provide the sustained interest and intellectual inspiration among the staff and students which had been expected, and the Trustees of the Graduates' Endowment Fund decided that they should expend the money only for a purpose of more value in the advancement of the University as a whole. In 1931, when the Principal was again asked to suggest suitable ways in which the income from this fund might be expended to advantage he considered a number of suggestions which had been put forward. Among them was a proposal that part of the income from the fund be used for financing the development of a project to build a University Gymnasium; and this suggestion was adopted by Sir Arthur as definitely the best. Thereupon a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Graduates' Endowment Fund was held on September 14, 1931. This meeting was attended by Sir Arthur Currie and two members of the University's Board of Governors, including the Honorary Treasurer; by H. M. Jaquays, President of The Graduates' Society; by four members of the Collecting Committee and by the Executive Secretary of the Society. At this meeting Sir Arthur stated that "of all the physical requirements of McGill University none is more urgent than a gymnasium" and suggested that the proposal be adopted. The meeting discussed the proposal thoroughly and unanimously agreed that The Graduates' Society be asked (1) to organize a campaign to collect a sum of money for the purpose of erecting a gymnasium; (2) to confine the collections to graduates; (3) to conduct the campaign in such a way as not to interfere with any general campaign for funds for the University; (4) to form a committee for this purpose on which there should be representation from the Board of Governors of the University, such committee to obtain all the information required as to (a) the cost of the erection of a building, (b) the sum of money





The McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., on parade in the main hall of the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury, on the occasion of the formal handing over of the command of the unit from Lieut.-Col. T. S. Morrisey, D.S.O., to Lieut.-Col. J. M. Morris, M.C., V.D. Approximately 1,000 members of the Contingent are assembled on the gymnasium floor which is 174 feet long and 85 feet wide.

Associated Screen News photo



already on hand which could be used towards it, and to present a definite proposition; (5) to instruct this committee to deal through the Secretary of the University in obtaining any architect's plans.

The Graduates' Society agreed to this request and adopted the suggestions. Thereupon the Society appointed a "Gymnasium Committee" consisting of its President, Mr. Jaquays, as Chairman of the Committee; Paul F. Sise, representing the Board of Governors of the University; Dr. A. S. Lamb, representing the University's Committee on Physical Education; Major D. S. Forbes as Athletics Manager, G. McL. Pitts, a graduate architect, and G. B. Glassco as Secretary.

This Committee gathered a considerable amount of data on the many details to be considered in planning a gymnasium and swimming pool, adapted to McGill's particular needs. Negotiations with the City of Montreal for the rectification of the easterly boundary of the University property with Fletchers Field were carried on by members of the Committee and, as a result, the University was awarded additional frontage on Pine Avenue and a rectification of the area, which makes it possible to place a rectangular building such as a hockey rink or a convocation and concert hall on this piece of land.

The project was then enlarged to include, in addition to the gymnasium and swimming pool, an armoury and a building designed for use as a hockey rink or as a convocation and concert hall; and the University authorized the Society to conduct an architects' competition open to McGill graduates, thus affording them an opportunity to exhibit their abilities and presenting the University itself with several solutions of the architectural problems involved in the plans for the proposed group of buildings. In conducting this competition the Gymnasium Committee made certain that all graduate architects were given the opportunity to compete, and Prof. P. J. Turner, of the School of Architecture, was appointed Professional Adviser to see that it was conducted in accordance with the requirements of fair practice. The Committee went far afield in the appointment of the judges or "assessors" and selected the best qualified men available. Dr. John A. Pearson, of Toronto, perhaps the outstanding Canadian architect of his time, kindly consented to act as chief assessor, *con amore*. A prominent alumnus of McGill, Dr. R.

The Gymnasium-Armoury provides splendid facilities for the wartime activities of the McGill C.O.T.C. Top: Major E. Del. Greenwood, Adjutant of the Corps, examines a report brought to his desk by the Orderly Room Sergeant, Staff-Sergeant A. E. Underhay, M.C. Centre: A busy spot on any training night is the Orderly Room. Seen here are, centre, Second Lieutenant S. D. Pierce, until recently Assistant Adjutant; at desk, right, Staff Sergeant Underhay; at rear, with back to camera, S. G. Norrish who is in charge of manuals; and Miss E. J. Stewart, stenographer. Bottom: Imagine trying to run an army without the Quartermaster's Stores. Photo shows R.Q.M.S. A.R. Busby examining headgear and calling the results to Lieutenant H.-E. Wilson.

Tait McKenzie, who had been closely associated for many years with the physical education of students at the University of Pennsylvania, also contributed his services and, as third assessor, the Committee engaged Charles Z. Klauder, of Philadelphia, a practising architect who had specialized successfully in the design of gymnasiums and other buildings affording facilities for physical education of school and college students. The competition was completed in the spring of 1934 and the plans submitted by A. J. C. Paine, of Montreal, were awarded first prize. Subsequently Mr. Paine was appointed as architect of the building. The Gymnasium Committee made its report to the Society recommending that the Society, with the approval of the University, conduct a campaign to raise the necessary funds. The money required to conduct the competition, and for the payment of prizes, had been provided by the Trustees of the Graduates' Endowment Fund.

In the fall of 1934, The Graduates' Society, under the leadership of its new President, J. T. Hackett, K.C., requested the approval of the University to conduct a campaign to raise the necessary funds from graduates of the University; but two conditions prevailing at that time—the uncertain outlook for any financial undertaking due to the depressed state of business throughout the world, and the reluctance to embark on any project of major importance while the University was without a Principal—made it undesirable to proceed. Therefore, permission to undertake the campaign was not received until February, 1936. The Society was then authorized to proceed with a campaign on condition that the appeal be restricted to graduates who were not already large contributors to the University through the Governor's Fund, and that the campaign be opened immediately and be completed within a time limit, which made it necessary for the Society to forego some of the desirable and necessary advance organization. Thereupon a campaign to collect \$350,000 from the graduates for the construction of a gymnasium and swimming pool, and for the provision of an endowment of \$100,000 to provide income towards maintenance and operating expenses, was hastily organized in the spring of 1936. The campaign—held between June 1 and October 31—was entrusted to a Campaign Committee, appointed by The Graduates' Society, which included a number of prominent graduates under the chairmanship of Mr. Jaquays.

Three more views of the C.O.T.C.'s quarters in the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury. *Top:* Machine gun instruction occupies two busy groups in the rifle range. In the foreground, Corporal R. Craig tells how it is done. Farther down the floor a blindfolded student assembles a machine gun. *Centre:* An artillery group closely follows the teachings of Captain J. C. Hope and Lieutenant E. B. Charters during a sand table instruction class. *Bottom:* The "Meds," studying faithfully for their part in the war, listen attentively to Lieut.-Col. Albert Ross, O.C., 6th Field Ambulance. In this instance, the boxing, wrestling and fencing room is being used as a lecture hall.





Cadets of the McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., relax after an evening of strenuous training. These comprehensive views of the Mess illustrate the splendid facilities available in the Gymnasium-Armoury for the officers when their day's duties are at an end. Upper picture shows the comfortable and roomy lounge; below is the reading room, always a popular spot.



As a result of the campaign about \$160,000 in cash and pledged subscriptions was raised; but this amount was far from sufficient and it was not possible to proceed immediately with the building as planned. However, by re-planning the proposed gymnasium to include quarters so that the building could be used jointly as a gymnasium and armoury, and by the omission of a swimming pool, a scheme was finally evolved whereby a building could be constructed to cost approximately \$265,000 for which purpose there were available (a) the sum of \$160,000 raised by the Society's campaign, and (b) the sum of \$105,000 lying unused in the University's custody, being the book value at that time of the bequest made by Lady Strathcona in 1917 towards the cost of erecting a drill hall for the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps.

When detailed plans were made of the revised scheme to build a Gymnasium-Armoury without a swimming pool (provision being made for the addition of the latter at a future date with a minimum of re-arrangement of the present structure) it was possible to get more reliable estimates on the actual cost of construction, and it was found that the building would cost about \$294,400, which was about \$39,400 in excess of the actual money in sight. The Graduates' Society thereupon undertook to raise the deficiency if construction of the building were actually begun

and, in the autumn of 1939, raised sufficient additional funds from graduates and non-graduate friends of the University to cover (with the Strathcona bequest) the actual total capital cost of the building. With additional requirements which have been encountered since the building estimates were completed, this will amount to \$309,000, without the swimming pool.

In lieu of the intended endowment-for-maintenance fund of \$100,000, a grant of \$3,000 a year for maintenance was made by the Trustees of the Graduates' Endowment Fund. Subsequently, the annual amount allotted for maintenance was increased by an Order-in-Council of the Dominion Government recording its intention to pay to the University annually \$5,205.33, being five per cent. of the estimated capital cost, \$104,106.55, of those parts of the building which are being used as an armoury for the C.O.T.C. It is considered that the saving of rent and other expenses which have been incurred in the past by the University for quarters and facilities which are now provided by the new building may be applied towards the annual maintenance costs of the building; also, the anticipated revenue from gate receipts of athletic and other functions which may be held in the building. Thus, it is estimated that at least \$13,405 will be available to apply towards the annual cost of maintaining and operating the building.

(Continued on Page 42)



Richard Arless photo

The Gymnasium-Armoury is being used by women as well as men—even in the summer months when the University is not in session. This picture of "C" Company, Women's Volunteer Reserve Corps, Montreal, training in the rifle range was taken in July.

In the Realm of Literature

Edited by
T. F. M. NEWTON

Canada: Anybody's Problem

CANADA: AMERICA'S PROBLEM, by John MacCormac.
The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto.
278 pp. \$3.00.

THE dedication of John MacCormac's much-discussed book is worded, "To My Father—Though He Will Disagree with Most of It." Such a difference of opinion over the vital issues which earn attention in *Canada: America's Problem* is probably typical of those which occur in many Canadian families (frequently and characteristically on a father-and-son basis) and within the national family as a whole. Yet, although the range of Canadian approval may vary, here is a notable book—no less notable because it is challenging, no less valuable because it is forthright.

One of the ablest feats of the author is his demonstration and explanation of the partisanship of Canadian opinion on almost any subject under the northern sun. It seems a pity that he should perforce be robbed of the excellent illustration of his point which will no doubt be provided by the reception given to his book in the country which it discusses. For the publication of a searching and candid study of the Canadian scene demands a certain amount of temerity; it demands also a very special and cosmopolitan set of qualifications. The author, happily enough, seems an eminent matriculant on all counts. As a Canadian himself, he writes as one closely familiar with the complex patterns and attitudes of the country of his birth. As Dominion correspondent for *The New York Times*, he watched the governmental drama (and sometimes the vaudeville) at Ottawa from vantage-points of orchestra, wings, and dressing-room, and then wrote objective reviews of it for foreign consumption. As the husband of an Englishwoman and a journalist in London, he closely surveyed the cockpit of an empire. As a reporter in Vienna, he gained at once a deep insight into the workings of international politics and a fervent hatred of those with whom we are at war.

With such a background, it would be a matter for surprise if MacCormac did not bring a realistic and objective approach to a number of moot topics which Canadians are too fond of observing through rose-coloured glasses. There are recurrent truths embroidered into the fabric of this book which are none the less salutary because they may be disturbing. For a world debacle which has resulted largely from policies of *laissez-faire* and wishful thinking on the part of those who might have prevented it has surely left in its wake important lessons for those Canadians who lean too largely on hallowed tradition and sentimental prejudice. In the present instance, it is only the sensible lesson of facing the facts about Dominion affairs, and for this purpose the author has marshalled an array of arresting conclusions with sympathetic shrewdness and scholarly skill. They are presented, it must be made clear, not by a *vendeur de scandale*, but by a writer proud of his homeland, sensible of its deficiencies, and confident of its future.

Even when he proceeds beyond the facts and erects bold structures of hypothesis, the latter are skilfully fabricated, if of an architecture which some will dislike.

Apparently with an eye to mass consumption below the border, the book has been given the title, *Canada: America's Problem*, and, especially in its opening chapters, has adjusted its sights towards eliminating both lethargic acceptance and ignorant misunderstanding of Canada in the United States. That the broadside has been effective is already shown in the wide circulation and leading reviews which have greeted its timely appeal in an awakened America.

As an index of the entire content of the book, however, the title is somewhat misleading. It could almost equally well have been *Canada: the Empire's Problem*, or *Canada: Canada's Problem*, or *Canada: Everybody's Problem*. For this highly-condensed discussion is much more than simply an attempt to jolt a friendly neighbour to the south into a sense of our growing importance in her foreign policy. There is much that is primarily for Canadian consumption, and the author in the major part of the book weaves his tenuous way through the mazes of Canadian politics, Canadian history, Canadian economics, Canadian personalities, and Canadian prejudices with blithe and bellicose confidence.

En route, he garners a host of problems for discussion—problems of small population and large area, of parochialism and racial mixture, of agriculture and tariffs, of the danger to freedom of speech, of the validity of our national status, of our ostrich-like refusal to lift a voice in imperial councils though fighting in an empire's wars, of our importance to the British Empire and of the Empire to us. He debates our "steadily developing case of schizophrenia" as a North American nation, and deftly reviews the history of Canadian-American relations. He denounces "thirteen years of tiptoeing around the sick-room" of international politics, and complains of the forensic futility of uninspired leadership.

These and many others would seem to be posers of paramount interest to the home consumer. But as a thriving dealer in dilemma, the author conjures up one major problem for southern export—the question of Canada's future status as a nation of the Western Hemisphere. As an important unit in a world empire and as a belligerent fighting on foreign continents, she nevertheless obligates the protection of her shores by neutrals, whether they like it or not. By enjoying the protection of the Monroe Doctrine, she makes complete isolation for the United States an impossibility, and forces her, through strategic necessity, to spring to our defence at the imminence of invasion. This problem, which gives title to the book and brings a shoal of others in its wake, is perhaps more of immediate American concern than of ours, but any newspaper will show that its implications for Canadians are daily becoming less academic.

When he summons personalities to the bar, MacCormac appraises as frankly as with general

issues. Recurring through the book are tart sketches of Canadian leaders made more forceful by a happy gift of epigram. The style throughout is vigorous, but occasionally the need for condensation has left a verbal traffic jam and unwieldy sentence structure. In viewing the general balance of the material, many readers will feel, too, that the author's recapitulation, which might have been tellingly climactic, was something less than that, and ranks as an opportunity missed. But such specialized questioning must not be allowed to challenge the commanding merit of an honest and prescient work appearing at a moment of import in national history.

The past few months have paid sinister tribute to that prescience. In a day when the printer's ink is scarcely dry before any opinion on world affairs becomes outdated by the swift march of event, hardly a line in this book needs to be changed, although it was written before the fall of Holland, Belgium, or France.

Unlike all too many commentators in the field, the author digs deep to the roots for his explanations. It is by using a careful review of the country's past that he explains its present and suggests its future. He walks carefully apart from rabid imperialist and noisy annexationist. As a realist, he probes scornfully through layers of sentimental optimism, and minces no words about the muddlings of days well past, yet his book is implicit with quiet confidence in a national future of quickened stature and larger wisdom. For him, the future will either make Canada a stronger force within the Empire, if an Empire still exists, or a powerful independent nation, if it doesn't. It is a future which will no longer pretend to shut its eyes to the realities of close geographic, economic, and cultural ties with the United States, and yet will not abandon the sentimental and filial ties which link us with England. It is a future where Canada will breed governments and leaders whose concept of action is something more aggressive than playing both middles against the ends simply for purposes of re-election. It is a future where a country as vast as the continent of Europe will cease to be the problem child of the Western Hemisphere, and by harnessing forceful policy and leadership to unparalleled potential resources will achieve her incipient promise.

MacCormac sees the present crisis not so much as a reversion from Utopia, but as an important junction on the highway to national maturity. If such it be, this book will have done timely service in lettering the signposts at a crossroad of progress.

T.F.M.N.

Of Interest to Authors

IN view of the difficulty of obtaining early and accurate notice of the publication of books by McGill graduates or members of the University staff, THE MCGILL NEWS requests authors and their friends to notify us of forthcoming or recently-published volumes so that they may be brought to the attention of the readers of this magazine. Address all communications to THE MCGILL NEWS, 3466 University Street, Montreal.

The National Employment Issue

CANADIANS IN AND OUT OF WORK: A Survey of Economic Classes and their Relation to the Labour Market, by Leonard C. Marsh. The Oxford University Press, Toronto. xx + 503 pp. \$3.00.

IN the ninth volume of the McGill University Social Science Research Series, the indefatigable Dr. Marsh presents a study of Canada's working population in terms of employment and unemployment patterns, by occupational groups, with socio-economic differentials as a frame of reference.

While such a study is essentially and necessarily based upon elaborate statistical analysis, the data presented are extremely interesting, even to the unspecialized reader. Dr. Marsh has handled his data skilfully, and through the medium of charts, the Canadian occupational pattern in boom and depression is presented in an intelligible manner. This is the major contribution of the book, and if it went no further, it would be highly valuable. The author proceeds, however, to indicate the wider outlines of the problem, and he suggests in general terms his plans for remedying unemployment, which has become a permanent feature of our economy. It is perhaps too much to ask that detailed plans for public policy be laid down in a book of this kind, which is really turning the sod for the first time; but one feels that the author's plan deserves more space.

He advocates centralization of the controls over unemployment. "A strong Dominion lead is the only possible answer to the maze of anomalies and inequalities which local and provincial relief regulation have built up during a decade of depression," although "decentralization of administration will always be appropriate in Canada, for geographic reasons alone." (p. 427). Here is a point which might have been expanded. Centralized control and decentralized administration represent to this reader, at least, an intriguing problem of government.

Dr. Marsh indicates, correctly, that the unemployment problem will not be solved by unemployment insurance alone. He indicates the inadequacy of the present educational system, and recommends that it should be revised in order (a) to introduce selective techniques at an earlier point than the usual age of leaving elementary school, and (b) to diversify secondary school instruction in the interest of the majority who will never attend a university. National scholarships are recommended as the means of equalizing educational opportunities, and a youth training plan is advocated. These measures build up to a modernized Federal Employment Service, based upon a thoroughgoing differentiation of functions, and organized into specialized departments. It is pointed out that it would be a grave mistake to postpone this plan because of the war, for it would greatly expedite the enormous task of economic mobilization.



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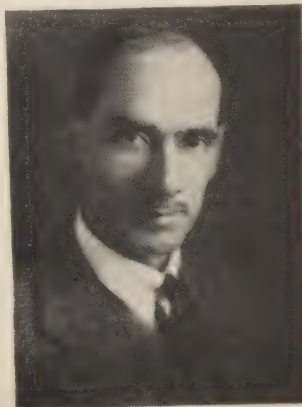
These plans are by no means Utopian, and something of the sort must inevitably be put into practice soon. The book will bear careful study by legislators and their advisers. Dr. Marsh has done a splendid job of spade-work, and it remains for the government to utilize it.

J. Richards Petrie.

Chronicle of a Nursing School

HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL FOR NURSES OF THE MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL, by H. E. MacDermot, M.D. Published by the Alumnae Association of the Hospital. 125 pp. \$1.50.

AS a rule, the history of a hospital training school for nurses is of interest only to those directly concerned. This book, however, is an exception, owing to the quality of the writing, the manner in which the work of the Montreal General Hospital in modernizing the nursing profession in Canada is described, and the fine story of the changes shown to have taken place in the span of a few decades. There was inspiration in the decision to bind the book in the pink and white cloth from which the nurses' uniforms are made and there is an aptness in the choice of incidents and anecdotes throughout. The illustrations, too, are well chosen.



Blank & Stoller

DR. H. E. MACDERMOT

Wisely, Dr. MacDermot has prefaced his history of the training school, definitely established in 1890, with a brief historical sketch of the hospital, which, as a small institution of four beds, known as the "House of Recovery" and situated in Chaboillez Square, opened its doors in 1818. To anyone familiar with the great hospital today, it comes as a shock to read of the conditions that were accepted as the natural characteristics of hospitals not so long ago. In many of the records Dr. MacDermot quotes, there is casual mention of the hospital being infested with bugs and rats and, due to sanitary arrangements of the most primitive type, never free of overpowering smells. Fevers and infections of all kinds were endemic and, over the ward and operating techniques, it is now charitable to draw a veil.

With the advent in 1890 of Miss Livingston, a graduate of the New York Hospital's Training School for Nurses, the nursing standards of the hospital were sharply raised. She was the first Lady Superintendent of the training school that endures today. She guided it through its formative years, succeeded where others before her had failed, and remained as its head until 1919, when its place as a school second to none on this continent had long been permanently established.

Using as the bases of his work the old records of the hospital, Miss Livingston's lively letters to her sister, many contributed reminiscences, and such press clippings as could be found, Dr. MacDermot has produced a book which is at once an excellent historical

work and vastly entertaining. At the last moment, we are told, the book was produced in haste, but few signs of this appear and there is much evidence of the author's peculiar fitness for his task. His blending of the varied materials on which he has drawn sets a standard which future historians engaged upon a similar task will be fortunate to attain.

For anyone directly connected with the Montreal General Hospital, or the Medical Faculty of McGill, this book will prove a delight; those interested in the social and medical highlights of late Victorian Montreal will enjoy it too; and collectors of literary Canadiana will consider it a prize. One thousand copies were printed, of which five hundred were sold as soon as the book appeared. A prompt sale of the small remainder can be confidently predicted. Copies may be obtained from the Alumnae Association, Montreal General Hospital, Montreal.

R.C.F.

Alice in Propagandaland

WAR PROPAGANDA AND THE UNITED STATES, by Harold Lavine and James Wechsler. Published for the Institute of Propaganda Analysis by the Yale University Press, New Haven. 363 pp. \$2.75.

THERE IS something a little Alice-in-Wonderlandish about the confusion encountered by these experts in propaganda when they start examining, first, British propaganda designed to draw the United States into the war; second, American isolationist propaganda designed to prevent the British propagandists from accomplishing their purpose; third, American aid-to-the-Allies group propaganda against the American isolationist propaganda to prevent the British propagandists from drawing the United States into the war; fourth, the Nazi propaganda designed to keep the United States out of the war—and then the whole long procession of anti-Nazi propagandists and anti-anti-Nazi propagandists and finally just those propagandists who don't seem to know what they're propagandizing against.

To cap it all, this double-authored volume itself turns out to be nothing more or less than propaganda against all propagandists.

In a carefully worded introduction, the president and executive secretary of the Institute of Propaganda Analysis endeavour to define propaganda and come to the cheerful conclusion that not all propaganda is bad propaganda. Having come to this conclusion, they pass the reader on to the tender mercies of the two investigators who go out of their way to prove that all the propaganda they have ever heard of is particularly vicious, frequently inconsistent, and never to be believed.

Since the first World War, the American people have had a propaganda phobia. As Herr Hitler blamed the Jews for the collapse of Germany, so the people of the United States blamed British propaganda for their participation in the last war. The greater part of this volume, therefore, consists of pointing fingers at the British as being the ultimate in propagandists,—this, in spite of the fact, that whether the American people know it or not, Americans themselves are probably the greatest and most skilful propagandists on earth.

To an investigator of propaganda, the most dangerous admission of all is that you are not attempting

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to influence people's thoughts or feelings and, should you be so rash as to open your mouth, you are merely expressing your own personal opinion. This, to Mr. Lavine and Mr. Wechsler is damning evidence. The British have said they are not issuing propaganda; therefore, beware. The British say they are not seeking U.S. participation; therefore, rest assured that everything they say is said with that very aim.

To Messrs. Lavine and Wechsler every little word has a meaning all its own, and they are out to explain what that meaning is. An Englishman arrives in America and says it is a lovely day. Propaganda! He says that Britain can get along quite well without American doughboys. Propaganda! He attends a private luncheon. Propaganda! He stays in his hotel. Propaganda! Thus do these two propaganda Pinkermans expose the diabolical British.

Then they turn their attention on the Isolationists and discover that they are not Isolationists at all, but Nazis. The voice may be that of Senator Wheeler, but the words are the words of Herr Goebbels. And, to go on to the Anti-isolationists, or Interventionists, they, again speak the words of Churchill, and are thus part and parcel of the propaganda bureau of London.

It is all very confusing, and sometimes exciting. The relish with which the authors must lick their lips as they pick up every issue of their newspapers can well be imagined. Between every line of type lurks the propaganda bug. And the only sane conclusion to be found is that everybody is busy turning out propaganda for somebody or something, and doing it so badly that everybody else knows of it even without the help of Mr. Lavine and Mr. Wechsler.

L. L. Knott.

Our Contemporaries

The University of Toronto Quarterly

THE July issue of this journal exhibits greater variety than usual in respect to quality, topic, and contributor. The Canadian scholar and novelist, Philip Child, presents a notable study of our seventeenth-century *couteurs de bois*, and of Pierre Radisson, in particular. In the realm of current affairs, L. T. Morgan makes an important survey of the economic aspects of Italian fascism, Donald Cowie discusses the post-invasion status of Holland's empire, and in "Freedom and Contemporary Thought" W. R. Taylor puts forth a scholarly plea that the perils of war may not bring peril to freedom of spirit. In the field of education, Gilbert Norwood breezily defends the study of Latin against utilitarian objections, while, in two important and closely-allied literary studies, J. W. Beach of the University of Minnesota analyzes refreshingly the nature and purpose of imaginative literature, and P. L. Carver examines Coleridge's attitude towards the function of the imagination.

Queen's Quarterly

THE Summer Number of the *Queen's Quarterly* offers interesting domestic fare in high proportion. Of the Canadian topics under discussion, L. J. Burpee makes a sympathetic and understanding study of the Quebec *habitant*, R. F. Leggett slashes vigorously at over-aggressive advertising methods in Canada, Howe Martyn gives a pleasant picture of the importance of the Canadian canoe to the Dominion scene, and

G. V. Ferguson suggests the danger inherent in a weak opposition in our national government. In "North America and the War," R. G. Trotter examines the currently vital topic of the relative positions of the United States and Canada both with respect to the war and to their mutual defence, while, in another timely study, H. N. Fieldhouse discusses dictatorship and democracy as differing social and political moods. Of the other articles, one of the most important is a review of the history and significance of the Malvern Theatrical Festival by the distinguished scholar, Frederic S. Boas.

Books Received

FROM MARX TO STALIN: *A Critique of Communism*, by J. E. Le Rossignol, B.A. '88, LL.D. '21. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. 442 pp. \$3.00.

WORLD'S END, by Upton Sinclair. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto. 740 pp. \$3.00.

THE PRINCIPLES OF PARASITE CONTROL, by Thomas W. M. Cameron, Director, Institute of Parasitology, McGill University. National Business Publications, Limited, Gardenvale, Que. 48 pp.

Macdonald Publishes Farm Journal

The *Macdonald College Journal*, a new magazine devoted to the interests of the English-speaking rural population of Quebec, made its appearance in August. One section of the journal covers the activities of the McGill Adult Education Service in the Eastern Townships. The first issue contained two feature articles, "Education and Democracy," by Dr. W. H. Brittain, Vice-Principal of Macdonald College, and "Agriculture and the War," by Dr. J. E. Lattimer, Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics.

Leaves Books to McGill Library

Under the will of the late Dr. Hilmar Hermann Weber, of Cambridge, Mass., McGill University has been given the opportunity to select fifty volumes from his extensive library "because of the friendliness with which I have always been received at McGill Library."

Old Graduate Visits Alumni Office

John H. Featherston, B.Sc. '93, of Seattle, visited The Graduates' Society's office last June, while in Montreal on a motor trip across the continent. He and Mrs. Featherston were particularly interested in viewing the Arts Building and the East Wing in which the Faculty of Applied Science was housed when Mr. Featherston was a student.

The Late L. L. Lyster, M.Sc.

Lynden Laird Lyster, B.Sc. (Agric.) '38, M.Sc. '39, whose death by drowning was recorded in the Summer Number of THE MCGILL NEWS, was second-in-command of the Macdonald College Company, McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C.

Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, flew across the continent at the end of August to address the Pacific Northwest Financial Conference at the University of Washington, Seattle. He spoke on "The Place of Banking in Modern Society."

All Intercollegiate Sports Events Cancelled for Duration of War

ALL intercollegiate sports have been cancelled for the duration of the war to further compulsory military training of every undergraduate in Canadian universities, it was announced on July 5 following a conference between university heads and officials of the Department of National Defence, Ottawa.

At the meeting it was decided to assist the Government in making the new Mobilization Act effective by having every student take compulsory army training this session and it was felt that this would be aided materially by cancelling intercollegiate sports.

* * * *

The course taken by the intercollegiate sports authorities is parallel to the one adopted during the Great War when the final intercollegiate football match at Montreal was played on November 14, 1914. By defeating Queen's 31-8, McGill won the right to oppose Varsity in a playoff for the college championship. The playoff, held in Toronto on November 21, 1914, and won by Varsity 17-14 through a late rally, was the last intercollegiate football game played until 1919 when Coach Frank Shaughnessy led one of McGill's greatest gridiron teams, composed in good part of returned men, to the title.

The C.I.R.F.U. was established on November 24, 1897, in a meeting at Kingston and the first organized football series was played under its auspices in 1898. The Union continued to operate steadily until the hiatus of 1915-18, inclusive. With the resumption in 1919, the Union functioned without interruption until the end of 1939. In all, it has operated for thirty-eight seasons.

Editorial Board Appointments

The Executive Committee of The Graduates' Society has made the following appointments to the Editorial Board of THE MCGILL NEWS, effective for the regular period of two years from June 1, 1940: Miss Elizabeth Whitehead (nominated by the Alumnae Society), Dr. D. S. Lewis, R. I. C. Picard, and Dr. G. A. Copping. Dr. Copping has served as an associate member of the Board for the past year.

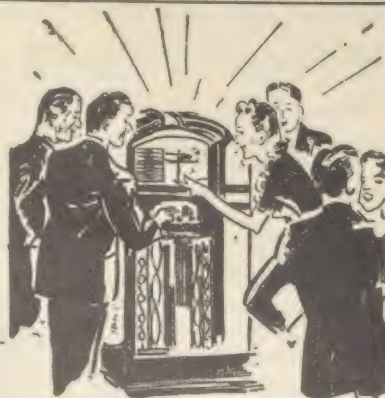
C. J. Jamieson, M.D., C.M. '79, Dead

Dr. Charles James Jamieson, pioneer physician of Winnipeg, Man., who graduated from McGill with the degree of M.D., C.M. in 1879 and began practising in that city three years later, died there on June 27. He was 86 years of age and had been retired for more than a decade.

"All over Manitoba there is sadness today over the death of Dr. Charles J. Jamieson, who was identified with so many phases of our community life for almost sixty years," said the Winnipeg *Free Press* in paying tribute to his long and useful life. "Winnipeg was fortunate in having Dr. Jamieson among its first physicians. The extent of good he did was incalculable. His was not a life in the limelight, but its influence remains and will persist."

Several members of the staff of McGill's Faculty of Medicine were among the few Canadians who took an active part in this year's annual meeting of the American Medical Association which was held in New York City.

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Dr. E. F. Beach Appointed Head Of McGill School of Commerce

DR. E. F. BEACH, formerly Assistant Professor of Statistics and Economics at the City College of New York, assumed the position of Acting Director of the School of Commerce on September 1, succeeding Gilbert Jackson. In announcing the appointment on June 12, Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University, said:

"Although we are all reluctant to see Mr. Jackson lay down the responsibilities of the Directorship, we recognize that his responsibilities in Toronto make it impossible for him to stay with us any longer. During the past six months the University has been able, largely through Mr. Jackson's consistent efforts, to reorganize the whole programme of the School of Commerce in such a way that it will more adequately contribute to the solution of those Canadian problems that arise out of the war itself and offer a better training to the young men and women who must assume the responsibility for the reconstruction of the western world after the war is over. Dr. Beach, as Acting Director of the School, will assume the responsibility for carrying on the new programme, and in that task he will have the full support of Mr. Jackson, who has consented to serve as a member of the School of Commerce Advisory Committee which McGill University expects to create in the near future, as well as the aid of Professor Corbett, the Chairman of the Social Sciences Division of the Faculty of Arts and Science."

Born in the United States, of Canadian parents, Dr. Beach was brought to Canada as a boy, and after a brilliant record at school and college received his B.A. degree from Queen's University in 1934, with First Class Honours in Economics. During his undergraduate days he carried off the Lochead Scholarship in Economics, the Grant Scholarship, the Gold Medal and the Prince of Wales Prize, ending up with the Arts Research Travelling Fellowship, under the terms of which he went to Harvard University for graduate study, after his graduation from Queen's. Harvard awarded him a Master of Arts degree in 1936, and a Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1938, and in view of his unusually brilliant record, appointed him Instructor in Economics while he was still pursuing graduate studies. In 1936 Dr. Beach became Assistant Professor at City College of New York.

Dr. Beach will lecture on "Economic Statistics" and "The Economic Geography of North America," two subjects on which the Committee responsible for reorganizing the School of Commerce has laid special emphasis. Professor Corbett, who was recently appointed Professor of Law, will also offer new courses that supplement those heretofore available for Commerce students. These new courses will also be open



Karsh, Ottawa

DR. E. F. BEACH

to other students in the Faculty of Arts and Science who wish to take them. Although he will not be in residence at the University during the autumn, since he has to complete some special studies on which he is now engaged, Professor Corbett will offer during the second term a new course of lectures for undergraduates on "The Theory of Law," and an advanced course on "International Law and Relations."

Other University Staff Changes

Faculty of Arts and Science: HAROLD G. FILES, M.A., Ph.D., formerly Associate Professor of English, has been appointed Greenshields Professor of English Literature; ALEX. B. CURRIE, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., has been appointed Assistant Professor of Education for three years from September 1, succeeding Harold Davey Southam, B.A., D. Paed., resigned; FORREST LAVIOLETTE, Ph.D., formerly Instructor in Sociology at the University of Washington, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Sociology for two years from September 1, succeeding Robert E. Lee Faris, Ph.B., M.A., Ph.D., resigned; C. C. BAYLEY, M.A., Ph.D., formerly Lecturer in History, has been appointed Assistant Professor of History for three years from September 1; J. S. FULTON, Ph.D., formerly Lecturer in Philosophy, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Philosophy for three years from September 1.

Faculty of Law: WILLIAM FRASER MACKLAIR, B.C.L., has been appointed Lecturer in Civil Procedure, succeeding Douglas C. Abbott, M.P., B.C.L., resigned; CHATEAUGUAY PERRAULT, B.A., D. en Droit, has been appointed Sessional Lecturer in Civil Law, succeeding Hon. Mr. Justice E. Fabre Survever, B.A., LL.M., B.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Professor of Civil Law, retired; FREDERICK T. COLLINS, B.A., B.C.L., and R. C. HOLDEN, JR., B.A., B.C.L., have been appointed Sessional Lecturers in Civil Law, replacing Frank R. Scott, B.A., B. Litt., B.C.L., Professor of Civil Law, on leave of absence.

Department of Chemistry: R. V. V. NICHOLLS, M.Sc., Ph.D., and CHARLTON LEWIS WRENSHALL, M.Sc., Ph.D., formerly Lecturers in Chemistry, have been appointed Assistant Professors of Chemistry for three years from September 1 and June 1, respectively; DR. J. H. ROSS has been appointed Lecturer in Chemistry for one year from September 1; PHILIP G. STEVENS, A.B., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Chemistry, has resigned.

Department of Genetics: SHELDON C. REED, B.A., Ph.D., formerly Lecturer in Genetics, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Genetics for three years from September 1.

Department of Mathematics: GORDON PALL, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Mathematics, has been granted leave of absence.

Macdonald College: FRANK K. HANSON, Mus. B., of the McGill Conservatorium of Music, has been appointed Lecturer in Music, succeeding the late R. Birkett Musgrove, F.R.C.O.; HENRY R. C. AVISON, has been appointed Lecturer in English; B. N. SMALLMAN, M.A., has been appointed Assistant in Zoology; R. A. RUSSELL, has been appointed Demonstrator in Accountancy; EDWARD ROSENTHAL, B.Sc., has been appointed Sessional Lecturer in Mathematics.

International Labour Office Finds Haven at McGill

MCGILL University has become the haven of the International Labour Office, one of the most important and effective groups of the League of Nations. In response to McGill's offer to shelter the I.L.O., Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University, received the following telegram from John G. Winant, head of the I.L.O. and former Governor of the State of Massachusetts, on August 16: "Thank you for extending to the I.L.O. the generous hospitality of McGill University which we gratefully accept."

Though considerably reduced in numbers the International Labour Office is still understood to have about 50 eminent economists, statisticians and specially trained assistants on its staff.

The International Labour Office is closely connected with the League of Nations, but has had a parallel organization of its own in Geneva, which was also set up by the Peace Treaty. The governing body consists of twelve representatives of governments, of which eight (including Great Britain, Canada and India) are chosen as being of chief industrial importance in the world, six employers' and six workers' representatives. They are assisted by an international secretariat which collects and disseminates information and organizes conferences. Its main object is to bring up the standard of labour in the less advanced states to the level of the standards in countries where greater progress has been made, while losing no opportunity to raise even the best existing standard where practicable.

With the economic and financial section of the League of Nations secretariat now at Princeton University, two of the organization's most effective and important groups are now on the North American continent.

Staff members of the I.L.O. come from all countries of the world and their studies involve labour conditions in all countries.

John G. Winant, Director of the I.L.O., was Assistant Director of the body in 1935 when he resigned that post to head the Social Securities Board of the United States. He returned to the International Labour Office two years ago as Director.

In commenting on the acceptance of the University's offer by the I.L.O., Principal James pointed to the contribution that the staff members of the I.L.O. would be able to make to the research work of McGill.

Kathleen Lovelock, M.A. '37, Writes Ph.D. Examination as Germans Approach

Miss Kathleen Lovelock, who spent the last year as Lecturer in English at the University of Caen, France, returned to her home in Winnipeg in July after barely escaping from that city which lies between Paris and Cherbourg in German-occupied France. Despite news that the Germans were only thirty-five miles from Caen, Miss Lovelock stayed in the city for two days to write a final examination for her Ph.D. degree, then joined the refugees in their flight southwards. Starting on a bicycle, she later obtained a ride in an automobile, and finally sailed to England on a refugee boat. The only clothes she saved were those she carried in a small suitcase.

MONTREAL, AUTUMN, 1940

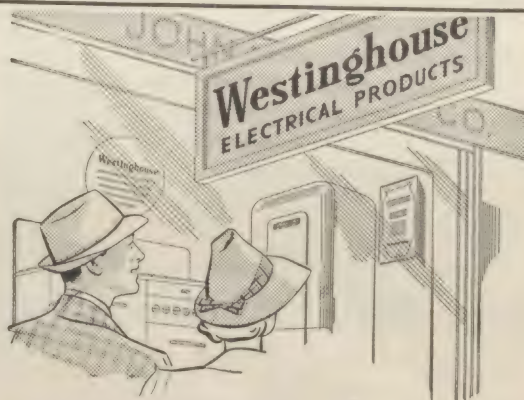
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School of Architecture Reorganized

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Personals

THE MCGILL NEWS welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to The Graduates' Society of McGill University, 3466 University Street, Montreal. Items for the Winter issue should be forwarded prior to November 1.

- *Anderson, W. F., M.D. '35, is practising in Kelowna, B.C.
 *Anglin, James P., B.A. '33, B.C.L. '36, has been elected a Director of Anglin-Norcross Corporation, Limited, Montreal.

Balestreri, Miss Violet, Lic.Music '34, Mus.Bac. '36, of Montreal, announces that she and her family have officially changed their name, using the English translation of "Archer." Hereafter, she will be known as Violet B. Archer.

Barnes, Frank H., B.Sc. '12, has joined the staff of Canadian Industries Limited at Brownsburg, Que.

*Battista, Orlando A. (Landy), B.Sc. '40, First Class Honour in Chemistry, has joined the research staff of the American Viscose Corporation, Marcus Hook, Pa., and is residing at 54 Lawson Avenue, Claymont, Delaware.

*Bell, George E., B.Sc. '07, Manager of the Deloro Smelting & Refining Co., Limited, in London, England, was a recent visitor to Canada.

Berger, Montague, B.A. '39, has graduated from Columbia University, New York, with the degree of M.A. in journalism.

Bigelow, Rev. Jesse E., B.A. '38, has been inducted as Minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Assiniboia, Sask.

*Bourke, George W., B.A. '17, Actuary of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Montreal, has been elected First Vice-President of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association.

*Bovey, Francis Henry Wilfrid, B.A. '03, D.Litt., has been awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Ottawa University.

*Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Brittain, W. H., B.S.A. '11, Vice-Principal of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, has been elected President of the newly-formed Quebec Provincial Council of Home and School.

*Burrow, Horace L., B.Sc. '13, is with the Sangamo Company, Limited, in Toronto.

*Carter, Kenneth le M., B.Com. '25, C.A. '28, has organized a group of young Toronto businessmen into an organization known as the "Voluntary Tourist Committee" to counteract unfavourable publicity in the United States with regard to wartime travel in Canada.

Chipman, Mrs. R. A., (Lois Retallack), B.Sc. '36, recently received the degree of Master of Science at Acadia University.

*Chipman, W. W., M.D., C.M. '11, LL.D. '33, Governor of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, has been appointed as a representative of that institution on the board of the Alexandra Hospital.

Clerk, Ronzo H., B.A. '86, B.C.L. '89, of Montreal, celebrated the 50th anniversary of his admission to the notarial profession on June 20.

Cliff, Rev. H. W., B.A. '07, of Kingston, Ont., has been elected President of the Bay of Quinte Conference, United Church of Canada.

Corbett, Miss Elaine, R.N., Cert. Pub. Health Nursing '39, V.O.N. nurse at Bridgewater, N.S., accompanied the entourage of Princess Julianna, of The Netherlands, as a special nurse in attendance on the Princess on her arrival in Canada in June.

Couper, W. M., K.C., B.C.L. '02, of Montreal, has been re-elected High Chief Ranger of the Canadian Order of Foresters.



IN PEACE ✓✓ IN WAR

Banks FACILITATE THE NATION'S BUSINESS

TO MEET the needs of a nation in arms, to fulfil their function as financial servants of the public Canada's banks stand well equipped and ready.

With ample funds available, they are prepared, as in peace time, to provide money required for vital business needs.

With a trained and skilled staff, they are ready to offer practical help in handling transactions rendered more complicated by Foreign Exchange Control and other "war regulations."

To further the present plans of the Government, Canada's banks are glad to act as voluntary sales agents for War Savings Certificates and Stamps.

A flexible banking system, geared to meet new problems as they arise, is a national asset in times of stress. *Banks facilitate the nation's business.*

THE ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA

ALL MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

are cordially invited to attend

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of The Graduates' Society of McGill University

DATE: THUR., OCT. 3

TIME: 8:15 P.M.

PLACE: FACULTY ROOM,
ARTS BUILDING

REPORTS FOR YEAR '39-'40

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

GENERAL DISCUSSION

*The annual meeting of The Montreal Branch Society will be held on
Tuesday, October 15th. Place to be notified.*

***Culpeper, Bernard A.**, B.Sc. '23, is a member of the staff of C. D. Howe Co., Limited, Port Arthur, Ont.

Deane, Norton A. W., B.A. '37, has been ordained to the diaconate of the Church of England in Canada by the Bishop of Montreal.

***de Hart, Joseph B.**, B.Sc. '11, M.Sc. '12, who has been Superintendent of Correspondence Courses at the Alberta Provincial Institute of Technology and Art at Calgary, has now assumed duty as Mining Engineer of the Department of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway.

Duncan, J. W., M.D. '01, of Montreal, has been elected Vice-President of the American Gynaecological Society.

***Fetherstonhaugh, Lieut.-Col. Edward Phillips**, M.C., (B.Sc. '99), Dean of the Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, University of Manitoba, has been reappointed a member of the National Research Council of Canada for a further period of three years.

Findlay, Rev. Eber A., B.A. '14, who has been Rector of St. Clement's Church, Verdun, Que., for ten years, has been appointed Rector of St. Peter's Church, Town of Mount Royal.

***Fisher, Philip S.**, B.A. '16, of Montreal, who has served for ten years as a member of the Board of Governors of the Canadian Welfare Council, has been appointed President of that organization.

***Fraser, J. R.**, M.D., C.M. '10, has been appointed Secretary of the Medical Board of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

***Gendron, F. E.**, Past Student, is Vice-President of the Maple Leaf Fund, Inc., which has been organized amongst prominent Canadians in New York City.

Gillis, Hugh B., B.Sc. '09, of Sydney, N.S., has been elected President of the Nova Scotia Mining Society.

***Gilmour, W. A. T.**, B.Sc. (Me.), '25, B.Sc. (El), '26, is with the Smart-Turner Machine Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

*Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Godine, Morton, B.A. '38, M.A. '39, has been awarded the Delta Upsilon Memorial Scholarship.

***Goldenberg, H. Carl**, B.A. '28, M.A. '29, B.C.L. '32, Montreal lawyer and economist, was Chairman of a Board of Arbitration appointed by the Quebec Provincial Government in connection with the extension of a collective labour agreement to the entire women's dress industry of Quebec.

***Gurd, Fraser B.**, B.A. '04, M.D. '06, of Montreal, has been elected President of the American Association for Thoracic Surgery.

Halpenny, Rev. Dr. T. A., B.A. '05, M.A. '10, of Cornwall, Ont., has been elected Chairman of the Glengarry Presbytery, United Church of Canada.

***Henry, R. A. C.**, B.A. '12, B.Sc. '12, of Montreal, has been elected a Vice-President of the Canadian Electric Association.

Hinds, Rev. Dr. E. G., B.Sc. (Arts) '29, has resigned from the pastorate of King Street Baptist Church, Kitchener, Ont., owing to ill health.

Hollingsworth, J. B., D.V.S. '98, has retired as Chief Food Inspector for the City of Ottawa on superannuation.

Holtham, B. N., B.A. '19, B.C.L. '22, of Sherbrooke, has been elected Batonnier of the Bar Association of the District of St. Francis.

***Howard, Wilbert H.**, K.C., B.C.L. '15, has been elected President of the Mount Royal Hotel Company, Limited, Montreal.

Irwin, William A., Past Student, who was formerly Dean of Men and Head of the Department of Economics at Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from that institution. He is now serving as Educational Director of the American Institute of Banking and as Assistant Director of its Graduate School of Banking.

Keith, Rev. Dr. H. J., B.A. '99, M.A. '00, has been elected President of the Ottawa Branch of the League of Nations Society in Canada.

***King, R. O.**, B.Sc. '95, M.Sc. '98, has been appointed to the National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa.

Kirby, Rev. John C., B.A. '36, has been appointed Assistant Priest at St. Columba Church, after having completed post-graduate studies at the General Theological Seminary, New York, and being ordained to the priesthood by the Bishop of Montreal on May 19.

***Lacoursiere, Arthur**, B.Arch. '36, formerly of Sudbury, Ont., has opened an office for the practice of architecture in Shawinigan Falls, Que., where he now resides.

***Ladouceur, Frederick**, B.A., M.D. '19, M.O.H. for Casselman, has been elected President of the Ontario Health Officers' Association for 1940-41.

Legrow, Rev. W. H., B.A. '33, has been inducted as Pastor of the United Churches at Fitzroy and Kinburn, Ont.

***Lochead, Allan G.**, B.A. '11, Ph.D. '19, of the staff of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

Macdougall, D. S., M.D. '88, of Russell, Ont., had a further honour paid him in July when a public park, with cairn, was dedicated there and named "Dr. Macdougall Park" in commemoration of 50 years of service by him to the community.

MacDougall, J. G., M.D. '97, of Halifax, N.S., has been appointed a Governor of Dalhousie University for a further term of six years.

***MacMillan, J. A.**, M.D., C.M. '06, has been appointed Ophthalmologist-in-Chief of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

McDiarmid, W. B., M.P., M.D. '00, has been elected President of the Rotary Club of Maxville, Ont.

McKay, Arthur F., B.S.A. '37, of Halifax, N.S., has received the degree of Master of Science from Dalhousie University.

***Mack, Harold J.**, M.D. '16, has been appointed Consulting Surgeon to the St. Lawrence Sanatorium at Cornwall, Ont.

*Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Mainwaring, A. J. L., B.A. '37, has received the degree of Master of Arts at Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York.

***Manion, James P.**, B.Com. '29, formerly Assistant Commercial Attaché at the Canadian Legation in Paris, has been appointed Canadian Trade Commissioner in New York.

***Mathewson, Edward Payson**, B.Sc. '85, LL.D. '22, Professor of Metallurgy at the University of Arizona, Tucson, and Mrs. Mathewson, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on June 25.

Maw, W. A., B.S.A. '20, M.S.A. '25, of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Poultry Science Association at its annual meeting at Ithaca, N.Y.

***Meakins, J. C.**, M.D., C.M. '04, has been appointed Chairman of the Medical Board of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

Meighen, Brig.-Gen. F. S., B.A. '89, Governor of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, has been appointed as a representative of that institution on the board of the Alexandra Hospital.

***Merrill, Walter A.**, B.C.L. '11, Mayor of Westmount, Que., has been elected a member of the national executive of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities.

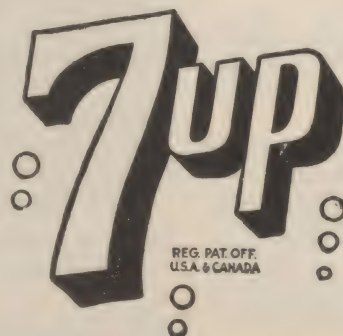
Mifflin, Sydney C., B.Sc. '14, of Sydney, N.S., has been re-elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Nova Scotia Mining Society for a thirteenth consecutive term.

***Nicholson, Lt.-Col. W. C.**, B.A. '13, B.C.L. '19, of Montreal, has been elected First Vice-President of the National Command of the Canadian Legion.

***O'Neill, John J.**, B.Sc. '09, M.Sc. '10, Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, will represent McGill University at the Bicentennial Week Celebration of the University of Pennsylvania from September 16 to 21.

Pengelly, Walter G., B.Sc. '12, is with the Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited, in Toronto.

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Perrault, J. J., B.Arch. '15, has been elected a member of the new Montreal Catholic School Commission.

***Picard, R. I. C.**, B.A. '31, M.A. '32, F.C.B.A., has been appointed Assistant Manager of The Royal Bank of Canada, Main Office, Toronto. Mr. Picard is a member of the Editorial Board of THE MCGILL NEWS, and of the Nominating Committee of The Graduates' Society.

***Pitts, Clarence M.**, B.Sc. '14, of Ottawa, has been elected District Deputy Grand Master of the Ottawa Masonic district.

Rettie, Miss Edna B., B.H.S. '40, has been appointed as lecturer at all English-speaking farm women's clubs in the Province of Quebec.

***Rhodes, Donald**, B.Sc. '28, is now located in Montreal where he is Special Studies Engineer with the Eastern Division Plant Department of The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, having returned to that city after several years as District Engineer in charge of the Company's Sherbrooke and Quebec districts.

Roche, Miss Mary Nora, B.Sc. '40, has been awarded the Moysse Travelling Scholarship for distinction in scientific subjects.

Rochester, G. H., B.Sc. '22, of Ottawa, is Treasurer of the National Command of the Canadian Legion.

Simkover, Harry, B.A. '40, has been awarded the Moysse Travelling Scholarship for distinction in literary subjects.

***Stephens, George F.**, M.D. '07, Superintendent of the Winnipeg General Hospital and a Governor of the University, has been appointed Superintendent of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

***Stovel, J. H.**, B.Sc. '03, Vice-President and General Manager of Dome Mines, Limited, has been elected President of the Ontario Mining Association.

Telford, J. Lyall, M.D. '13, Mayor of Vancouver, B.C., has been elected a member of the national executive of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities.

***Tooke, F. T.**, B.A. '95, M.D. '99, has been appointed to the consulting staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on retiring from the post of Ophthalmologist-in-Chief.

von Cardinal, Clive H., B.A. '39, has been granted a \$1,000 graduate assistantship at Harvard University.

Watson, Rev. T. J., B.A. '32, recently Minister of Rogers Memorial Church, Toronto, has become Minister of New St. James' Presbyterian Church, London, Ont.

Weaver, S. Robert, B.A. '37, was ordained as Minister of Garden City Baptist Church, Town of Mount Royal, Que., on June 27. He completed his theological course at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.

Whitehead, Miss J. V. Elizabeth, B.A. '39, has been awarded the Mary Keenan Scholarship for English and will continue her studies in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, McGill University. Miss Whitehead is the first woman to receive this scholarship.

***Whittemore, Carl R.**, B.Sc. '23, M.Sc. '24, is with the Deloro Smelting & Refining Co., Limited, at Deloro, Ont.

Wills, Nicholas J., B.A. '35, B.Eng. (Ci) '40, is in the service of the Department of Transport at Ottawa.

***Woods, J. H.**, Past Student, of Calgary, Alta., has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Alberta.

Wornell, Rev. W. P., B.A. '15, has assumed charge of the United Church at Athens, Ont., after eight years at Spencer-ville, Ont.

York, Fred G., B.Eng. '35, is on the staff of the Ottawa Hydro-Electric Commission.

*Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Diplomas were presented to 207 teachers and 26 home makers at this year's closing exercises of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

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HENRY R. COCKFIELD
First Vice-President

Graduates' Society's Elections

AT a meeting of the Executive Committee of The Graduates' Society of McGill University held on July 8, a report was presented from the scrutineers who had opened and counted the ballots. The Executive Committee thereupon authorized the announcement that the following have been elected:

Representative on the Board of Governors of the University.
Term three years.

ALFRED T. BAZIN, D.S.O., M.D.C.M. '94.
Emeritus Professor of Surgery, McGill University. President of The Graduates' Society, 1924-26. Chairman of the Editorial Board of THE MCGILL NEWS, 1926-29.

President. Term two years.

GORDON McL. PITTS, B.Sc. '08, M.Sc. '09, B.Arch. '16.
M.E.I.C., F.R.A.I.C.
Partner of the firm of Maxwell & Pitts, Architects. Class Secretary, Science '08. Hon. Secretary of the Montreal Branch of the Society, 1928-29, and President, 1932-34.

First Vice-President. Term two years.

HENRY R. COCKFIELD, B.A. '10, M.A. '11.
Managing Director, Cockfield, Brown & Co. Ltd., Montreal.

Members of the Executive Committee. Term two years.

WALTER G. HUNT, B.Sc. '17.
Engineer and General Contractor. President, Walter G. Hunt Co. Ltd., Montreal. Member of Professional Engineers of the Province of Quebec. Member, Engineering Institute of Canada. Past President, Builders' Exchange Inc., Montreal.

WM. J. McNALLY, M.Sc. '25, D.Sc. '34 (McGill).
B.A., M.D. (Dalhousie).
Otolaryngologist. Member, Executive Council of Montreal Branch of Graduates' Society, 1936-38.

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Deaths

- Armstrong, Rev. Thomas Edgar**, B.A. '11, in Wainwright, Alta., in May, 1940.
- Aylen, Henry, K.C.**, father of H. Aldous Aylen, K.C., B.A. '19, in Ottawa, on June 14, 1940.
- Bercovitch, Hyman A.**, father of Peter Bercovitch, K.C., M.P., B.C.L. '00, in Montreal, on May 16, 1940.
- Bilodeau, Joseph P.**, M.D.C.M. '13, of Vancouver, in Tranquille, B.C., on July 29, 1940.
- Brown, Mrs. Annie Helen**, wife of C. L. Brown, B.A. '93, M.D. '97, of Ayer's Cliff, Que., on June 18, 1940.
- Campbell, Alexander**, M.D. '02, in St. John's, Newfoundland, on May 16, 1940.
- Cayford, Mrs. Howard**, mother of E. H. Cayford, M.D. '26, in Hampstead, Que., on July 13, 1940.
- Chandler, L. K.**, M.D. '35, in Tucson, Arizona, on May 22, 1940.
- Dewar, Roderick Donald**, M.D. '08, in Melbourne, Ont., on May 18, 1940.
- Donald, James Thomas**, B.A. '78, M.A. '82, D.C.L., in Montreal, on June 11, 1940.
- Donnelly, William Henry**, M.D. '03, in Montreal, on June 22, 1940.
- Edwards, William Ferdinand**, M.D. '07, in Airdrie, Alta., in June, 1940.
- Eliot, Charles G.**, B.Sc. '35, Ph.D. '38, in Ottawa, on July 18, 1940.
- Finley, Frederick Gault**, C.B. (Mil.), M.B. (London), M.D., C.M. '85, LL.D. '26, in Montreal, on July 6, 1940.
- Foster, Major-General Gilbert Lafayette**, LL.D. '20, in Wolfville, N.S., on May 17, 1940.
- Gordon, George Sinclair**, M.D. '97, in Vancouver, B.C., on April 16, 1940.
- Gorrell, Arthur Sterling**, M.D. '90, in Regina, Sask., on June 3, 1940.
- Graffey, Mrs. Emma**, mother of W. Arthur Graffey, B.Sc. '14, in Westmount, Que., on June 26, 1940.
- Greer, John**, D.V.S. '96, in Ormstown, Que., on June 15, 1940.
- Hamilton, Samuel Wilfred**, B.Sc. '05, in Montreal, on June 18, 1940.
- Harvey, Mrs. Helen Miner**, mother of F. W. Harvey, B.A. '94, M.D. '98, of Montreal, in Abercorn, Que., on June 16, 1940.
- Henderson, Walter**, M.D. '94, in Spokane, Wash., on May 2, 1940.
- Israelovitch, Joseph**, father of Hyman Israel, D.D.S. '25, in Montreal, on April 30, 1940.
- Jamieson, Charles J.**, M.D. '79, in Winnipeg, Man., on June 27, 1940.
- Jeakins, The Very Rev. Charles Edward**, B.A. '01, in London, Ont., on May 22, 1940.
- Johnston, Mrs. John**, mother of Florence A. Johnston, B.A. '24, D.D.S. '26, in Montreal, on June 8, 1940.
- Kutzman, Mrs. Eber**, mother of Ernest A. Kutzman, D.D.S. '21, and Nathaniel Kutzman, M.D. '23, in Montreal, on May 29, 1940.
- Lods, Mrs. Jean Gordon**, wife of Emile A. Lods, B.S.A. '12, M.S.A. '25, at Macdonald College, Que., on May 12, 1940.
- McConnell, Rev. Dr. William Fishbourne**, B.A. '14, in London, Ont., on June 10, 1940.
- Mason, James Henry**, M.D. '05, in Lachute, Que., on July 26, 1940.
- Morris, Clarence Hamilton**, M.D. '97, in Windsor, N.S., in May, 1940.
- Morrish, Mrs. Lillian Fraser Strachan**, wife of Walter Morrish, M.D. '18, in Edmonton, Alta., on May 6, 1940.
- Murnen, Mrs. Michael**, mother of Owen F. Murnen, D.D.S. '33, in Ogdensburg, N.Y., on July 14, 1940.



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Deaths—Continued

- Nagle, Mrs. Georgiana Ewing**, wife of the late F. W. Nagle, M.D. '08, in California, on May 28, 1940.
- Ogilvie, William Morley**, B.Sc. '97, in St. Louis, Mo., on July 8, 1940.
- Orr, Mrs. Florence Elizabeth**, widow of Alfred Elias Orr, M.D. '88, in Montreal, on June 20, 1940.
- Paterson-Smyth, Geoffrey Neville**, M.D. '27, near St. Donat, Que., in July, 1940.
- Peters, H. Le Baron**, M.D., C.M. '07, in Bridgeport, Conn., on August 2, 1940.
- Quirk, Edward Langton**, M.D. '88, in Aylmer, Que., on June 14, 1940.
- Ross, Mrs. Crawford**, daughter of Thomas Christie, M.D. '48, and mother of Allan C. Ross, B.Sc. '11, in Ottawa, on July 23, 1940.
- Shearer, Robert L.**, M.D. '01, in Elgin, Que., on July 30, 1940.
- Taylor, George Melville**, M.C., B.Sc. '15, in Montreal, on August 25, 1940.
- Townsend, Rev. William MacNeill**, D.D., B.A. '93, M.A. '97, in Charlottetown, P.E.I., on May 15, 1940.
- Wilson, Mrs.**, widow of S. Fairweather Wilson, M.D. '84, in Westmount, Que., on July 22, 1940.

Marriages

- Adams**—In Montreal West, Que., on July 4, Miss Ida Marguerite Fletcher, to James Russel Adams, B.Sc. '36, M.Sc. '37.
- Asherman**—In St. Albans, Vt., on June 4, Miss Frances Willard Grimes, of St. John's, Newfoundland, to Edward Goodwin Asherman, M.D. '40, of Portland, Me.
- Andrews**—In Montreal, on July 3, Miss Elizabeth Ila Bertram, to Rev. Clifford Andrews, B.A. '36, both of Montreal.
- Barber**—In West Brome, Que., on May 22, Miss Dorothy Alma Darrah, to Gilbert Aubrey Barber, D.D.S. '30, of Cowansville, Que.
- Barry**—In St. Laurent, Que., on June 29, Miss Monica Mary Cragg, of the Town of Mount Royal, Que., to Donald John Oswald Barry, B.Eng. '36, of Toronto.
- Baxter-Morris**—In Montreal, on June 29, Miss Katherine Georgina Morris, B.A. '34, of St. John's, Newfoundland, to Captain Robert Gordon Baxter, B.Sc. '33, M.D. '38 R.C.A.M.C.
- Baugh**—In Lakefield, Que., on June 22, Miss Beatrice Rose Baugh, B.A. '39, to Ronald Edward Dawson, of Brownsburg, Que.
- Belanger**—In Laval-sur-le-Lac, Que., on June 8, Miss Lucette Lefavre, to Laurent E. Belanger, B.C.L. '34, of Montreal.
- Bennett**—In Montreal, on May 22, Miss Dorothy Janet Dobell, to Edwin Ronald Bennett, B.A. '38, both of Montreal.
- Bradley**—In Montreal West, on June 22, Miss Ethel Joyce Pashley, to Wesley H. Bradley, B.C.L. '37, of Sherbrooke, Que.
- Brooks**—In Montreal, on May 16, Miss Margery Elna Smith, of Riviere Qui Barre, Alberta, to Charles Lennox Brooks, B.Sc. '22, of Montreal.
- Brown**—In Montreal, on July 27, Miss Dorothy Mary Strickland, to George Brown, B.A. '29, M.A. '31, both of Montreal.
- Brown**—In Perth, Ont., on July 8, Miss J. Margaret Brown, B.A. '33, to George A. Barrager, of Smiths Falls, Ont.
- Browne**—In Vancouver, B.C., on June 27, Miss Nancy Bartlett, to Arthur Dalzell Browne, B.Com. '39, of Montreal.
- Calhoun**—In Sherbrooke, Que., on June 29, Miss Margaret Dunlop Mackay, daughter of the late Malcolm Mackay, B.A. '97, M.D. '01, and of Mrs. Mackay, to Robert Bridge Calhoun, B.A. '30, B.C.L. '33, of Beauharnois, Que.
- Cameron**—In Montreal, on June 28, Miss Olive Somerville Cameron, B.A. '35, daughter of James S. Cameron, B.S. '08, and of Mrs. Cameron, to Samuel Morrison, all of Montreal.
- Chisholm**—In Montreal, on June 1, Frederica MacLagan Grant, of Fredericton, N.B., to John F. Chisholm, B.C.L. '21, of Montreal.
- Cleveland**—In Danville, Que., on May 19, Miss Clara Champagne, to Captain Henry Roland Cleveland, B.Sc. '24, Royal Canadian Engineers, both of Danville.
- Cohen-Epstein**—In Montreal, on May 26, Miss Elsie Epstein, B.Com. '27, M.A. '29, C.A. '30, to Bernard Lande Cohen, B.A. '24, B.C.L. '27, both of Montreal.
- Collard**—In Montreal, on June 1, Miss Ruth Abell, to Edmund G. Collard, B.A. '31, B.C.L. '34, both of Montreal.
- Cook-Sanders**—In Westmount, on June 7, Miss Marion Louise Sanders, Past Student, daughter of the late Herbert Sanders, Mus. Doc. '12, and of Mrs. Sanders, to Kenneth Gilbert Cook, B.Eng. '38, all of Westmount.
- Corbet-Jones**—In Vancouver, B.C., on May 11, Miss Elaine Norah Jones, B.Sc. '40, to Lieutenant Campbell Villiers Blakely Corbet, B.Com. '34, 1st Battalion, Calgary Highlanders, C.A.S.F.
- Cramer**—In Montreal, on June 16, Miss Sarah Bernstein, to Harry I. Cramer, B.Sc. '34, M.D. '37, both of Montreal.
- Cullen-Shulman**—In Westmount, Que., on July 4, Miss Eleanor Soryl Shulman, B.A. '40, to Milton Leonard Cullen, M.D. '38, of Philadelphia.
- Duchastel de Montrouge-McKenna**—In Westmount, Que., on May 31, Miss Phyllis A. McKenna, B.A. '38, to Pierre A. Duchastel de Montrouge, B.Eng. '38.
- Ein**—In Montreal, on June 16, Miss Henrietta M. Ein, B.A. '39, to Harry Leon Kostman, of Vancouver, B.C.
- Farquharson**—In Montreal, on June 1, Miss Ann Margaret Hoobin, to Hugh Miller Farquharson, B.A. '31, B.C.L. '34, both of Montreal.
- Feltner**—In Cornwallis, N.S., on June 29, Miss Barbara Billington, to John Barmore Feltner, M.D. '37, of Montreal.
- Findlay-Carroll**—In Carleton Place, Ont., on June 13, Miss Jessie Maude Salmon Carroll, B.A. '38, of Westmount, Que., to Pilot Officer Hugh John Findlay, B.A. '36, R.C.A.F.
- Fleming**—In Montreal, on June 26, Miss Melba Emily Dey, to Donald Stitt Fleming, B.A. '32, M.D. '36, both of Montreal.
- Foggo**—In Montreal, on July 22, Miss Muriel Katharine Bird, to Rev. Cyril Walter Foggo, B.A. '35, of Chase, B.C.
- Forbes-Newsome**—In Prescott, Ont., on August 3, Miss Katherine Mary Newsome, B.H.S. '34, to Franklin Rutherford Forbes, M.Sc. '33, of Rouses Point, N.Y.
- Garol**—In Berkeley, California, on July 6, Miss Mildred Pauline Roberts, to Hugh William Garol, M.D. '38.
- Gibson-Henry**—In Howe Island, Ont., on June 29, Miss Elizabeth Barbara (Betty) Henry, B.A. '39, daughter of R. A. C. Henry, B.A. '12, B.Sc. '12, and of Mrs. Henry, to Francis Malloch Gibson, B.Com. '40.
- Gold**—In Montreal, on June 20, Miss Sally Pall, of Kamsack, Sask., to Myer Gold, B.Sc. '37, of Prescott, Ont.
- Goodrich**—In Salford, Ont., on July 27, Miss Laura Haycock, to Rev. Dr. Max W. Goodrich, B.A. '14, of Embro, Ont.
- Guilboard**—In London, Ont., on June 22, Miss Grace Isobel Pegg, to Captain Thomas Ivan Guilboard, D.D.S. '36, Canadian Dental Corps, of Montreal.
- Harris**—In Vancouver, B.C., on May 18, Mrs. Helen C. Ballock, of New Westminster, B.C., to Col. Leonard C. Harris, M.D. '02, of Edmonton, Alta.
- Heagerty**—In Montreal, on June 1, Miss Stephanie Frances Heagerty, B.Com. '37, daughter of J. J. Heagerty, M.D. '05, and of Mrs. Heagerty, to John James Deutsch, all of Ottawa.
- Heaton**—In Westmount, Que., on July 5, Miss Phyllis Heaton, B.A. '30, M.A. '32, to Longshaw K. Porritt, of Hartford, Conn.
- Hodgson-Parsons**—In Montreal, on June 15, Miss Margaret Ursula Parsons, Past Student, to John Bonar Hodgson, B.Eng. '38, of Trail, B.C.
- Holling**—In Cannington, Ont., on July 24, Miss Maebelle Beatrice Patton, to Stanley Arnold Holling, B.A. '17, M.D. '21, of New Liskeard, Ont.
- Howlett**—In Montreal, on June 22, Miss Alphonsine Therese Pare, to John G. Howlett, M.D. '33, M.Sc. '37, both of Montreal.
- Hume**—In Port Hope, Ont., on June 29, Miss Mary Hume, Lib. Sch. '30, to George M. Galt, of Toronto.
- Irving**—In Montreal, on June 22, Miss Margaret Lilliam Irving, B.Sc. (Arts) '31, to Jack Richard de Ward, both of Montreal.
- Jacques**—In Wollaston, Mass., on June 15, Miss Elizabeth Matheson, of Cardigan, P.E.I., to Kenneth Barden Jacques, M.D. '37, of Wollaston.
- Jeffrey**—In Montreal, on June 15, Miss Isabel Jean Low, to James Stewart Jeffrey, B.Eng. '35, both of Montreal.

Johannsen—In Montreal, on July 20, Miss Ella Margaret (Peggy) Johannsen, B.Sc. '39, to Peter Roger Austin, both of Montreal.

Johnston—In St. Petronille, Que., on July 27, Miss Helen Margaret Dunn, to Charles Douglas Johnston, B.A. '31, son of John A. Johnston, M.D. '02, and of Mrs. Johnston, all of Quebec.

Laing—In Montreal, on June 11, Miss Karin Bernadette (Corinne) Fredrickson, to William Robert Vardy Laing, B.Sc. '38, M.D. '40.

Lamontagne—In Outremont, Que., on July 6, Miss Nora Louise Rough, to Jean E. Lamontagne, B.C.L. '36.

Leslie-Sweet—In Blue Mountain, N.S., on June 15, Miss Margaret Helen Sweet, B.A. '38, to Forrester Wilcox Leslie, B.A. '39.

Lochhead—In Montreal West, Que., on June 22, Miss Catherine Dow, to John S. Lochhead, B.Eng. '37, both of Montreal West.

Loomis-Sharp—In Montreal, on July 15, Miss Elizabeth Harland Sharp, Past Student, to James Gordon Mann Loomis, B.Eng. '36.

Lyman-Everett—In St. Stephen, N.B., on July 6, Miss Helen Everett, B.H.S. '39, to Francis Scrimger Lyman, B.A. '39, son of Lt.-Col. Walter E. Lyman, B.A. '81, and of Mrs. Lyman (Anna M. Scrimger, B.A. '99), of Montreal.

MacArthur-Tomlinson—In Clarkson, Ont., on June 8, Miss Dorothy Frances Tomlinson, Cert. Homemakers' '35, to William John Campbell MacArthur, M.D. '38, of Rochester, Minn.

MacKay—In Montreal West, on July 6, Miss Nancy MacKay, B.A. '36, to H. Munro Armitage.

McCoy—In Montreal, on July 27, Miss Gladys Gwendolyn Walsh, to R. Hall McCoy, M.D. '36, both of Montreal.

McDonald—In Germantown, Pa., on June 22, Miss Athalea Lucille Bechtel, of Germantown, to Phillip Robb McDonald, B.Sc. (Arts) '30, M.D. '34, of Germantown, son of John A. McDonald, B.A. '02, M.D. '05 and of Mrs. McDonald, of Valleyfield, Que.

McKenty—In Montreal, on July 31, Miss Constance Bethia McKenty, B.L.S. '34, to Douglas Drew O'Toole, of Montreal.

Martin-Armitage—In Sherbrooke, Que., on June 1, Miss Margaret Trenholme Armitage, B.H.S. '38, to Robert John Douglas Martin, B.S.C. (Agric.) '38, of Montreal.

Maxwell—In St. Johns, Que., on July 27, Miss Ruth Doris Martell, to Charles S. Maxwell, B.Sc. '33, both of St. Johns.

Meiklejohn—In South Paris, Me., on July 4, Miss Greta Hiltz, of Bridgewater, N.S., to Gordon Meiklejohn, M.D. '37.

Miller—In Sutton, Que., on June 22, Miss Barbara W. Miller, B.A. '37, to William Winston McOuat Drew, of Vancouver, B.C.

Molson-Paterson—In Vancouver, B.C., on June 4, Miss Isobel Ann Paterson, B.A. '38, to Walter Kingman Molson, B.A. '38, son of Walter Molson, B.A. '04, and of Mrs. Molson, of Westmount.

Monks—On May 17, Miss Constance Brunetta Sprigings, of North Hatley, Que., to Kenneth Bevan Monks, B.S.A. '37, of Montreal.

Murphy—In Shawinigan Falls, Que., on June 15, Miss Jean McLeish, to Horace McAuley Murphy, Past Student, both of Shawinigan Falls.

Olynyk—In Toronto, on July 13, Miss Caroline Allan, to Paul Olynyk, B.Sc. '39, both of Toronto.

Owen-Anglin—In Montreal, on May 22, Miss Jean Christy Anglin, B.A. '33, daughter of the late J. Penrose Anglin, B.Sc. '06, and of Mrs. Anglin, to George Robert Whitley Owen, B.A. '33, M.A. '34, B.C.L. '37, all of Montreal.

Quinn—In Montreal, on June 29, Miss Frances Eloise Fleming, of Ottawa, to Lieutenant Louis J. Quinn, B.A. '32, M.D. '36, No. 1 Canadian General Hospital, C.A.S.F.

Ritchie—In Calgary, Alta., on June 1, Miss Sheila Jean Ritchie, Phys. Ed. '34, to Rolfe Leonard Barnes, of Edmonton.

Rowat—In Montreal, on May 22, Mrs. Georgina L. Howard, to Donald McKenzie Rowat, B.A. '97, B.C.L. '01, both of Montreal.

Rowe—In St. Lambert, Que., on June 27, Miss Irene Lovell Parker, of Coaticook, Que., to Philip George Rowe, B.Sc. '20, M.D. '23, of Montreal.

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Scott-d'Albenas—In Montreal, on June 22, Miss Grace Mary d'Albenas, B.H.S. '39, to George Fraser Scott, B.Sc. (Arts) '29, of Shawinigan Falls, Que.

Shipley-Shaw—In Hudson Heights, Que., on June 1, Miss Hilda Margaret Shaw, Past Student, daughter of A. Norman Shaw, B.A. '08, M.Sc. '10, D.Sc. '15, and Mrs. Shaw, to John Harvard Shipley, Ph.D. '38, of McMasterville, Que.

Smith—In Montreal, on June 22, Miss Margaret Ruth Stoll, to Allan Garfield Smith, B.Eng. '37, both of Montreal.

Stevenson—In North Hatley, Que., on June 29, Miss Shirley Elizabeth Stevenson, B.A. '36, of Montreal, to Norman Alvin White, of Toronto.

Stevenson-Swinton—In Montreal, on July 27, Miss Ruth G. Swinton, B.A. '38, to Andrew Stevenson, B.A. '37, of Montreal West.

Stewart—In Vancouver, B.C., in July, Miss Margaret Cathrine McKee, to Arthur James Stewart, M.D. '38, both of Vancouver.

Marriages—Continued

- Stewart**—In Montreal, on June 29, Miss Vera Margaret Julien, of Halifax, N.S., to William Wesley Stewart, M.Sc. '31, Ph.D. '33, of Sarnia, Ont.
- Stuart**—In Montreal, on June 25, Miss Margaret Hazel Kingstone, to Francis Linton Stuart, Past Student, both of Montreal.
- Sutton**—In Westmount, Que., on May 25, Miss Helen Gertrude Heise, of Vancouver, B.C., to Gerald Lawrence Sutton, B.Sc. '31, M.D. '36, of Montreal.
- Tatham**—In Ottawa, on May 10, Miss Isobel C. MacMillan, to William C. Tatham, B.Eng. '35, both of Cornwall, Ont.
- Taylor**—In June, Miss Viola May Thomson, of Vancouver, B.C., to Dudley Robert Taylor, B.Eng. '37, of Toronto.
- Thibodeau**—In St. Benoit-du-Lac, Que., on June 6, Miss Patricia Savard, to Jean Thibodeau, B.Arch. '32, of Montreal.
- Townsend**—In Montreal, on June 28, Miss Eleanor G. Townsend, B.A. '36, to Claude H. T. Hulme.
- Wakefield**—In Steyning, Sussex, on July 7, Miss "Meg" Settle, to Second Lieutenant Robert W. Wakefield, B.Com. '36, Royal Artillery.
- Watters-Enman**—In Rothesay, N.B., on July 20, Miss Elisabeth Lillian Enman, B.A. '36, to Lynn Alexander Watters, B.Eng. '39, of Montreal.
- Wilson**—In Ottawa, on June 26, Miss Eileen Sybil Chandler, to Clifford Parnell Wilson, B.Com. '23, of Winnipeg.
- Wilson**—In Bermuda, in July, Miss Kathleen MacDonald, of Ormstown, Que., to James Webster Wilson, M.D. '37, of Rochester, Minn.
- Wilson**—In Westmount, Que., on June 5, Miss Dorothy Frances Hutchins, to William Hollister Wilson, B.A. '23, B.C.L. '26, both of Westmount.
- Winn**—In Montreal, on June 1, Miss Ethel Vera Wilson, to James Winn, B.Eng. '35.
- Wonham**—In Montreal, on June 24, Miss Amy Isabel Wonham, B.A. '35, to Hugh Edward Arnold Saunderson.

Births

- Acton**—In Montreal, on June 11, to Harold Acton, B.Sc. '21, and Mrs. Acton (Jean Bonar, B.A. '31), a daughter.
- Angus**—In Montreal, on August 12, to Lieut. F. W. R. Angus, R.C.N.V.R., B.Sc. '29, and Mrs. Angus, a son.
- Boast**—In Kapuskasing, Ont., on May 10, to C. W. Boast, B.Sc. '17, and Mrs. Boast, a son.
- Borden**—In Toronto, on July 10, to Henry Borden, B.A. '21, and Mrs. Borden, a daughter.
- Christmas**—In Montreal, on July 10, to Kenneth E. Christmas, Past Student, and Mrs. Christmas, a daughter.
- Clark**—In Montreal, on May 12, to P. A. G. Clark, B.A. '17, M.A. '28, and Mrs. Clark, a son.
- Corbett**—In Halifax, N.S., on June 4, to Flight-Lieutenant Vaughan B. Corbett, B.C.L. '36, and Mrs. Corbett, a son.
- Crutchfield**—In Shawinigan Falls, Que., on June 28, to Gordon H. Crutchfield, D.D.S. '38, and Mrs. Crutchfield, a son.
- Davidge**—In Sweetsburg, Que., on July 2, to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest F. Davidge (Muriel Horner, Lic. in Music '33), a son.
- Dixon**—In Port Hope, Ont., on May 1, to Gerald H. Dixon, B.Sc. '34, and Mrs. Dixon, a daughter.
- Dunlop**—In Montreal, on May 23, to Robert J. F. Dunlop, B.Eng. '32, and Mrs. Dunlop (L. Eleanor McLeod, B.A. '34), a daughter.
- Eibel**—In Montreal, on June 25, to Philip Eibel, B.A. '29, M.D. '33, and Mrs. Eibel, a daughter.
- Fairman**—In Montreal, to Frederick W. Fairman, B.Com. '25, and Mrs. Fairman, a daughter.
- Forrest**—In Montreal, on July 17, to J. R. Forrest, M.D. '25, and Mrs. Forrest, a daughter.
- Gilday**—In Montreal, on July 22, to Angus M. Gilday, B.Eng. '37, and Mrs. Gilday, a son.
- Goldman**—In Montreal, on July 8, to Louis Goldman, M.D. '25, and Mrs. Goldman, a son.
- Hackett**—In Montreal, on June 9, to F. W. Hackett, B.C.L. '17, and Mrs. Hackett, a son.
- Hallett**—In Montreal, on May 20, to Rev. R. O. B. Hallett, B.A. '34, and Mrs. Hallett, a son.
- Hankin**—In Montreal, on July 19, to E. A. Hankin, B.Eng. '34, and Mrs. Hankin, a daughter.
- Harrison**—In Coral Gables, Fla., on July 17, to Winston F. Harrison, M.D. '27, and Mrs. Harrison, a daughter.
- Held**—In Brooklyn, N.Y., on June 11, to Albert E. Held, B.A. '26, M.D. '30, and Mrs. Held, a son.
- Johnson**—In Montreal, on May 4, to A. S. Johnson, B.A. '22, and Mrs. Johnson, of Thetford Mines, Que., a son.
- Ketchum**—In Toronto, on May 6, to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ketchum (Katherine Dawson, B.A. '24, M.D. '31), a son.
- Laidley**—In Montreal, on May 14, to Wendell H. Laidley, B.Sc. '23, B.C.L. '28, and Mrs. Laidley, a son.
- Lande**—In Montreal, on July 28, to Bernard J. Lande, B.A. '30, and Mrs. Lande, a son.
- LeMesurier**—In Montreal, on July 29, to H. B. LeMesurier, Past Student, and Mrs. LeMesurier, a son.
- McCurdy**—In Montreal, on July 14, to Lyall R. McCurdy, B.Sc. '21, M.Sc. '27, and Mrs. McCurdy, a daughter.
- McHugh**—In Montreal, on July 4, to Hollie E. McHugh, B.Sc. '32, M.D. '36, and Mrs. McHugh, a son.
- McLellan**—In Montreal, on July 2, to N. W. McLellan, M.D. '29, and Mrs. McLellan, a daughter.
- McManamy**—In Rochester, Minn., on June 28, to Eugene P. McManamy, M.D. '36, and Mrs. McManamy, a daughter.
- Mackay**—In Montreal, on July 17, to R. de Wolfe Mackay, B.A. '28, M.A. '29, B.C.L. '32, and Mrs. Mackay, a daughter.
- Maxwell**—In Montreal, on June 16, to Lieut. H. Stirling Maxwell, B.Arch. '28, and Mrs. Maxwell, a son.
- Maw**—In Montreal, on June 7, to Dr. A. J. G. Maw, B.S.A. '23, and Mrs. Maw, a son.
- Mode**—In Montreal, on June 17, to G. S. Mode, M.D. '35, and Mrs. Mode, a son.
- Murray**—In Montreal, on July 24, to T. Ross Murray, D.D.S. '31, and Mrs. Murray, a daughter.
- Neeland**—In Montreal, on June 15, to William D. Neeland, B.Sc. '34, M.Sc. '35, and Mrs. Neeland, of Steep Rock Lake, Ont., a daughter.
- Nicholls**—In Montreal, on May 8, to John V. V. Nicholls, B.A. '30, M.D. '34, M.Sc. '35, and Mrs. Nicholls, a son.
- Oliver**—In Montreal, on May 20, to Abraham Oliver, D.D.S. '33, and Mrs. Oliver, a son.
- Peck**—In Ottawa, on May 3, to Oswald Peck, M.Sc. '34, Ph.D. '36, and Mrs. Peck, a son.
- Robertson**—In Montreal, on June 20, to H. Rocke Robertson, B.Sc. '33, M.D. '36, and Mrs. Robertson, a son.
- Rolleston**—In Montreal, on June 1, to Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Rolleston (Alma Howard, D.Sc. '34, Ph.D. '38), a son.
- Sadler**—In Montreal, on June 10, to C. G. Woodhouse Sadler, B.A. '29, and Mrs. Sadler, a daughter.
- Savage**—In Montreal, on June 9, to J. Clifford Savage, LL.B. '21, B.C.L. '22, and Mrs. Savage, a son.
- Schwartz**—In Montreal, on May 18, to Dr. Louis Schwartz, B.A. '27, and Mrs. Schwartz, a daughter.
- Scott**—In Montreal, on July 25, to David G. Scott, B.Com. '32, and Mrs. Scott, a son.
- Siminovitch**—In Montreal, on May 12, to Jack Siminovitch, B.Sc. (Arts) '31, M.D. '35, and Mrs. Siminovitch, a daughter.
- Sinclair**—In Montreal, on June 23, to Mr. and Mrs. T. A. C. Sinclair (A. Olivia Dawson, B.A. '36), a son.
- Sturdee**—In Toronto, on April 29, to Charles P. Sturdee, B.Eng. '34, and Mrs. Sturdee, a son.
- Thornton**—In St. Louis, Mo., to R. L. Thornton, B.Sc. (Arts) '30, Ph.D. '33, and Mrs. Thornton, a daughter.
- Tidmarsh**—In Montreal, on May 21, to C. J. Tidmarsh, B.A. '16, M.A. '22, M.D. '24, and Mrs. Tidmarsh, a daughter.
- Watier**—In Shawinigan Falls, Que., on May 3, to Arthur H. Watier, B.Eng. '32, and Mrs. Watier, a son.
- Wheatley**—In Montreal, on July 27, to Captain R. A. Wheatley, D.D.S. '26, and Mrs. Wheatley, a daughter.
- Wykes**—In Johannesburg, South Africa, on June 5, to Eric R. Wykes, B.Sc. '30, M.Sc. '31, and Mrs. Wykes, a daughter.

Dr. Otto Maass Named Director Of Pulp-Paper Research Activities

IT WAS announced by the Board of Governors of the University after its meeting on September 4 that a new agreement has been ratified by the Dominion Government, the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, and McGill University, regarding the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada.

During the past eleven years this Institute, in spite of its valuable activities, has not been able to make an optimum contribution to the economic welfare of Canada because it has, in effect, been operated in three separate sections that were not co-ordinated in any effective fashion. The research activities of the Dominion Government were completely separate from those sponsored by the Pulp and Paper Association, while the University Department of Industrial and Cellulose Chemistry was independent of both the others. Research, like every other activity, proceeds most profitably in an atmosphere of complete cooperation, and it was obvious that a centralized administration of the Institute would enable it to attain even greater results, as well as to reduce its cost of operation.

The agreement that has now been signed provides that during the next five years the Institute shall be operated as a self-contained unit. It will be under the control of a Joint Administrative Committee on which the three constituent parties are represented, and this Committee at its first meeting appointed Dr. Otto Maass, Macdonald Professor of Chemistry and Chairman of the Department of Chemistry at the University, to be the Director and to have complete charge, under the Committee, of all the activities carried on in the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada.

McGill University, like the Dominion Government and the Pulp and Paper Association, places its contributions in a common pool, and it is worthy of emphasis that the size of this pool has been greatly enlarged as a result of the increased appropriations that the Pulp and Paper Research Association has agreed to make under the new plan.

While the new agreement is specifically designed as a five-year experiment, it has become apparent to all of the interested parties that the opportunities for useful service to the pulp and paper industry and to the Dominion are greatly enlarged under the new scheme of operation, and it is expected that the experiment in co-operative research which Sir Arthur Currie instituted will, in the years to come, bear even richer fruit than it has in the past.

Dr. H. H. Hibbert, E. B. Eddy Professor of Industrial and Cellulose Chemistry, will continue to carry on within the framework of the reorganized Pulp and Paper Research Institute the excellent work that he has been doing, and is at present engaged, under its auspices, on a research programme that is expected to occupy most of the next three years. It should also be emphasized that the new programme offers to graduate students of McGill University even larger opportunities for constructive research than have existed in the past, as will be readily understood by all those who, from personal contact with Dr. Maass, have realized his deep personal interest in the fields of chemical education and research.

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Where Are They Now?

Any information in regard to the Graduates listed below will be welcomed by
The Graduates' Society, Executive Office, 3466 University Street, Montreal.

ALL WOMEN GRADUATES

- '89
Sloane, Edith Jane, B.A.
- '93
Grace, Mrs. Nath
(Mabel Lee), B.A.
Talbot, Mrs. T. M.
(Louisa E. Hunt), B.A.
- '94
Smith, Mrs. Robert
(Jane E. F. Mackenzie), B.A.
- '95
McCoy, Emma C., B.A.
Travis, Catherine H., B.A.
- '96
St. James, L. Arminie, B.A.
- '98
Dixon, Mrs. W. J.
(Laura F. M. Walker), B.A.
- '05
Izod, Mrs. Jack C.
(Laura A. Munn), B.A.
- '06
Laughlin, Mrs. H. L.
(Mabele L. Rorke), B.A.
Naylor, Mrs. H. S.
(Victoria Compton
Kimber), B.A.
- '08
Laughlin, Mrs. H. L.
(Mabele L. Rorke), M.A.
- '12
Henry, Marguerite H., B.A.
Papke, Erna Charlotte, B.A.
- '13
Bolton, Grace Alberta, B.A.
Hill, Mrs. W. (Hester E.
Beattie), B.A.
- '14
Batchelor, Mrs. A.
(Maud G. Glendinning), B.A.
Lentler, Mrs. R. O.
(Ruby Luella Greggs), B.A.
- '14
McNivan, Margaret, B.A.
- '15
Cox, Mrs. Walter J.
(Laura Mae White), B.A.
Demuth, Lillian, B.A.
Kauvar, Mrs. Charles H.
(Sarah Sperber), B.A.
Smith, Mrs. F. L.
(Grace E. Mitchell), B.A.
Smith, Zoe Baldwin, B.A.
- '17
Norman, Nora Jean,
Bach Mus.
- '18
Lauber, Mrs. H. C.
(Florence Walker), B.A.
- '19
Basnar, Florence Edna, B.A.
- '21
Goodman, Clara Anita, LL.B.
- '22
Phillips, Mrs. William P.
(Jean T. Henderson), B.A.
- '23
Kandel, Mrs. M.
(Esther Fitch), B.A.
Knott, Mrs. George A. R.
(Isabel M. E. Hill), B.A.
Michaud, Angeline,
Grad. Nurse
Shlakman, Leonora, B.A.
- '24
Dodge, Elaine, B.H.S.
Perry, Helen Margaret, M.Sc.
- '25
Dawson, Mrs. Martin H.
(Marjorie Granger), B.A.
Ellery, Mary G., M.A.
Mundell, Mrs. C. D. T.
(Elise W. Dunton), B.A.
Sutherland, Mrs. Brian
(Jean E. Banford), B.A.
- '26
Leber, Mrs. Isidore
(Frances Levikoff), B.A.
Palmer, Mrs. (Margaret K.
Richardson), Phy. Ed.
Phillips, Mrs. Wm. P.
(Jean T. Henderson), M.Sc.
- '27
Killam, Mrs. H.
(Florence H. Reid), B.A.
Kirwan, Mrs. John J.
(Mona M. Caine), B.A.
- '28
Crowe, Marguerite, M.Sc.
Greener, Mrs. Malcolm
(Jessie R. Mullaly), M.A.
Jacobs, Dorothy, B.A.
McCall, Muriel, M.A.
McInnis, Sarah, M.A.
Ruark, Alice, B.A.
Scott, Mary Eileen, B.A.,
M.A.
Stewart, Jean Eileen,
Dip. Library School
Sutherland, Mrs. Brian
(Jean E. Banford), M.A.
Walsh, Mrs. Gerald Joseph
(Marjorie Cornforth), B.A.
- '29
Bechtel, Mrs. George
(Ruth Evelyn Moore), B.A.
Blau, Mrs. Abraham
(Anna P. Weinstein), B.A.
Cohen, Lily, B.A.
Dechman, Mrs. Walter
(Catherine Isabel
MacLeod), B.H.S.
Jahn, Helen Louise, M.A.
Kiefer, Elsie Bales, M.A.
- '29 (Continued)
Presner, Mrs. J. (Ruth
Florence Radler), B.A.
Townsend, Eleanor H. S.,
M.A.
Weintrub, Mrs. Daniel
(Rhoda M. Lande), B.A.
- '30
Baskin, Gertrude T.,
Soc. Workers
Bechtel, Mrs. George
(Ruth E. Moore), M.A.
Bethune, Laura F., Phy.Ed.
Boehmer, Margaret,
Bach. Mus.
Brown, Elizabeth A.
Dip. Library School
Doolittle, Doris Helen, B.A.
Dunne, Margaret G.,
Lib. School
Gideonse, Mrs. Max (Isobel
E. Alexander), B.A.
Hodson, Mrs. George H.
(Elsie G. Woodley), B.A.
Hudon, Geraldine F., B.A.
Lawrence, Gertrude R., M.A.
- '30
Leach, Jean Frances M.,
B.H.S.
Leatham, Mrs. J. (Kathleen
Calhoun), Phy.Ed.
McGill, Esther, M.,
Bach. Music
MacKay, Dorothy,
Lic. in Music
Mitchell, Mavis, Phy. Ed.
Myles, Margaret Fraser,
Grad. Nurse
Osborne, Dorothy E.,
B.Sc. (Arts)
Ritchie, Ida Pearl, Phy. Ed.
Weinstein, Mina, Bach. Music
Wood, Mrs. Ned (Virginia
D. Simpson), B.A.
- '31
Allen, Marguerite Zitzman,
M.A.
Burko, Isabel, Lic. in Music
Burris, Margaret Stuart,
B.A.
Carter, Eve G., B.A.
Cohen, Mrs. Sydney J.
(Silvia Cohen), B.A.
Green, Elsie Hart, B.A.
Hopper, Mrs. Charles
(Ruth Evelyn Wass),
B.H.S.
Jones, Mrs. Ivy G.
Lic. in Music
Marcus, Sarah, B.A.
Orlando, Rose G.,
Soc. Workers
Smart, Janet Bell, B.A.
Stevens, Mrs. Charles
(Jean Rose Salter),
Phy. Ed.
Wexler, Lillian E., B.A.
Willis, Mrs. Stewart
(Alice Newham),
Soc. Workers



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'32

Gardham, Roma P.
Soc. Workers
Goodman, Mrs. M. (E. H. Blumenthal), B.A.
Imobersteg, Anne,
Grad. Nurse
Jacobs, Dorothy, B.C.L.
Klineberg, Mrs. Jack
(Irene S. Held), B.A.
Mischpeter, Meta E.,
Soc. Workers
Malleck, Mrs. (Josephine Schacher), B.A.
Pickering, Gala C., B.A.
Sperling, Mrs. B. I.
(Beatrice Kaplan), B.A.
Waller, Clara, Soc. Workers
Wright, Miganwy M.,
Phy. Ed.
Zahalan, Rose, B.A.

'33

Bateson, Nora, M.A.
Beauchamp, Estelle L.,
Phy. Ed.
Clerkson, Maida, Phy. Ed.
Hartley, Edith F., B.Sc.
Hobbs, Constance A., B.A.
Howe, Bernice L., Phy. Ed.
Round, Mrs. Joe (Aida R. Macdonald), B.A.
Rowlay, Kathleen,
Grad. Nurse
Silver, Helen, M.A.

'34

Barnett, Elizabeth S., M.A.
Fontaine, Lucienne E., B.A.
French, Beryl Elizabeth,
Phy. Ed.
Gill, Dorothy Alexander,
M.A.
Gregory, Ruth H., M.A.
Killam, Doris W.,
Lic. in Music
Laurie, Jessie Scott,
Lic. in Music
Levitt, Edith, B.A.
Lewis, Joyce B., Phy. Ed.
MacCallum, Helen M.,
B.L.S.

McKenzie, Mrs. D. T.
(Ellen Jean Cameron),
B.H.S.
Novek, Ruth, B.Sc.
Rexford, Laura Hall, M.A.
Weintraub, Mrs. Mark
(Ruth Bercovitz), B.Com.
Ziegler, E. R. Maxine,
Phy. Ed.

'35

Goodman, Mrs. M.
(E. H. Blumenthal), M.A.
Hay, Mrs. Frank
(A. H. Johnstone), B.A.
Levitt, Edith, Lic. in Music
Morphy, Mrs. L. M.
(Elsbeth B. R. Selkirk),
B.A.
Trenholme, Margery W.,
B.A.

'36

De Shield, Juanita C., B.A.
Gibson, Mary P. W., B.A.
Hetherington, Elizabeth M.,
M.A.
Mallek, Mrs. (Josephine Schacher), M.D.
Stewart, Le Vilo, B.A.
Thomas, Mrs. D. B.
(O. D. Babcock), B.L.S.

'36

Thomson, Mrs. Grath
(Willa K. McLaren), B.A.

'37

Dorfman, Edith L., B.A.
Salomons, Gertrude, B.A.
Shaughnessy, Mrs. Ray J.
(Katherine Kelly), B.A.

'38

Briant, Alice Mary, B.Sc.
(Agric.)
Gould, Helen Power, Phy. Ed.
McMorran, Mrs. A. B.
(Catherine E. Stewart),
B.A.
Rundall, Margaret, B.L.S.

Escape from France

(Continued from Page 8)

German planes wandering about the countryside at will, and a road which in spots looked like a battlefield because of the many wrecks and wounded lying around. Whatever handkerchiefs I had quickly disappeared, as well as brandy, which was used for external antisepsis. Many drivers, of course, had never handled an automobile before in their lives.

The next morning, we found that we might have to leave at any moment. Finally, about noon, all British subjects were ordered to take a destroyer in Bordeaux at one o'clock. About twenty Canadians were rushed off in the three cars then available, while I decided to stay behind and look after the luggage, feeling fairly confident that it would remain on the spot otherwise. I managed to requisition the village truck, but since it only made fifteen miles an hour, I missed the destroyer by a wide margin. The British

Consulate told me that the last train to le Verdon, at the estuary of the river, had left at 2.30. I went to the station nevertheless, and found that the train was still waiting for a clear line. In the meantime, however, my wife and the others naturally thought that I was lost, and, because I had their baggage, they had to live for four days on board their ship with not even a toothbrush, and no food for the baby.

When I arrived at le Verdon, I found a British ship that was standing by to take off refugees. There were finally 1,800 of us on board the S.S. *Madura*, which had normal accommodation for 130. We all sought and clung to our piece of vital deck space with great tenacity. The British Consul General in Paris and his wife and myself found relative protection from the wind under the hammocks which several British sailors had slung among the smoke-stacks. We had two meals a day—bread and a hard-boiled egg in the morning, bread and bully beef in the evening, for the three days we were on board.

Although we were bombed three times while in the harbour—perhaps by the same crews as hit the *Lancastria* that very day—there seemed to be little danger at the time. One of the bombers, chased by three French pursuit planes, was hit just before passing fifty yards over our ship, so it unloaded all its bombs in the vicinity to try to escape. It didn't, and finally landed in the sea about four miles away.

After an uneventful trip, we landed at Falmouth three days later. It was only after I had reached London, slept in a bed and eaten at a table for the first time in eight days, that I found out with great relief that my wife and child had landed safely in Milford Haven.

The rest was easy. As I had been ordered back to Canada for transfer to our New York office, we took the first ship available, a Polish transport, and landed at an "eastern Canadian port" twenty-five days after our adventures started.

As I write these lines in New York, I see glaring lights instead of blackouts, I see thousands of cars dissipating gasoline for commodity rather than destruction, I see sunlight that is not likely to guide the bombers, I see people taking holidays, and working normal hours—instead of starving.

And all in this year of grace 1940.

Gift of McGill Annuals

In response to a recent appeal for copies of old numbers of the McGill Annual, the executive office of the Society recently received a gift of three copies from Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Pashley, who donated volumes for the years 1924, 1925 and 1926.

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THE McGILL NEWS

WINTER
1940

Volume 22
Number 2



Montreal Star

The Earl of Athlone Pays His First Visit to McGill—October 7, 1940

His Excellency meets 2nd Lieut. C. S. LeMesurier, bearer of the King's Colour.
Behind the Governor-General is Major A. T. Field, M.C., commander of the guard.

In This Issue

"EDITING THE WAR NEWS"

by LEON EDEL

"THE BURMA ROAD"

by MURRAY G. BROOKS

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PERIODICALS



CANADIAN INDUSTRY is busily engaged, not only in the production of armaments but also of the machines for manufacturing such armaments. New projects are under way for greatly increasing this production of essential war materials.

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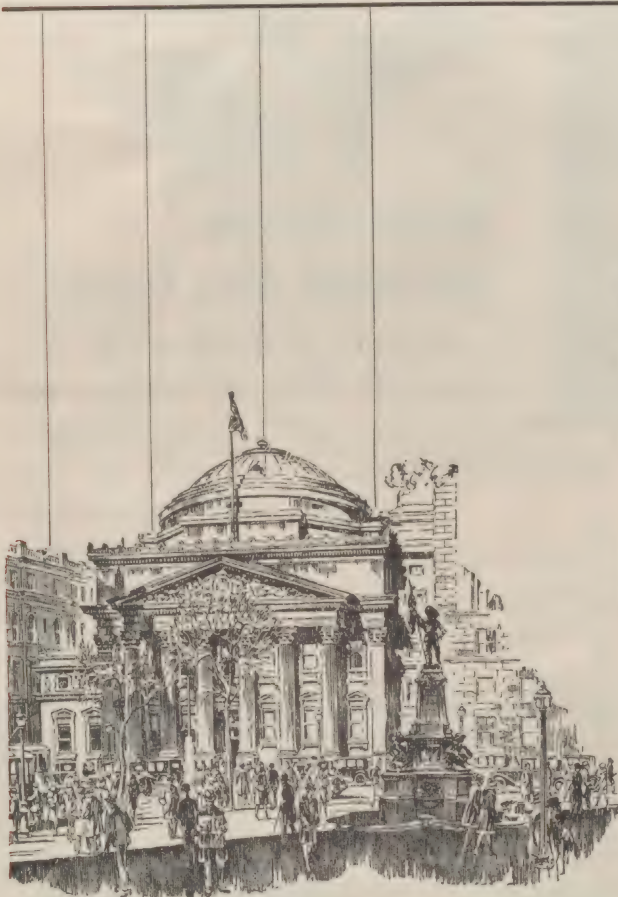
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THE McGILL NEWS

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Vol. XXII, No. 2

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Photo at top courtesy Montreal Star

Top: The largest turn-out in the history of the McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., took place on November 10 when the C.O.T.C. and the M.R.T.B. paraded to Christ Church Cathedral and St. James United Church. Here are some of the officers-in-training in front of Christ Church Cathedral. *Centre:* Brig.-Gen. E. de B. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O., Officer Commanding Military District No. 4, examining the musketry schedule of the McGill C.O.T.C. at the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury on November 25. With him are Lt.-Col. J. M. Morris, M.C., V.D., Officer Commanding the Contingent (left); Major C. G. Heward, Officer in Charge of Musketry (third from right); Major J. G. Nicholson, M.C. (with back to camera); and Major C. A. Parker, formerly in charge of the Specialist Wing, McGill C.O.T.C., and now of M.D. 4. *Bottom:* Musketry is tremendously important. These cadets are learning about the fine points of the service rifle. Class instruction is followed by shooting practices in the indoor and outdoor ranges.



Gymnasium-Armoury Provides Facilities For Training 2,300 Cadets and Students

By

CAPT. J. EDGAR MARCH

INTENSIVE organization and instruction on the part of Lt.-Col. J. M. Morris, M.C., V.D., and his officers, together with enthusiastic, sincere hard-work on the part of the cadets, are combining to make the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, an increasingly important source of excellent officer material for the far-flung and rapidly expanding Canadian military establishment.

Commencing with the beginning of the university year, and following a summer devoted to preparation as well as to training, carefully selected cadets commenced their studies and are rapidly approaching new peaks of efficiency. Members of the McGill Contingent are this year pledged to carry on their military service following completion of their C.O.T.C. work. They will either go direct to C.A.S.F. units or to N.P.A.M. units. The latter are not now granting commissions to anyone not prepared for the C.A.S.F. and, consequently, every cadet is headed for active service.

Major O. B. Rexford, officer in charge of training, and Major J. C. Hope, chief instructor, are with their assistants carrying on with the comprehensive training schedules and are proceeding with the "common to all arms" training, consisting of map reading, squad drill, rifle exercises, musketry, field engineering, military law, sanitation and other basic subjects. The second half of the course, which commenced early in December, will be devoted to training in the various specialist branches and will include infantry rifle, machine gun, artillery, artillery survey and other specialist subjects.

An idea of the comprehensive work being accomplished by the C.O.T.C., and the standing of the school in the eyes of the military leaders, can be secured when it is realized that a well-earned tribute to the work and standing of the school is found in the fact that seven of the leading military units in the Montreal area are now sending their cadets and provisional officers to the Corps for their training courses. This policy was adopted following the work of the Corps during the past year, and cadets and provisional officers from the Royal Montreal Regiment, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders of Canada), the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, Royal Canadian Artillery, the Canadian Grenadier Guards,

the Victoria Rifles of Canada and the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals to a total of 144 are now pursuing their studies at the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury on Pine Avenue. Lt. J. D. Hugill has been appointed officer commanding this company, with Lt. J. N. Jordan, D.C.M., second in command.

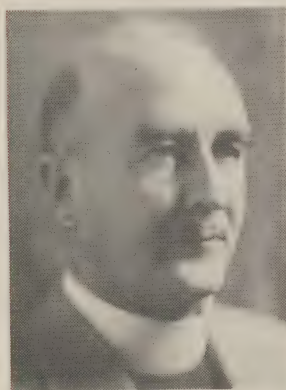
During the fall months the Armoury on Pine Avenue has been a hive of activity, with every inch of space occupied, from the vast armoury-gymnasium floor to the rifle range in the basement. Indeed, it has been necessary to occupy space in other of the University buildings, while in actual field work, such as preliminary tactical schemes and outdoor musketry, the Corps' activities have spread from the fields and hills of Montreal Island to the rifle ranges at Mount St. Bruno. The training goes on day and night under expert and careful supervision. The results achieved are in keeping with this effort, and already 385 of the cadets have gone from the Corps into the Canadian Active Service Force. They are to be found in all the branches of the Canadian Army and in every area where that army is operating, constituting a further evidence of the efficiency of the school.

The fall training season was highlighted by several important occasions, all of which provided the Corps with an opportunity to show the progress being made, and to play its part in important public functions. On October 7, on the occasion of the Fall Convocation, the Corps provided the Guard of Honour for His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, the Earl of Athlone. The Guard was commanded by Major A. T. Field, M.C., with Lt. C. L. Huskins, second in command, and Lt. C. S. Lemesurier as bearer of the King's Colour. The Guard, 100 strong, was one of the smartest turned out in the district, and was complimented not only by His Excellency but subsequently by senior officers present. At the inspection His Excellency was accompanied by Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal; Lt.-Col. J. M. Morris, M.C., V.D.; Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., K.C., LL.D., Chancellor and Vice-Principal; Lt. Hon. Ernle Chatfield, R.N.V.R., A.D.C.; and Sir Shuldham Redfern, private secretary. His Excellency had words of appreciation for the officers commanding the Guard and for Colonel Morris, who was presented to him following the inspection.

The church parade, held on Sunday, November 10, to St. James United Church and to Christ Church

CAPT. J. EDGAR MARCH, Liaison Officer of the McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., is Assistant Manager of the Press Bureau, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal.

Cathedral, followed by an inspection by Brig.-Gen. E. de B. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., general officer commanding Military District No. 4, was successful in every particular, the smart and soldierly appearance of the cadets and the members of the McGill Reserve Training Battalion everywhere creating the most favourable comments. The C.O.T.C. and the M.R.T.B. marched from the Pine Avenue Armoury to the churches. The M.R.T.B. attended a special service in St. James United Church, where the Contingent Chaplain, Major the Rev. Dr. G.D.D. Kilpatrick, D.S.O., Principal of the United Theological College, preached a most inspiring sermon. Colonel Morris read the lesson at St. James Church. The cadets of the C.O.T.C. attended a special service in Christ Church Cathedral, where the preacher was the Rector, the Very Rev. John Dixon, Dean of Montreal. Major Nicholson read the lesson at this service. In all, approximately 2,300 undergraduates and officers in training attended the services in the two churches. The saluting base was in front of the Art Gallery on Sherbrooke Street, and in addition to General Panet, those present in the official party included Dr. James, Col. A. A. Magee, D.S.O., E.D., Executive Assistant to the Minister of National Defence and honorary colonel of the Corps, Mrs. Panet, Dr. Muriel V. Roscoe, warden of Royal Victoria College, Dr. C. W. Colby, Senator the Hon. A. K. Hugessen and F. N. Southam, governors; Lt.-Col. T. S. Morrissey, D.S.O., former O.C. of the McGill C.O.T.C. and honorary lieutenant colonel of the Corps, Lt.-Col. Jackson Dodds, Lt.-Col. R. R. Thompson, M.C., V.D., of McGill, and the following from headquarters M.D. No. 4: Lt.-Col. J. H. W. G. Van den Berg, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. Andrew Fleming, Major C. A. Parker, Major J. A. DeLalanne, M.C., D.A.A.G. 2, and Capt.



MAJ. G. D. D. KILPATRICK, D.S.O.
Chaplain, C.O.T.C.



CAPT. O. R. PAYAN
Musketry Officer, M.R.T.B.



CAPT. H. S. L. BROWN
2 I/C M.R.T.B.



R.S.M. PETER MEIN, M.M.
C.O.T.C.

George Brosseau. Thousands of Montreal citizens lined Sherbrooke Street to see the actual march-past, and were rewarded with one of the smartest and impressive military displays of its kind in the history of the city. The marching and timing on the part of the cadets drew a great deal of favourable comment, as did the members of the M.R.T.B. The latter, although not yet issued with uniforms showed a degree of smartness and sincerity of effort at once a credit to themselves and to their instructors. General Panet subsequently expressed himself as highly pleased with the appearance of the C.O.T.C. and the M.R.T.B.

In addition to the training at the Armoury on Pine Avenue, outdoor musketry practice has been carried on at the ranges at Mount St. Bruno. During a recent week-end No. 1 Company, more than 100 strong, and composed of cadets in training since early last spring, carried out shooting practice, establishing a notable degree of efficiency. The party was under the immediate command of Lt. J. E. H. Stethem. Major J. G. Nicholson, M.C., second in command of the unit, was in charge of the entire parade and was assisted by Major C. G. Heward, in charge of musketry for the entire contingent, Captain O. R. Payan, musketry officer of the M.R.T.B., Captain J. Bruce Brown, officer commanding the infantry group, Captain G. F. Savage, second in command of the infantry group, and Lt. G. S. Broadbent, who acted as transport officer. Lt.-Col. Morris made a personal inspection of the shooting and expressed himself as well satisfied with the progress being made. Out-door musketry is being carried on as weather permits, but during the winter months firing practice will be continued on the modern indoor range at the Armoury.

Captain J. Bruce Brown who, as has been stated, is in command of the infantry group, has achieved excellent

results in the infantry work of the general training plan. In fact, it is recognized throughout the Corps that to him in generous measure is due the credit for the outstanding results which have been attained in the "Common to all Arms" Course, and in the Infantry Group as a whole. Captain Brown brings to his task a long and valuable



MAJOR J. C. HOPE
Chief Instructor, C.O.T.C.



MAJOR A. T. FIELD, M.C.
Officer Commanding, M.R.T.B.

military training, including lengthy service overseas during the last war with the 18th Battalion, and the 4th Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders. In addition he attended military schools in England and France and was wounded during the battle of Passchendaele.

The instructional staff of the Corps has been steadily strengthened and increased, and a mounting emphasis placed on attaining an even greater degree of efficiency. In this connection Major J. C. Hope, an experienced artillery officer and a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, was made Chief Instructor, and full-time assistant to Major Rexford. Major Hope has had a particularly interesting career. After early education at St. John's School, Montreal, he studied at Bilton Grange and Rugby Schools in England. He was gazetted to the Royal Artillery in January, 1916, after graduating from R.M.C., and served in France during the intense fighting periods during the last Great War. He won his captaincy in October, 1919. Major Hope was appointed to the C.O.T.C. in 1939, and to his present post in November of this year, receiving his majority last September. He, therefore, brings to his post a matured experience in the administration of military schools and military training in general.

Another step towards increased efficiency was taken when in October last Regimental Sergeant Major Peter Mein, M.M., seasoned veteran of the last Great War, and holder of the auxiliary forces long service decoration, was appointed Regimental Sergeant Major.

"The Corps is fortunate in securing a competent and experienced Regimental Sergeant Major as is Mr. Mein," said Colonel Morris, commenting on the announcement of this appointment.

The new R.S.M. brings to his post a wealth of military experience gathered during some 27 years of service in Canada and overseas. He

first joined the army in 1913 when he enlisted in the then 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada. On the outbreak of war in August, 1914, R.S.M. Mein joined the 42nd Battalion, Black Watch, and, proceeding overseas with that unit, served in the theatre of war from 1915 until the armistice in 1918. In France he rose to the rank of Company Sergeant Major and won his Military Medal for gallantry in action in the Battle of the Somme in July, 1916. He was presented with the medal by His Majesty George V at the now famous open air investiture in Hyde Park, London, on June 2, 1917. He subsequently served as Regimental Sergeant Major of the 20th Reserve Battalion at Bramshott, England, before returning to Canada. R.S.M. Mein was Regimental Sergeant Major W.O.I. of the Black Watch, Royal Highland Regiment, from 1920 until 1936.

The requirements of the National Resources Mobilization Act, as pointed out in the last issue, made it necessary to divide military training at McGill University this year into two important phases. The first is, of course, the work of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps. The second field of military activity, and one of outstanding importance, is the training of the undergraduate body. The National Resources Mobilization Act requires that male British students of twenty-one years or over taking a regular degree or diploma course must undergo six hours of fundamental militia training each week. This training programme commenced during the first week in October and will

continue until the end of April, followed by two weeks in camp during June. Further to this, undergraduates between eighteen and twenty-one are required by the University to undergo the training, although not required to do so by the N.R.M.A.

The M.R.T.B., which with the McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., is under the command of Lt.-Col. J. M. Morris, M.C., V.D., is in direct charge of Major A. T. Field, M.C., assisted by a corps of full-time officers and instructors including Captain H. S. L. Brown, second-in command; Lt. M. A. Ross, Lt. George McVey, Second Lieutenant C. F. Carsley, Second Lieutenant W. A. Clark, and Second Lieutenant Gordon Drysdale. The very important science of musketry is being taught under the efficient supervision of Captain O. R. Pavan and Lt. C. L. Ginna.

The response on the part of the students has really been magnificent. Major Field paid marked tribute to this very fine spirit when he said: "McGill students are taking to their military training with tremendous enthusiasm and are showing a most gratifying and alert smartness. The young men are enthusiastic, keen and capable and are giving their instructors every attention and co-operation."

The Battalion for training purposes has been divided into six companies, each of which has three training periods a week so that each student trainee does a full six hours' training in each week as provided by the National Resources Mobilization Act. "A," "B" and "F" companies train on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—"F" company from ten to twelve o'clock, "A" company from two to four o'clock and "B" company from four to six o'clock. "C," "D" and "E" companies train on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—"C" company from nine to eleven o'clock, "D" company from eleven to one o'clock and "E" company from four to six o'clock. On Saturdays, however, "E" company trains from two to four o'clock so that the students will have part of the afternoon to themselves. These hours have been arranged in close co-operation with, and after consultation with, the University authorities so that the dove-tailing of academic and military instruction would avoid in so far as possible disruption of the lecture periods at the University.

A well-merited tribute must be paid here to Dr. F. Cyril James, the Principal and Vice-Chancellor, whose keen and sustained interest in the organization and work of the McGill Reserve Training Battalion has been of great assistance to the officers in charge of the training. The same spirit of co-operation and assistance is also evident among the members of the Faculty, many of whom underwent a refresher course in order that they might take an active part in the training. Many of the members of the Faculty are veterans of the last Great War and, consequently, brought to their training work most valuable back-

grounds on actual fighting experience in France and Flanders. Among the Faculty members actively engaged in training are; Company Commanders, "A" Coy., C. H. Carruthers, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.; "B" Coy., A. J. Kelley, B.Sc.; "C" Coy., C. L. Huskins, B.S.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc., FR.S.C.; "D" Coy., J. U. MacEwan, B.Sc.; "E" Coy., C. M. McKergow, M.Sc.; "F" Coy., Dean C. S. LeMesurier, K.C., B.A., B.C.L.; Physical Instructor, Hay Finlay, Dip. M.S.P.E.; Medical Officer, A. S. Lamb, B.P.E., M.D., C.M.

In organizing the students in their companies, Major Field first called out any officers holding commissions in militia regiments; members holding "A" certificates, and members who have passed their "Common to all Arms" examinations. From these three groups there were selected Platoon Commanders and Non-Commissioned Officers, so that the instructors were speedily supplied with competent assistants from the Battalion's ranks. This system lends continuity to the training and experience of undergraduates who, with the McGill C.O.T.C. or elsewhere, have already qualified, or have had previous military experience, and it is obviously of definite assistance to Major Field's staff, and the Faculty Company Commanders.

The Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury has as a result become the headquarters of much of the student body activity. The military training has tended to draw the students closer together and has set up a new and vital influence in their lives. The Percival Molson Memorial Stadium, which in other years was the scene of football training and games, has been this year one of the most active non-permanent training grounds in the Dominion, and day by day has echoed to military commands as the 1,465 members of the Battalion learn the rudiments of military lore. Students at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, to the number of approximately 125, under the command of Major T. W. M. Cameron, T.D., are also taking this training so that McGill has approximately 1,600 young men under arms in addition to the C.O.T.C. strength. That the students are taking rapidly and intelligently to their new duties was plainly manifest to the general public during their church parade, when their marching and general smartness, as has already been stated, drew favourable comments from the military authorities.

An excellent staff of trained and efficient officers was gathered together to take care of the training of the student body. In the command of that unit is Major A. T. Field, M.C., who earned for himself a splendid record of service during the last Great War. Major Field, after preliminary training in Canada and England, served in the actual theatre of war with the 58th Battalion. He has the unique distinction of having earned the Military Cross, with two bars,

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Editing the War News

By
LEON EDEL

I
THE SECOND GREAT WAR is a war without war correspondents. It is true that there are more newspapermen abroad than ever before; more words than were written about any war in history flow daily over wireless and cable into the news channels of America. But there are no real front-line observers allowed to see for themselves, capable of sending an uncensored and unedited account of the stirring events which are taking place. The role of the newspaperman in this war has changed just as surely as the character of the war itself, with its far-flung, momentarily-changing scenes of action.

When the Germans smashed through the "gap" in the French lines and General Corap's troops were not there to meet them last summer, no correspondent was near enough to record this momentous event. Some days later the details were divulged, when Premier Paul Reynaud told his startled Parlement that several generals had been dismissed. Earlier, a handful of newspapermen, travelling by sled across mountainous country, reached the makeshift British headquarters in Norway, but it was not they who told the world of the withdrawal of Britain's forces. It was Neville Chamberlain.

The dashing, Kiplingesque, Richard Harding Davis tradition of the newspaper correspondent appearing in the front line is as dead as the methods of battle of his day. Trenches are no longer stormed; there are no more charges of the light brigade; the machine-gun and the airplane have lengthened the distance between fighting men and shortened the arrival of death. Warfare has become mechanized, and the work of the newsman, too, is now done within a mechanized frame. The cable editor, on this side of the water, is sometimes just as near the scene of action as the reporters abroad—since both may have only an official communique to go by. The reporter abroad is, however, close to a limited field of action; he is an eye-witness of limited scenes in a war that is a huge panorama, involving sky-fighting on a scale never before known in the history of man. Without minimizing the importance of the men abroad—I stress rather the difficulties under which they work—it is my contention that the cable editor, on this side of

the water, is the one who must give newspaper readers, the real panoramic presentation of the war.

Across the cable desk pour thousands of words daily, hourly, to be sifted and prepared for the reading public. That public is no longer sure what it can believe. The belligerents are in a position to bring their version of the war right into the reader's house. The air is filled with mingled facts, rumours and falsifications, prepared and transmitted on an unprecedented scale, launched by powerful transmitters and picked up and spread in a twinkling. Where is the dividing line between the truth and the lie? Whom and what can the newspaper reader believe?

He can, of course, believe only what he wants to believe. Those who take this way find it comforting—for a while. In the case of Norway they believed all was going splendidly—Hitler was making the biggest mistake since Napoleon went into Spain. Suddenly all was not well, and they learned ruefully that the Norwegian incident had been over almost before it had begun.

In the midst of this international bewilderment, the cable editor is the public's aid to arriving at verisimilitude. He must cultivate skepticism, constantly demand verification, constantly qualify the news according to the sources from which it emanates. In this way he can come fairly close to the truth, and it must be said that, by and large, the newspapers on this continent are succeeding admirably in bringing to the public a cogent, coherent account of day-to-day events, sometimes a little after the fact, but that is inevitable.

II

Editors of war news, their maps in front of them, are able to peg out the general terrain mentioned in the communiques. With shipping manuals at hand, they check such ship losses as are disclosed and compile statistical tables. As the war moves into new areas, there is demand for general background; this the editor supplies, for correspondents abroad are much too busy collecting essential facts to bother describing the topography available in gazetteers. New personalities emerge with each new stage of warfare, and their biographies must be written: their careers, hitherto buried in out-of-the-way places, suddenly emerge on the front pages.

What is more, the reader is relying increasingly on the general summary of news, the war commentary, compiled on this side from the vast wordage that makes its way over here, both in written dispatches or over the air. The news agency, it must be observed, is, after all, in the wholesale news business. Its wires

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are seldom stilled. If a newspaper undertook to print everything supplied by its agencies it would have to put out a book, not a newspaper, every day. The news agency has the task of delivering the news, compactly written and speedily handled, and the newspaper must select from the vast storehouse of wares placed at its disposal.

Preparing for his day's or night's work with a quick review of the news of the preceding night or day, the cable editor plunges into the almost continuous rush of words. Checking, expanding, revising in the light of other dispatches, correlating, consolidating, rewriting, he keeps pace with the times for the newspaper reader. Since no newspaper reader has access to as many dispatches as the news editors in the agencies or on the newspapers, the role of the commentator and the analytical columnist is becoming increasingly important. I refer not to the self-appointed prophets, nor to the arm-chair philosophers, but to the commentators who present general summaries, covering the international scene, which you read probably without even being aware that the news has been summarized for you. More and more it is the cable editor who must provide this perspective in the news. He is the one who must include information which was not available to the writer of a given dispatch. Let us remember that the correspondent in Berlin, Vichy, Moscow or Rome is not fully-informed. He cannot rely, as in pre-totalitarian days, on the daily newspapers he sees, for news of what is happening outside of the country in which he resides; he sees propaganda, not news. What little he can know of events abroad comes in the form of queries or informative messages from his editor back home. The correspondent in Berlin may write in good faith a dispatch on Czecho-German friendship, as outlined to him by the German Foreign Office, while neutral sources from some Balkan point inform the cable editor that students are being shot in Prague. Obviously the story is not complete unless the two dispatches are juxtaposed. This is a bald example. There are more complicated instances at every turn. The news that comes in from abroad is fragmentary, sometimes incomprehensible. A Tass communique from Moscow may contain only a denial. But that very denial takes on significance when it is placed in proper perspective. Recently there was a denial from Moscow of reports published abroad that Russia had been informed in advance of Germany's moves in Rumania. On the face of it, this was merely the repudiation of certain reports which had appeared in Danish (German-controlled) newspapers. Bracket alongside the denial the simple fact that the Wilhelmstrasse was supposed to keep Moscow informed of its moves in accordance with the German-Russian non-aggression agreement and you have a story of considerable importance.

This is not a question of editorializing on the material arriving from abroad. It is one of sorting, juxtaposing, working in geographical or biographical backgrounds. A news item is seldom an isolated, crystal-clear matter; it is based on events of the past, tied up with events in the future. The cable editor shoulders the responsibility of trying to make the day's confused war news, clouded by problems of censorship and transmission, as intelligible as possible to the reader. The reader's reaction to this may be that he does not want his news pre-digested; but he would soon discover, if he examined the raw material as it arrived from abroad, that this is not a question of pre-digestion but of amplification and clarification. The foreign dispatches are so many exposed films; the cable editor happens to be one of the developing agents making it possible for the final, clear, sharp print to appear in the newspapers.

III

The newsmen abroad, as we have noted, face insuperable difficulties. In Alfred Hitchcock's *Foreign Correspondent* the publisher expresses dissatisfaction with his men abroad, and sends to Europe a reporter totally ignorant of European events, ordering him to exercise his native reportorial instinct. This may be very well in a film, but in actuality, it cannot happen; not in German-occupied territory, where Dr. Goebbels, more than anyone, has helped to wipe out the old-time correspondent and turned newsmen, despite their best efforts, into fabricators of fiction.

Correspondents in German territory are never allowed to roam at large or observe at will. They are shadowed constantly; they may not follow their own leads; they dare not speak to the German-on-the-street for fear of getting him into trouble with the Gestapo. The German censorship, which is being increasingly stiffened, says with transparent astuteness: "Write as freely as you wish: you are on your own honour not to exaggerate or report falsely." It decides, however, what is true or false; and this so-called press freedom amounts to elaborate and characteristic blackmail. The correspondents are helpless.

In Britain correspondents are allowed to roam at will and write as they please; copy is censored for military and defence, not propagandistic, reasons. But there modern warfare handicaps the observer. Who can give more than a fragmentary account of a day's air battles that range the length of the United Kingdom? The "front-line" view is impossible; and the Air Ministry news service accounts have been the principle source for the newsmen, since the Ministry obtains its information from the pilots themselves as they return from their missions. However, we have not been spared the details of ruin and destruction wrought by the invading raiders. Neutral

(Continued on Page 24)

The Burma Road

By
MURRAY G. BROOKS

"THE greatest engineering feat of the Chinese Government since the building of the Great Wall (228-210 B.C.)" says an American engineer of the Burma Road. Less than three years ago, at a meeting in Montreal where the Far Eastern situation was being discussed, the writer asked whether it would be possible to put a road through from western China to Burma. Someone said that he had flown over the area during the last war and that he thought it would be quite impossible to complete such an undertaking in less than ten years. Less than a year later in Burma the writer saw parties of travellers leave Rangoon for China by the new road and others arrive from Chungking, over 2,000 miles inland. Within twelve months the road had been opened to traffic.

The Burma end of what is known as the "Burma Road" actually begins at Lashio, about 650 miles from Rangoon and 150 from the Chinese border. It runs to Kunming, the capital of the Province of Yunnan, which was formerly known as Yunnan-fu. The distance between these two points is approximately 700 miles, about the same as from Calgary to Vancouver and through very similar country. The mountains are not nearly as lofty as our Rockies but the passes are higher so that at many points the road is over 6,000 feet above sea level. Through one pass it ascends to a height of nearly 9,000 feet while no point on the highway through the Rockies is more than 5,000 feet above sea level.

Little was heard about the Burma Road until it was closed on July 17 of this year. When this news was flashed to the world in the headlines of the daily press, people everywhere asked "What is the importance of this road anyway, and just why was it closed?" The answers to these questions can only be found by a close examination of the present complicated situation in East Asia. To China, this road is of vital importance. She is fighting for her very existence as an independent nation. Since the beginning of the "incident" with Japan in the summer of 1937, one doorway after another—through which China was able to import essentials for prosecuting the struggle with Japan—has been closed. Six months ago only three remained open: the railway from Hanoi in French Indo-China, the long road across the Gobi desert to Russia, and the Burma Road.

Then France collapsed and Japan moved into Indo-China, thereby closing that door. The Russian road is extremely difficult as a means for importing large quantities of goods because of the lack of gaso-

MURRAY G. BROOKS, B.A. '08, returned to Montreal recently after spending two years in Rangoon, Burma, as an official of the Young Men's Christian Association.

line stations and other facilities along the way and also because of the tremendously long haul from any port. It is rumored in Burma that the Russians and the Chinese are about to manufacture motor cars that will burn charcoal instead of gasoline, but it is doubtful if many have been produced yet. The Burma Road was really the only useful means left to the Chinese for the importation of vital supplies.

In a sense, it was not a new road. Writing in the 13th century, Marco Polo describes his journey along the old caravan trail that then existed there and tells how it was used by the great Kublai Khan for the invasion of Burma and also of Eastern India. But it was a very rough path and, in places, very precipitous and difficult except for pack ponies. There were no bridges across the great Salween and Mekong rivers and for six months each year the trail was hermetically sealed because of the torrential rains. But the Chinese Government saw possibilities in this old trail by which they could maintain connections with the outside world without being disturbed by the Japanese.

Incidentally, the Chinese have little fear that the Japanese can do them much harm even if they secure bases in Indo-China. A great series of mountain ridges separates Yunnan from the Indo-Chinese coast through which it would be impossible for the Japanese army to penetrate in less than several years and at enormous expense. The railroad is still there but it is narrow gauge and passes through nearly 200 tunnels, so that the possibility of sabotage is very great indeed and very tempting to the Chinese in their desire to keep out the invaders. Bombing of the Burma Road from Indo-China is, of course, possible, but would be very hazardous and probably not very effective.

Finding all other supply routes being blocked, the Chinese Government commandeered an enormous number of coolies from neighbouring regions (some put the number as high as a million), and by prodigious effort changed a mere trail to a passable highway in the short space of less than a year. The difficulties to be overcome were almost unbelievable. Ten great ridges of mountains, running in the general direction of north and south, had to be crossed. No modern machines were available. It was all done with the Eastern equivalents of picks and shovels. Three hundred bridges and 2,000 culverts had to be made without steel and with the barest minimum of cement.

There is hardly a straight stretch of more than a mile or two on the whole road. Hundreds of hairpin bends were necessary and the road is almost a perpetual zigzag up and down the steep mountainsides.

During the first year there were long stretches where only one-way traffic could be allowed as the road was too narrow for trucks to pass. Many of the drivers had to be imported from Singapore and other places where they had been accustomed to paved roads and hundreds of vehicles went over the edge from their reckless attempts to round sharp corners at high speed.

A second tremendous obstacle to be overcome was the monsoon rains. The Salween and Mekong rivers are large streams even in winter but during the monsoon rains they are raging torrents carrying all before them. In most of that mountainous country these rains amount to more than 200 inches a year and are confined to the five months from June to October. During that period work is almost impossible and destruction from floods and landslips undoes much of the work of the dry period. For the most part the mountains are not of solid rock but are overlaid with laterite, gravel and rubble, so that slips are inevitable and are greatly increased by the heavy

downpour of rain. Small streams are swollen into swift-flowing rivers, often causing floods and bringing havoc and destruction in their train. Yet, in spite of all this, the Chinese coolies worked steadily at their jobs through the monsoon season of 1938, so urgent was their task.

Another difficulty, and not a small one, was the presence of hostile tribes along the way. The road passes through a region called the Shan States, inhabited in some parts by wild headhunters who prize human heads in much the same fashion as the Red Indians at one time prized scalps. These were a constant source of trouble and worry to the authorities who tried to defend their workmen, who were strangers in those regions and unable to protect themselves and were an easy prey to the assaults of these savage hunters of gruesome trophies.

Perhaps the greatest obstacle of all was disease, especially malaria. The region through which the road runs is one of the best habitats in the world for the anopheles mosquito through which this terrible scourge is carried and transmitted. So much of the rice is grown in irrigated fields terraced on the mountain sides that a perfect breeding-ground is provided for the fourteen types of this particular mosquito that are found in this area, each of which carries in his sting a different variety of the malaria poison. In the early months of the building of the road, thousands of the Chinese coolies were so weakened by the ravages of this disease that they were unable to resist attacks of pneumonia and other diseases which often were fatal, especially during the wet season. Not until the Chinese Government appealed to the missionary societies for medical assistance, and to the United States Government for help, was any progress made towards overcoming

ON THE BURMA ROAD

Top, left, a typical zigzag; bottom, left, a truck in trouble, bottom, right, a pontoon bridge, without steel or cement.

Photos courtesy Committee on Missionary Education, United Church of Canada



this deadly enemy, but within the last year the percentage of deaths has been very greatly reduced.

After surmounting these colossal difficulties, and after such a large expenditure of men (of whom there were many) and of money (of which there was little), imagine the chagrin and dismay of the Chinese when they heard that the British were likely to close this last important gateway to the interior of their country. Think of the vital supplies that China had been receiving over this road during the months that it had been open. Perhaps the most important had been motor-trucks from the United States. Without a vast supply of trucks, even in a country with so few good roads as China, it is quite impossible to fight a modern war successfully.

In fact, it is reported that the first loan which China received from the United States, amounting to five million dollars, was spent almost exclusively on motor trucks. Brought to Rangoon by steamer in crates, they were assembled there by a small army of mechanics which the Chinese authorities gathered from all parts of the Burmese and Indonesian world. From Rangoon they were sent to Mandalay or Lashio, either by river-boat on the great Irrawaddy river which is navigable in both wet and dry seasons for 600 miles, or by the Government Railway which has its terminus towards China at Lashio, about 150 miles from the border.

Lashio is not in Burma proper but in one of the Northern Shan States, and thus free from some of the restrictions placed upon traffic to China by the partially autonomous Burmese Government. It is not generally known that Burma proper is separated from China all along the border by some twenty-five of these buffer states, which are independent of the Burma Legislature but are dependencies of Great Britain and under the direct supervision of the Governor of Burma through special officers selected by him. This frontier country is defended partly by local troops which the Shan Chiefs, called Sawbwas, are allowed and encouraged to raise and maintain, and partly by a frontier defence force, directly under the control of the Governor. Thus the defence of Burma from the land side, if such should ever become necessary is not a matter for which the Burmese themselves are mainly responsible.

But to return to the Burma Road. In the near future it is expected that a branch of the road will provide a connection to the highest navigable point on the Irrawaddy river, i.e., Bhamo, but that has not yet been done, one suspects, partly because of opposition from the Burmese themselves since Bhamo, unlike Lashio, is in Burma proper and not in one of the Shan States.

Another commodity which China has been receiving over the Road in large quantities is oil. It is generally understood in Burma that this oil is being bought

from the Standard Oil Company, but that it is actually oil from Burma itself that is being supplied by the Burma Oil Company, a Shell subsidiary. Although the amount of oil which Burma produces forms a very small percentage of the world's production, its supply is of great importance to that part of the world, especially in times of crisis when ocean trade routes are seriously disrupted. Burma can easily supply all the oil that China can use at present and though the cost of transporting it into the interior represents a loss of one gallon for every three that get in, it is tremendously important for the Chinese Government that a steady supply should be received. The use of charcoal as a substitute is still too unreliable.

Aeroplane parts in large quantities have also gone into China over the Burma Road. Not far from the Chinese border, at a spot which cannot be disclosed without committing an unfriendly act to China, a large assembling plant has been constructed where over a score of American experts, with thousands of Chinese assistants, are at work. Although China undoubtedly depends on Russia for large quantities of aeroplane supplies and is beginning to do much herself towards the production of some parts, she must still look to the United States for the great bulk of her aircraft. To be deprived of this help by the closing of the Burma Road was to be crippled in a very vital spot.

In addition to trucks, oil and aeroplane parts, the Chinese Government was also receiving large quantities of medicines, Red Cross supplies, and other necessities to aid them in their titanic struggle against the invader. Owing to the shortage of gasoline and the absence of adequate lodging facilities along the road, civilian use of the road has been discouraged. Only a few parties have been allowed to travel on it. One of the first groups to do so, before it had been declared open, was a missionary group returning to China from a world conference that had been held in Madras during the Christmas season of 1938-39. One of this group of six persons, who were allowed to travel along the road as far as Kunning, was Dr. Robert McClure, a graduate of the University of Toronto. (His father, Dr. William McClure, graduated in Medicine from McGill in 1884 and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from his Alma Mater after fifty years of brilliant service in China.) Dr. McClure and his party went into China from Rangoon over the new road, not yet officially open, towards the end of January, 1939. A little over a month later the American Ambassador to China, Mr. Nelson Johnson, arrived in Rangoon from Chungking, the capital of China, having covered the whole distance of 2,100 miles by automobile in thirteen days. He and his party are regarded as the first civilians to have made the trip for the whole distance. It is now pos-

sible to make the journey in less than half the time that they took, barring a hold-up by bandits, floods or shortage of gasoline.

The question arises as to why Burma itself should not have been more interested in keeping the road open. It should be remembered that for centuries Burma has remained one of the most secluded and remote countries of the world, in spite of its splendid and well-equipped port facilities. During the past fifty years Rangoon has gradually been developed until today it is one of the finest ports in Southern Asia. It is twenty miles inland from the mouth of the Rangoon River and is connected by canal with the Irrawaddy and so has direct water connection with the rich hinterland. In spite of this, and the efforts of the British to open up the country, the people have continued to look backward with a considerable amount of longing to the days of the past that were undisturbed by contacts with the outer world. It was bad enough to have alien peoples gathering in increasing numbers on their front verandah at Rangoon. But it didn't matter too much, as long as the back premises were tightly closed and no undesirables could enter there to upset the peaceful serenity of their sheltered lives. Imagine then the rude shock it was to these people, living a peaceful and happy life of their own, unruffled by the turbulent waves of foreign intruders, to discover that the great shield of their northern defence was being broken by a highway that would permit thousands, and possibly millions, of the hordes of China to come in and gradually, or perhaps rapidly, despoil them of their long-held riches. It is little wonder that the Burmese people were fearful of the consequences and strongly objected to the construction of the road from the Burma side.

The Burmese are not only fearful of peaceful penetration of their country by the Chinese. They are also afraid of the gradual infiltration by Indians. Even at present the Indians are in a majority in the City of Rangoon and for many years they have been gradually encroaching upon the Burmese and securing a stronger and stronger foothold in the country. The Burmese are trying their best at present to stop the immigration of Indians and would like to see many who are now there leave for home, but Burma offers too rich and tempting inducements for the Indian trader for him to leave unless compelled to do so. The opening of the new road to China also seems to offer him new opportunities for a lucrative trade with China as soon as the Sino-Japanese war is over. India is fast becoming an industrial country. Even before the war, great factories, especially for the manufacture of cotton goods, were springing up at a number of places. India grows all her own cotton and exports great quantities, especially to Japan. India has not only an abundant supply of cheap

labour but she has also all the water power she requires and is making remarkable progress with its development. Since the war in Europe began she has turned more particularly to the making of munitions and war materials, of which she is now producing large quantities, with more to come as the months go by. With a possible market of 400 million people in China, to be supplied through the Burma Road, in addition to the 350 million in her own country, India sees a prospect of increasing her business for cotton and other goods by leaps and bounds. In fact, the chances for Indian business driving Japan from many of the markets of the East in the next score of years are very good, especially if Japan continues to carry on wars in China.

Taking all these matters into consideration, why should England have closed the Burma Road in July of this year? Undoubtedly the main reason was that she wished to appease Japan. Lord Salisbury is said to have remarked after the Crimean War that we had backed the wrong horse. Ever since the Russo-Japanese War in 1905, Britain has backed Japan in the Far East. Even as recently as November, 1938, Neville Chamberlain, then Prime Minister, when questioned about the attitude of the Government towards the situation in China, replied that when Japan had restored peace in China, Britain would then have a unique opportunity to lend money to Japan with which she could develop China's resources. Although Mr. Chamberlain was no longer in power when the road was closed the officials in the Foreign Office had not been changed and the policy of appeasing Japan was still in force. And so it remained until Japan joined the Axis and declared herself the friend of Germany and Italy. That was an eye-opener to the British friends of Japan. They began to see, apparently for the first time, that China was fighting for the cause of democracy just as much as Britain was and that a victory for Japan in China would mean a great defeat for the forces of liberty, freedom and democracy throughout the world. So the policy of the British Government was changed and on October 17 the road was re-opened and traffic began again to flow along it. Doubtless it will be bombed, but when it is it will be speedily repaired again, and the hundreds of trucks that are now carrying in goods every day will continue to do so. Let us hope it will not be closed again but will remain wide open and will become the symbol of a lasting friendship between two great democracies—Britain and China.

Rural Adult Education Courses Popular

About 750 students have enrolled in courses of study under the rural adult education programme carried out by McGill University under a special grant from the Carnegie Foundation.



Montreal Star photos

The Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of Canada and Visitor of McGill University (third from right in the picture at left), chats with Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University, and Lieut.-Col. J. M. Morris, M.C., V.D., Officer Commanding the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, after inspecting the Guard of Honour provided by the C.O.T.C. and the Canadian Grenadier Guards on the occasion of His Excellency's first visit to McGill University on October 7. At left are Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., K.C., LL.D., Chancellor of the University, Lieut. Hon. Ernle Chatfield, R.N.V.R., A.D.C., and Sir Shuldham Redfern, private secretary to the Governor-General. In the picture at right, His Excellency is seen with Major A. T. Field, M.C., Commander of the Guard of Honour, and Officer Commanding the McGill Reserve Training Battalion. Lieut. Hon. Ernle Chatfield, R.N.V.R., A.D.C., is in the foreground.

Gymnasium Scene of Fall Convocation

By
H. E. MacDERMOT

IT IS now a little more than one year since the Gymnasium was begun, and it has been in steady use for nearly half of that time. Actually, the first tree was cut down on June 14, 1939, and the building began to function in the first week of December when the first drill of the C.O.T.C. was held on the gymnasium floor.

There was no formal opening. It was felt that no formal ceremony was worth a delay in setting the building to work—and to work it went.

However, it was considered that it still would be appropriate to make Founder's Day the occasion of the first formal ceremony to be held in the building. This was the combination of a fall convocation and a welcome to our new Governor General and Visitor, the Earl of Athlone. It was entirely fitting that a distinguished soldier should be the first to receive an honorary degree in the building which bears the name of another distinguished soldier. The military guard of honour, and the presence in the audience of many in uniform emphasized the all-pervading influence of the war.

Our new Visitor spoke with the simple and pleasing directness of the soldier. If, as he told us, he had been

unable to find a clear definition of his duties as Visitor, he had no difficulty at all in defining very impressively his views as to the part to be played by our University during these critical times, in preserving to the best of its power the life and traditions of education. He showed, too, a penetrating understanding of the extent to which some of the younger generation misconstrue their part in public affairs.

The occasion was a notable one, and there must have arisen in the minds of many a renewed appreciation of the valuable service to the University which the Graduates' Society has performed in bringing about the construction of the Gymnasium. It is playing an essential part in the life of the University.

Lord Athlone Elected Member of Society

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF ATHLONE, K.G., LL.D. '40, Governor-General of Canada and Visitor of McGill University, was elected an Honorary Member of The Graduates' Society at a meeting of the Executive Committee on November 19. The late Lord Tweedsmuir, Lord Athlone's predecessor, was the first person to be given honorary membership in the Society.

Man Power

By
A. S. LAMB

EARLY in July, following a conference between university heads and the Department of National Defence, it was decided that all British male students in Canadian universities would be required to take compulsory military training. It was also decided that all intercollegiate sport would be cancelled for the duration of the war.

Under the terms of the National Resources Mobilization Act, provision is made for compulsory military training for all able-bodied men from twenty-one to forty-five years of age. In order that the academic progress of students might proceed without interruption when the different age groups were called up, the universities agreed to require six hours of military training per week throughout the session, to be followed by two weeks in camp for more intensive training. Further details were made known about the middle of September, when it was announced that McGill University would require young students as well as those over the age of twenty-one to carry on the same programme of training, the only exceptions being students in the clinical years of Medicine and Dentistry and non-British students.

Reserve Battalion Formed

As a result, the McGill Reserve Training Battalion of six companies, each with six platoons, was established. Faculties and years were so grouped that there would be a minimum dislocation of the academic time tables, and schedules were arranged so that each company could report for three two-hour parades per week. Each parade was then further divided into two forty-five minute periods of actual instruction. The Reserve Battalion, consisting of some 1,600 students, is under the jurisdiction of, but quite separate and distinct from, the Officers' Training Corps. Not to be outdone, the women students have also launched a somewhat comparable "War Services Programme," details of which appear elsewhere in this number of THE MCGILL NEWS.

Training For Defence

The stated objective of the National War Services Plan is to train men for home defence, and, patterned upon the instructional schedule for the Trainee Camps, a modified programme has been laid down for university students. Naturally the first obligation was to determine by examination the medical categories of all students, in order to find out which of them could carry the more strenuous activity as well as

those who would need to receive special attention. It is discouraging to note that judged by Army standards of fitness, a considerable percentage of students would be unfit to serve in any theatre of war. Years of campaigning for a deeper national consciousness of the value of protecting and promoting our human resources seems to be more than offset by apparent carelessness, indifference and neglect.

Over 100 years ago, Friedrich Ludwig Jahn (Father Jahn to all German Turners) and Per Henrik Ling evolved the German and Swedish systems of gymnastics as the outcome of national disasters and military needs. These fervent and zealous patriots were primarily inspired by their desire to increase and improve man power to meet national emergencies. It has often been said that many of the inherited traditions of this era have been serious stumbling blocks in the path of progressive physical education in England and Canada.

Training for the joys of living in a peaceful democracy is an entirely different matter from training our man power to resist aggression and to fight for one's life to keep that democracy from being blown into oblivion. First things must come first. A wad of chewing gum will fill a hole in a leaky boat and enable one to get to shore, but would not be recommended as a means of permanent repair. The immediate emergency must be met now, though it may be found necessary to temporarily subordinate our peacetime objectives and practices. It is somewhat ironical that all our energies must now be directed toward making our man power fit to fight—apparently unlimited resources are available—whilst in previous years public funds were very difficult to secure for making our man power fit for living. When Hitler makes his exit, this fact must not be forgotten.

The Department's Responsibility

The immediate problem which faced the Department of Physical Education was two-fold. What were we to do to increase the physical and social fitness of our man power and how could we co-ordinate our programme with the McGill Reserve Training Battalion?

The Department was charged with the responsibility of taking care of all instruction in physical training as part of the required programme of six hours per week. It was realized that insufficient time would be available within this schedule to conduct competitive activities so these, organized on an entirely voluntary basis and conducted at times which would not interfere with academic work or military

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parades, will be discussed later. Naturally the desire was to have the more formal aspects of physical training conform as closely as possible to army routine. In consideration of the type of recruit who was to receive the training, however, some modifications were introduced in an effort to bring about as rapidly as possible the most desirable results.

Certain objectives were recognized and these were based upon the fact that before the military experts could proceed very far with technical training in the business of war, they must of necessity have human machines which could stand the strain. It was of little use to wring one's hands and stress the shortcomings of early education which failed to develop certain basic abilities, the lack of which were so evident. The problem was one requiring immediate action to proceed as quickly and as far as possible in the development of such fundamental physical matters as general physical fitness, sound organic vigour, a measure of strength, speed, skill, agility and endurance.

If a recruit did not possess such qualities to a moderate degree he would be unable to surmount obstacles in the field or withstand the strains and hardships of active service or home defence. A fair ability in running, jumping, throwing and climbing, therefore must be considered as fundamental necessities.

Physical Fitness Not Enough

It was recognized that physical fitness alone would not be sufficient and that many other qualities were necessary for the efficient soldier. He must have faith in what he is fighting for and in those who are leading him; his mental attitude must lead him to a well-disciplined, co-operative endeavour; his emotional reactions must be harnessed, and he must be a sound social being. Convictions as to the justice of the cause will foster a courage and determination to succeed and those most desirable and cherished traditions of our Empire, morale and esprit de corps, will be maintained. Certainly one cannot revolutionize the thinking and actions of men overnight. Most of these virtues are the results of favourable heredity and education from early childhood and they are as essential in the everyday affairs of life as they are in the emergencies of war.

It is not the contention that the "P.T." and recreative programmes will assure the acquisition of all these physical, mental, moral and social values, but it is the contention that through them, if wisely directed, the best opportunities are afforded for their acquisition and development.

The Required Programme

In the required programme, the Army Manuals have been closely but not slavishly followed. Certain objectives have been recognized and emphasis given

to those aspects of the programme which were considered especially applicable to undergraduates.

1. PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY TESTS.

Simple tests in running, throwing, jumping and climbing give an excellent opportunity to study such matters as mobility, co-ordination, rhythm, strength, control, speed, agility, etc.

2. CALISTHENICS. (Physical Training Exercises).

Formal and rhythmical types of activity in which basic training is given to large groups.

3. AGILITY EXERCISES.

Exercise of a bold, active and vigorous character, obstacle mounting, climbing, vaulting, etc., to develop neuromuscular skill, speed, pluck and confidence.

4. GAME SKILLS—RECREATIVE AND COMBATIVE EXERCISE.

Co-ordination for fundamental skills of games—team and group activities of a vigorous type, defensive and combative skills.

5. INDIVIDUAL AND CORRECTIVE.

Special instructional periods are arranged for students who are suffering from conditions amenable to treatment in an endeavour to improve their physical well-being so that they will become fit to take the basic military training.

6. SHOWERS.

Showers are required after participation in regular activities. "Learn to swim" campaigns are conducted outside of parade hours.

Intramural Sports Competitions

Quite apart from the above, which form a definite part of the regular parades, an extensive intramural sports programme is conducted on an inter-company basis. In addition to the six companies of the McGill Reserve Training Battalion, representative teams from the clinical years and foreign students are included. Provision has also been made to include teams from Macdonald College in any competitions they may wish to enter. All competitions, which are purely voluntary and conducted in the students' free time, are based on a point scoring system whereby each company is given credit for the number of teams or competitors taking part and further points are awarded for achievement.

The Students' Athletic Council is doing a remarkably fine piece of work in the promotion of this programme to satisfy the need for wholesome recreation and competition. Under the direction of the Council, sports representatives have been appointed in each of the thirty platoons and a group of over 100 squad leaders are taking special training to qualify themselves as voluntary assistants in instruction and as referees, umpires, scorers, etc. Over 200 students are voluntarily and enthusiastically assisting in the conduct of the sports programme.

A "School of Skills" has been established and qualified persons have been appointed to give instruction, especially to beginners and the less proficient, in a number of recreative activities, e.g., squash, badminton, boxing, wrestling, fencing, handball, weight lifting, basketball, football, volleyball, track and field, gymnastics and swimming. The emphasis has been placed upon the largest possible number of participants rather than the proficient few, and a splendid response has been the result.

It is particularly gratifying to note that never before have there been so many students actively participating, and acting in an executive capacity, in the voluntary athletic programme. Inter-company competitions have already been conducted in tennis, golf, track and field, harriers and softball. A modified plan was followed for football and competition has already commenced with thirty-five team leagues in volleyball and basketball.

As the season progresses, similar competitions will be held in all other forms of sport. A healthy inter-company rivalry has been stimulated; company officers, full time and academic, are giving splendid

assistance; students are doing things they have never done before and it should again be noted that all this is in addition to the required parades of six hours per week. What is best of all, they seem to like it.

Gymnasium Accommodation Taxed

Graduates will be interested to learn that when the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury was being planned, it was estimated, after very careful calculation, that the maximum daily load would be approximately 300. That load has been increased three-fold and there are now close to 1,000 different students using the building every day. This is in addition to some 800 members of the C.O.T.C. who use the building three or more times per week. Women students have been granted certain privileges in squash, basketball and badminton. Two nights per week it is an inspiring sight to see nine badminton courts in full swing for co-educational activity and at the same time five squash courts fully occupied, and boxing, wrestling, fencing or weight lifting going on in the special space set aside for these activities. As an indication of the varied interests of the students, a list was posted, admittedly with hesitation, to see if there were any students interested in weight lifting. Sixty signed the list within a week. The Graduates' Society has very kindly undertaken to assist in the additional cost involved in the installation of extra lockers and facilities necessitated by the greatly increased demand for accommodation.

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STUDENTS TURN OUT FOR FIRST DRILL

McGill University students turned out for their first drill on October 8 under the training plan worked out by Canadian universities in co-operation with the Federal Government. Above is No. 14 Platoon marching smartly along with Lieut. W. A. Clark leading. There are three drill periods weekly. Students are divided into six reserve companies so as to facilitate training without conflicting with the academic programme. This parade was held in the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium.



Dr. Maude Abbott

By
H. E. MacDERMOT

I AM making no pretense even to sketch the life of Dr. Maude Abbott: hers was a personality fully deserving of the wider recognition of a full biography. But there can be little objection to my setting down here a few impressions, incomplete as they may be—

If the clear impression dies,
Ah, the dim remembrance prize!
Ere the parting hour go by
Quick, thy tablets, Memory!

Of what she actually achieved, Dr. Abbott has left abundant testimony. There are her numerous writings; there is the museum she so devotedly built up at McGill. These things will always be to later generations impressive outward and visible signs, but they will not convey the inward grace, which is to be fully appreciated only by those who knew her personally. She was able, however, to impress something of herself even on her surroundings, as, of course, many people can do. I often thought during her lifetime that her office in the McGill Medical Building told one a good deal about her. It was only a space set aside for her from a large library room, and it was very small, but there she carried on her multitudinous affairs, assisted by her indispensable secretary, Miss Graham. If, at any time, in response to Dr. Abbott's low-pitched but very distinct summons across the partition, Miss Graham was ever unable to trace a given paper or picture, or reprint, then indeed it could be counted as lost, for while Dr. Abbott knew about everything she had, she was not always sure just where each thing was.

Miss Graham never failed to trace anything, so far as I know, and that is no small tribute in view of the mass of papers and records which Dr. Abbott collected around herself, for she was a most assiduous note taker. Her piles of papers should be a mine of information well worth the quarrying by anyone interested in Canadian medical history.

Another thing about her room was the almost complete absence from its walls of pictures of any women. There was a photograph of Professor Helen Ingleby, who succeeded Dr. Abbott in the Chair of Pathology at the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia, but all the others were of men. There were two of John McCrae; not an easy man to make friends with, but one whom she could truly call such. One of these pictures was ordinary. The other was an enlarged snapshot of McCrae playing with his dog *Bonneau*—a picture by which he is best to be remembered. Sir William Osler, of course, was there; there

were two photographs of him. Many Montrealers were there: F. J. Shepherd, who befriended her in the difficult early years of her hospital training; Wyatt Johnston; H. S. Birkett; J. G. Adami; C. F. Martin, whom she called her best friend in the University; W. W. Francis, Librarian of the Osler Library—"Bill" to her; no one understood better her devotion to Osler.

Then there were many personages outside of Canada: Professor W. H. ("Popsy") Welch, of Baltimore; Fielding Garrison, of the U.S. Surgeon-General's Library fame; Professor Matthew Stuart, of Leeds; Dr. E. Libman, of New York; Professor Sigerist; Professor de Vecchi of Florence. The rooms would not have held all that she knew and was well known of.

These were her friends, with whom she had worked and with whom she was in continual association. She had many women friends just as intimate and dear to her, but somehow or other she did not have their pictures, at least not in her workroom. It was, I think, an expression of her sturdiness of mind that she liked the masculinity of her gallery to be unbroken by any softer pictures. "Maudie" could never be called mannish, but, as I say, she keenly enjoyed male society. I have seen her at medical banquets when she was in a minority of one, and yet she did not seem to be out of place. I must confess that on one occasion I felt an uneasiness on her account during some of the speeches which I am not at all sure that she shared. She knew medical men very well indeed, thank you.

I would not say these things of her if I thought they implied any indelicacy in her, even if it were to be supposed that it was only something developed by her medical training. Apart from the fact that medical training never does develop indelicacy where it does not already exist, Dr. Abbott was not one with whom that quality ever could be even remotely associated. It must have cost her a good deal to go through with her training as a medical student; she admits as much in her biographical notes. Nowadays one takes women students in medicine for granted. They are probably no more sophisticated in medical matters than were their sisters of earlier times, but the whole attitude towards women in medicine is vastly different. Maude Abbott trained at a time when many of the leading members of the Medical Faculty of McGill were strongly opposed to the idea of women doctors. If some were not actively opposed to it they still were not in favour of it. Sir Thomas Roddick, for example, said that he had no special objection to women in medicine, but that he had a great distaste to teaching mixed classes. The Montreal General Hospital, the only English teaching hospital in the city at the

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time, only very grudgingly issued her student's ticket, although they accepted her special fee for it. Even her staunch friend Dr. Shepherd could not forego offhand references before the students to "these women medical students." Others might have listened to his joke with a dutiful grin, but "Maudie" was peculiarly sensitive and she took it to heart somewhat. Her lectures she had at Bishop's College, whose teachers saw the light in regard to the training of women before the McGill Medical Faculty.

However, if there was one quality which Maude Abbott possessed in superabundance it was courage: she needed all she had.

Probably one of the most powerful influences in her work was that of Sir William Osler. He gave inspiration to many minds, but to her in an unusual degree. She had the quality of hero worship in any case, but Sir William developed in her an ardour which seemed to burn with more intensity as the years went by. This ardour she divided between her work proper, and, in later years particularly, her devotion to the memory of Sir William and the perpetuation of his teaching and ideals. It is a pity that she could not have acted as a Boswell to him. She had exactly the right degree of absorption in her idol, as well as possessing strong mental powers herself, and she would have treasured up many incidents about him for us. She has described vividly enough her introduction to him in Baltimore when, as plain Dr. Osler, he was Professor of Medicine at Johns Hopkins University.

She had gone there on a visit, as representative of the McGill Medical Museum, and was invited to join him in his hospital rounds. In the course of the morning, as she describes it, "an unpleasant but certainly fortunate accident befell me which threw me suddenly into personal contact with him, to an extent which even my connection with McGill was not likely to have done." This was the crushing of her finger in a swing door. After the finger had been dressed, she was invited to dine with Osler in the evening. Shy as she was, she did not forget when she got there, to ask for reprints of his articles. She was rewarded with many of these treasures, but, much more wonderful to her was the experience of sitting in at one of Osler's famous evenings with his students. This opened with an informal talk on medical classics, and then went on to a kind of running commentary on the week's work in the hospital, the sort of thing which he did so well.

"And then," she reports, "as I sat there with heart beating at the wonderful new world that had opened so unexpectedly before me, he turned suddenly upon me. 'I wonder now if you realize what an opportunity

you have? That McGill museum is a great place. As soon as you go home look up the *British Medical Journal* for 1893, and read the article by Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson on *A Clinical Museum*. That is what he calls his museum in London, and it is the greatest place I know for teaching students in. Pictures of life and death together. Wonderful. You read it and see what you can do.' And so he gently dropped a seed that dominated all my future work."

Dr. Abbott did little private practice. She had not the temperament for it. But she did have an extraordinary capacity for museum work, and was early appointed as Assistant Curator of the McGill Medical Museum, under Professor J. G. Adami. Here it was that her life work was done, and well and truly done it was. It was here that she gathered the material for her monograph on congenital heart disease, which drew such full-throated praise from Osler. "I knew," he said in a letter to her, "that you would write a good article, but I did not expect one of such extraordinary merit. It is by far and away the very best thing ever written on the subject in English—possibly in any language—" Beyond referring to it as "beautiful" Dr. Abbott has left no record of what she felt on receiving this letter. Anyone would have been proud of it, but probably that is quite inadequate as a description of the effect such princely commendation from her idol must have had on her.



Harris & Ewing

DR. MAUDE E. ABBOTT

Dr. Abbott's duties included the teaching of pathology for some years, and I remember her classes, if not what she actually taught, very well indeed. She was most approachable, and would take endless pains to explain a point. She even arranged to have the class meet her in groups for special demonstrations outside of the regular course. It was in later years, however, when our mutual interest in Canadian medical history brought me into touch with her, that I began to realize how generous she was with her help, and also what an accumulation of material she had on this not very well worked up subject. Not only did she have material, but she knew such numbers of people to whom to turn for information; and when she was on the hunt for details she called on her friends for help with as little hesitation as she had in giving it herself.

Since this is not her biography I shall say nothing of her other qualities, such as her innate desire to teach and guide others. No doubt Osler added stimulation, but even without him she would have been a force in medicine. Her path was not always a smooth one, even after she had overcome the opposition to her training. She was apt to expect as much enthusiasm as she herself exhibited, and this sometimes led to disappointment. But in the end this

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It's not all study and play for McGill co-eds who are required to devote several hours a week to the University's plan of war preparedness. This photograph shows a group of the girls at physical drill in Royal Victoria College early in November.

The McGill War Service Programme For Women

By
MURIEL V. ROSCOE

TO no individuals or groups does the war present a greater challenge or a greater responsibility than to university women. Should the war continue for any considerable length of time it will be necessary for these women to become, in large part, the custodians of our cultural inheritance. It will be necessary also for them to play an active part in extending the boundaries of present knowledge in scientific and other realms. To this primary intellectual responsibility of university women there has been added a second, viz.: the providing of certain leadership and trained assistance in time of war emergency. Recognizing the necessity of equipping women to face unexpected developments, even disasters of war, McGill this year has instituted what has come to be known as its War Service Programme for Women.

This programme, in which some 800 women are enrolled (600 at the Royal Victoria College and 200 at

Macdonald College), aims at providing (1) special training for effective assistance in event of emergency, (2) such physical training as will make for fitness to undergo long periods of physical and mental strain.

It has been increasingly realized that calamities of war are not localized and that accident and sabotage, invasion and bombings may occur almost anywhere and at any time. Thus, under the first aspect of the McGill plan, it has been considered of prime importance to visualize what happens in a community visited by disaster and to acquire such technical knowledge and skills as would be needed by women under such conditions. Actually, the task becomes one of caring for civilian casualties and coping with disorganized community life.

With this in mind, the course has been initiated by a six weeks' study of the principles and practices of first aid given under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association. In a later part of the schedule, the treatment of shock, exposure and exhaustion, some of the techniques of nursing, especially under

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emergency conditions, preventive measures in relation to public health, the nature, spread and prevention of exposure diseases (such as colds, influenza and pneumonia) will be considered. Included also will be the importance, place and methods of psychotherapy.

The course will proceed with a fairly comprehensive study of the afflicted community, keeping in mind that calamities may be extensive enough for complete disruption of transportation facilities, telephone and telegraph systems, electric and gas service, water and sewage systems, etc. The supplying of food, shelter and heat under emergency conditions, both for workers and victims, will be up for consideration. Not only will this involve a study of the regular channels of food supply, but also such practical aspects as food values, the organizing of canteens, emergency rationing, the selection, cost and dispensing of foods for children and adults, contamination of foods by gas, glass, etc., chemical and bacterial contamination of milk and water supplies, the nature and menace of waterborne diseases, and various methods of decontamination.

Emergency housing and problems associated with the establishing of temporary dormitories along with problems of heating and clothing in relation to adverse climatic conditions will be dealt with. In considering the whole physical and administrative organization of the community, some knowledge of fire hazards and of air raid patrol measures will be involved. This will require a study of gas mains, gas leakage and subsequent dangers, water supplies and electric systems.

In viewing the total effect of disaster on a community and their own possible roles in relief and reconstruction, the students will also become familiar with the various governmental and volunteer organizations which function at such times, and with which they will be cooperating. Applications of the principles worked out in relation to large centres of population will be made to seaport towns where there may be need of ministering to victims of the sea. Also, it is planned to devote some attention to evacuation problems, especially the handling of evacuees, where there is need of both physical organization and psychological preparation to work effectively with different age groups and with all sorts and conditions of people suffering the emotional strain of separation from family and friends and all that goes to make up a familiar environment.

Quite as serious consideration has been given to the physical, nervous and emotional adjustments necessary for the individual to cope with emergency conditions as to the technical skills he requires. Thus a strong emphasis has been placed on the second phase of the programme—that of physical training. Differing from the traditional gymnasium training in many

aspects, the course is modelled in part on the British "Keep Fit" programme and includes corrective and developmental exercises, conditioning and rhythmic exercises, drills, marching, etc., the accent throughout being on the development of such physical condition as will make possible prolonged periods of exertion. Intramural athletics occupy the place of intercollegiate athletics of other years. Although on a voluntary basis these are considered supplementary to the required physical training. Teams from the different drill sections are engaged in inter-section contests in the several sports.

McGill is fortunate in having available for instruction in the different phases of this comprehensive programme not only a corps of able specialists within its own faculty but also other experts in and near the city. Only because of this has it been possible to offer its women students a programme of such scope and quality. The students have recognized the unique opportunity which has been presented to them and are enthusiastic and keen over a programme which has added a four-hour requirement to ordinary schedules. With such an attitude, it is not too early to anticipate the results of the programme or to prophecy the unique capacities which will be attained by the 800 participants.

Editing the War News

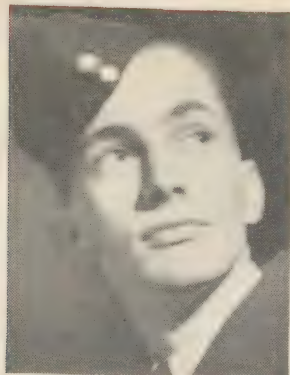
(Continued from Page 12)

correspondents, mostly representing the United States press, have told us they have visited widely in industrial areas and have seen only limited bombing of military objectives. In London correspondents have been able to write of the bombings from one of the many "fronts." Any street in London can become at any given moment a front line in the air siege.

The newspaperman abroad, bombed, harassed, working along the civilian fronts or as near to the war fronts as he can get, whether in Germany or in Britain, along the Graeco-Italian front, or in Rumania where revolution, abdication, filtering invasion and earthquake have succeeded each other so rapidly, is the soldier of the press. He is, too, the eyes of the cable desk. The public is dependent on him for the on-the-spot facts and colour that make the news real and vital. It is the cable editor's task to devote all his resources to arranging these bits of mosaic into their significant pattern.

Dr. Richard Kroner Remains in U.S.A.

Dr. Richard Kroner, who was appointed Visiting Professor of Logic and Metaphysics last spring, will not take up his appointment at McGill, Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor, announced recently. He will remain at Yale University for the 1940-41 session.



L/AC ARTHUR W. BOYD
Killed on Active Service



AIRCRAFTMAN JOHN COLLEY
Killed in Action



FLYING OFFICER C. R. DAVIS
Killed in Action



FLYING OFFICER W. P. SPRENGER
Killed on Active Service

On His Majesty's Service — V

Edited by
R. C. FETHERSTONHAUGH

AS the intensity of the war increases, the flow of McGill men into the Armed Forces of the Crown and the wartime services of the Government grows in proportion. As a result, this fifth installment of our "O.H.M.S. Section" contains more names than any we have published before.

In this issue, we list with regret a number of additional casualties, including the names of several McGill men who have laid down their lives on Active Service and of others who are missing or have suffered injuries or wounds. We record also the names of several graduates and past students whose gallantry in action has won honours or awards.

Due to a shortage of space, and in a measure to the Press Censorship Regulations, it has been necessary for us to present the record of services below in as condensed a form as possible, often without naming the precise location of military units, even when these were recorded in our files. This applies particularly to the battalions, batteries, and other units of the Canadian forces overseas.

For the items in this issue we are indebted to many contributors of information, above all to the large number of graduates or their next of kin who filled in and returned the "Information Please" cards the Graduates' Society distributed. We again invite graduates, past students, and others to send us information about the appointments, promotions, or transfers of McGill men and women in all branches of wartime service. The correction of any errors found in these columns would also be appreciated. Please address notices of this nature to THE MCGILL NEWS, 3466 University Street, Montreal.

The items in this issue are those received since August 25 and prior to November 30, 1940.

Killed in Action

LATE in October The Graduates' Society was informed of the death in air operations in September of Flying Officer Carl Raymond Davis, D.F.C., R.A.F., B.A. (Cambridge), who graduated from McGill with the degree of B.Eng. (Mining) in 1934. Born in Krugersdorp, South Africa, in 1911, Flying Officer Davis is remembered at McGill as an excellent

student and as an outstanding member of the English Rugby team of 1932-'33. In August of this year, he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for exploits, according to the *London Gazette*, which included the destruction of six enemy aircraft and the participation, since September, 1939, in many fighter patrols and interceptions. Flying Officer Davis, the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Davis, of Fryern, Storrington, Sussex, England, is survived also by his widow, Anne Davis, née Anne Hope. To these surviving relatives of a most gallant officer, the deep sympathy of The Graduates' Society and of THE MCGILL NEWS is respectfully tendered.

* * * *

We deeply regret to record the death in action on October 25 of Aircraftman John Colley, of the Balloon Barrage Section, Royal Air Force, who was a Diploma Student at Macdonald College in 1936-'38. Aircraftman Colley was born in Calgary in 1920 and was educated in the Public Schools of Westmount, P.Q. He enlisted in the Royal Air Force in March, 1939. Details of the engagement in which he lost his life were not given in the press despatches cabled to Montreal at the time. These told only that he had been killed in action a few days before. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Colley, 305 Elm Avenue, Westmount, P.Q. His father is Superintendent of Immigration and Colonization, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal.

Killed on Active Service

STUDENTS of McGill and members of the University staff learned recently with sorrow of the death on Active Service of Leading Aircraftman Arthur William Boyd, (Past Student in Commerce, Class of 1942). Aircraftman Boyd left McGill to join the Royal Canadian Air Force last May, and was accidentally killed when struck by the propeller of a grounded aeroplane at the Air Training School at Jarvis, Ontario, on November 20. The elder son of Mr. and Mrs. William Boyd, 46 Academy Road, Westmount, P.Q., Aircraftman Boyd had graduated from St. Leo's Academy, Westmount, before entering McGill. He was in training as an air observer at the

time of his death and had so nearly completed the course that his Observer's Wing was posthumously awarded. While at McGill, he took an active part in winter sports, particularly skiing, and received military training as a member of the C.O.T.C. His funeral, with Air Force honours, was held in the Church of the Ascension of Our Lord, Westmount, on Friday, November 22.

* * * *

Sergeant Pilot Frederick E. Wellington, Royal Canadian Air Force, (Past Student in Engineering, 1937-'38), son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wellington, 11 Edgewood Crescent, Toronto, was one of the two Flying Instructors killed by the crash of a 'plane at the Elementary Flying Training School, St. Catharines, Ontario, on November 23. Sergeant Pilot Wellington spent only one year at McGill and later studied at McMaster University. He graduated from Ridley College, where he played on the championship football team, and was later an outstanding player while at McMaster University. He received his preliminary flying training at the Hamilton Aero Club and joined the R.C.A.F. last July. A brother-instructor, Donald F. Whitaker, of Waterloo, Ontario, was killed in the same accident.

* * * *

On November 28, as this issue of THE NEWS was starting through the press, we learned with profound regret of the death of Flying Officer William P. Sprenger, Royal Canadian Air Force, (B.A. '31, B.C.L. '34), who was killed, possibly as the result of enemy action, though this point is still uncertain, when his 'plane crashed a quarter of a mile from the west shore of Loch Lomond, Scotland, on November 26. Flying Officer Sprenger, son of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. A. R. Sprenger, 6957 Terrebonne Avenue, Montreal, was born in North Bay, Ontario, twenty-nine years ago, and received his preliminary education at Rothesay Collegiate School, Rothesay, N.B. He entered McGill at the age of sixteen and, on graduating, entered the legal firm of Mathewson, Wilson and Smith, practising with that firm for two years and then joining the legal department of Canadian Industries Limited. While at McGill he was noted as a member of the University Swimming Team, and was also a member of the Scarlet Key Society and the C.O.T.C. As a member of No. 115 (Fighter) Squadron, R.C.A.F., he was called up for duty on the day war was declared. He was injured in action over Kent, England, less than three months ago, but had returned to duty after a short rest and was again serving with the devotion that always marked his work when death ended his most promising career.

Missing

THE 44TH casualty list of the Royal Air Force, issued by the Air Ministry in London on August 30, 1940, included among those missing the name of Pilot Officer J. E. P. Larichelière, who attended McGill as a partial student in the session of 1935-'36. To the deep regret of all who knew him at McGill, no news regarding him has since been announced and it is feared that he died in action during the fierce fighting in the air that marked the German attacks on Britain on August 16. He is the son of Georges

Larichelière, 2980 Maplewood Avenue, Montreal, to whom our deep sympathy is extended.

* * * *

A brief despatch reaching Canada on October 25 contained the news that Flying Officer H. F. G. Ede, Royal Air Force, who graduated from Trinity College School, Port Hope, and later attended McGill University as a student in the Faculty of Arts in 1934-'35, has been posted as missing since June 9. Flying Officer Ede, who came to Canada from Bermuda, was attached to the Fleet Air Arm and is believed to have died when H.M.S. *Glorious* was sunk during the operations off Narvik, Norway. In view of the circumstances attending that naval disaster, it is now impossible to entertain much hope that Flying Officer Ede survived.

Wounded

SINCE our Autumn Number went to press, we have learned with regret that the following McGill men have been wounded.

CHRISTIE, FLIGHT LIEUTENANT GEORGE PATTERSON, D.F.C., R.A.F. (Past Student), wounded in the leg in an engagement over England, September 5, 1940. Subsequently granted short leave to Canada, and now returned to duty in England.

CORBETT, FLIGHT-LIEUT. VAUGHAN BOWERMAN, Royal Canadian Air Force (B.C.L. '36), reported wounded, not seriously, in the casualty list issued by the Department of National Defence, September 4, 1940.

DRURY, LIEUT. CHIPMAN H., Royal Canadian Artillery, (B.Eng. '39), wounded by the premature bursting of a shell during battery firing practice, Petawawa, Ontario, August 29, 1940.

LITTLE, FLYING OFFICER THOMAS BURGESS, Royal Canadian Air Force (Past Student, 1934-'35), reported slightly wounded in air operations over England in an announcement by R.C.A.F. Headquarters, September 16, 1940.

NESBITT, FLYING OFFICER A. Deane, Royal Canadian Air Force, (B.Eng. '33), wounded, not seriously, in an air engagement over England, September 15, 1940.

SPRENGER, FLYING OFFICER W. P., (B.A. '31, B.C.L. '34), injured, not seriously, while in action with No. 1 Fighter Squadron, R.C.A.F., over England, August 31, 1940. (Flying Officer Sprenger, as noted elsewhere in these columns, was subsequently killed by the crash of his 'plane in Scotland, on November 26, 1940).

The Distinguished Flying Cross

DESPATCHES from England this autumn announced the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to Flight Lieut. Gordon R. McGregor, (Past Student in Science, 1920-'22), who later was promoted to the rank of Acting Squadron Leader and to the Acting Command of No. 1 Royal Canadian Air Force Fighter Squadron in England. In the terms of the announcement of the D.F.C. award, Flight Lieutenant McGregor "has destroyed at least three enemy aircraft and damaged many others. He has led his flight and frequently the Squadron with gallantry and dash."



SQUAD. LDR. G. R. MCGREGOR

No. 1 General Hospital C.A.S.F.

NO. 1 CANADIAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, under the command of Colonel A. E. Lundon, E.D., (M.D. '14), and staffed largely by medical graduates of McGill, as noted in our Autumn Number, has started work in England. A British United Press despatch, filed by Miss Mollie McGee in London on November 21 and printed in the *Montreal Star*, provides the following details:

"Bombed babies have been the first casualties to fill the wards of No. 1 Canadian General Hospital, now 'somewhere in England.'"

"The first operations have been blood transfusions for infants-in-arms, and the first stretcher carried in silence to the mortuary bore the body of a little 'soldier' not quite three years old."

"Under cover of darkness, ambulances and buses from Coventry and other bomb-wrecked towns arrived in streams, bringing children from hospitals damaged in these towns. Most of the children were ordinary hospital cases, not directly connected with the war, but some of the most pathetic cases were air raid casualties."

"Some of the children had been operated on at Coventry and other towns the afternoon before the transfer, and arrived at No. 1 still under the anaesthetic. . . . The small hospital staff did not have time to count the children for some hours, eventually finding they had 160 children, the youngest only a few weeks and the oldest 13 years old. . . ."

"Colonel Lundon said his unexpected patients were taken in an emergency and he did not know how long they would stay. . . ."

"No. 1 is probably the only military hospital in history where the outstanding sight is hundreds of diapers drying on clothes-lines."

"If Canadians could see the tiny 10-month-old babies, saved from bombed cities, almost lost in the big beds of the soldiers, they would have a new appreciation of what war means."

* * * *

Honorary Appointments

BIRKETT, BRIGADIER-GENERAL HERBERT S., C.B., V.D. (M.D. '86, LL.D. '21), Emeritus Professor of Oto-laryngology, McGill University, and original Commanding Officer in the Great War of No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill), has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

MCCUAIG, BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE ERIC, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., (B.Sc. '06), now Commandant of the military camp at Petawawa, Ontario, has been appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd Battalion, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Montreal.

Royal Navy

LANGLEY, COMMANDER ALFRED JOHN G., (B.Sc. [Arts] '26), who before the war was employed on research for the Admiralty and technical work for the War Office and Air Ministry, was appointed to technical liaison duties with the French fighting services on the outbreak of the war and is now engaged in special war-time research work in England. In a recent letter to the Graduates' Society, he invites any of his old McGill friends on duty in Britain to get in touch with him. His home address is: Garden House, Halstead, Sevenoaks, Kent, England.

PARSONS, WALTER S., (M.D. '17), is now serving as a British Admiralty Surgeon in Shanghai, China.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

COCHRAN, LIEUT. T. P., (B.Sc. '25), R.N.V.R.

GODET, LIEUT. T. M. DE B., (Past Student in Science, 1922-'28), Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, St. George's, Bermuda.

The following, having transferred from the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, are among the McGill men now training in England, with the rank while in training of Ordinary Seaman, for commissions in the R.N.V.R.:

BARTRAM, HOWARD FREDERICK, (Past Student in Engineering, Class of 1941).

PERRIN, JOHN DRAPER, (Past Student in Engineering, Class of 1942).

PERRY, COLIN W., (B.Sc. '37).

PIDCOCK, PAUL MORTIMER, (B.Eng. '38).

TOZER, DOUGLAS H., (B.Sc. '40).

Imperial Forces

CHALLENGER, LIEUT. NEVILLE E., (M.D. '19), R.A.M.C., Medical Officer, attached Royal Artillery, Southern England.

DAVIDSON, LIEUT.-COL. J. A., (B.Sc. [Arts] '28, M.D. '33), R.A.M.C., Military Hospital, Intarfa, Malta.

DONALD, PILOT OFFICER H. G., (B.A. '29, M.A. '30), Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, Coltishall, Norfolk, England.

FAULKNER, 2ND LIEUT. GEORGE V., (M.D. '34), Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders. Enlisted at Stirling, Scotland, in 1939.

FOSS, MAJOR LINDSAY, (B.Sc. '23), who served as a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers with the British Expeditionary Force in France, is now serving with the 172nd Tunnelling Company, Royal Engineers, in England.

LOWRY, WILBUR C., (B.A. '13, M.D. '16), Medical Officer, No. 6 Battalion, Home Guard, Northumberland Fusiliers; Secretary, Medical War Committee, Blyth Division, British Medical Association.

PARNELL, DR. IVAN W., (Lecturer in Parasitology, McGill University), who was on leave of absence in Great Britain when war was declared, joined the Armed Forces at that time and is now serving as a Flight Lieutenant in the Royal Air Force.

SLINGSBY, LIEUT. HENRY, (B.Sc. '10), General List, Inspector of Salvage, Northern Command, York, England.

YOUNGER, CAPT. G. R., (B.A. '19, B.C.L. '21), Royal Army Service Corps.

Bermuda and Bahamas Forces

COOPER, RIFLEMAN ARTHUR H. M., (Past Student in Commerce, 1925-'26), Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps, Hamilton, Bermuda.

COOPER, CAPT. G. A., (B.Com. '24), Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps, Hamilton, Bermuda.

CURTIS, SURGEON CAPT. H. C., (M.D. '24), Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps, Hamilton, Bermuda.

FITZMAURICE, CAPT. L. W., (M.D. '25), Bahamas Defence Force, Nassau, Bahamas, B.W.I.

South African and Rhodesian Forces

ANDERSON, 2ND LIEUT. C. B., (B.Eng. '33), Mines Engineering Brigade, Marievale, South Africa.

BECKING, J. A., (B.Sc. '24, M.Sc. '25), Mines Engineering Brigade, Marievale, South Africa.

BORIGHT, BOMBARDIER RAYMOND K., (B.Eng. '34), 13th Light Battery, South African Artillery, Potchefstroom, South Africa.

GOODE, 2ND LIEUT. R. C. J., (B.Eng. '33, M.Eng. '34), Mines Engineering Brigade, East Geduld, South Africa.

HAY, J. S., (B.Sc. '28), Mines Engineering Brigade, Van Dyke, South Africa.

KINGSTON, SAPPER P. R., (B.Eng. '37), Mines Engineering Brigade, S.A. Lands, South Africa.

WEDGWOOD, PRIVATE HAROLD J., (B.Eng. '36), Northern Rhodesia Volunteer Defence Force, Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia.

Staff Appointments

ANGLIN, BRIGADIER GERALD GARDINER, (B.C.L. '20), District Officer Commanding, Military District No. 7, Saint John, N.B.

ANGUS, CAPT. ROY F., (B.Sc. '15), Headquarters, Military District No. 4, Montreal.

GOODEVE, COLONEL LESLIE CHARLES, D.S.O., (B.Sc. '11), Colonel, General Staff, Atlantic Command, C.A.S.F., Halifax, N.S.

HANINGTON, LIEUT.-COL. F. C., M.C., (Past Student), General Staff Officer, Headquarters, C.A.S.F., England.

JOHNSTON, LIEUT.-COL. H. Wyatt, V.D., (B.Sc. '21, M.Sc. '27, Ph.D. '29), General Staff Officer (2), Headquarters, Military District No. 4, Montreal.

MERSTON, MAJOR W. C., M.C., D.C.M., (Past Student in Science, 1906-'07), General Staff Officer (2), Intelligence Branch, Atlantic Command, C.A.S.F., Halifax, N.S.

POPE, BRIGADIER MAURICE A., M.C., (B.Sc. '11), Brigadier, General Staff, Headquarters, C.A.S.F., England.

ROSEBRUGH, MAJOR C. K., (B.Sc. '16), General Staff Officer, Headquarters, 2nd Division, C.A.S.F., England.

SKINNER, MAJOR DONALD CHIPMAN, O.B.E., (B.A. '15), Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Military District No. 7, Saint John, N.B.

SUTHERLAND, LIEUT.-COL. R. D., (B.Sc. '14), Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Atlantic Command, C.A.S.F., Halifax, N.S.

VOKES, LIEUT.-COL. CHRISTOPHER, (B.Sc. '27), Headquarters, 1st Division, C.A.S.F., England.

Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve

BRODIE, ORDINARY SEAMAN A. MALCOLM, R.C.N.V.R., (B.Com. '35), now serving in the Royal Navy, at a station in the south-west of England.

DOUGLAS, LIEUT. R. A. C., (B.Com. '34), R.C.N.V.R., Esquimalt, B.C.

HOLDEN, SUB-LIEUT. BERNARD ROGER, (B.Sc. '39) R.C.N.V.R., England.

MCLERNON, SUB-LIEUT. LESLIE R., R.C.N.V.R., (Student in the Faculty of Engineering, Class of '43), was among the officers decorated by the King at Buckingham Palace on September 3. He received the Distinguished Service Cross awarded to him last August.

NARES, COMMANDER HILARY GEORGE, (B.Sc. '11), Commanding Officer, Winnipeg Division, R.C.N.V.R.

PIPER, SUB-LIEUT. EDWARD H. S., (B.A. '36, B.C.L. '39), has complete training at the H.M.S. *King Alfred* shore training centre of the Royal Navy at Hove, England, and has been assigned to duty afloat.

TAIT, SURGEON LIEUTENANT WILLIAM M., (B.A. '34, M.D. '39), R.C.N.V.R., England.

WOOLLCOMBE, LIEUT. GEORGE A., (B.Com. '25), R.C.N.V.R.

The following McGill men were among the officers of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve who sailed from Canada in September and are now continuing their naval training in England.

COLBY, SUB-LIEUT. J. H. E., (B.A. '39).

CROSS, SUB-LIEUT. J. A., (B.A. '39).

SARE, LIEUT. JAMES REID, (B.A. '35).

STUART, LIEUT. FRANCIS LINTON, (Past Student in Commerce, 1933).

Royal Canadian Artillery

BAKER, LIEUT. LORAN, (Past Student), R.C.A., Aldershot, N.S.

BISHOP, 2ND LIEUT. D. D., (B.Com. '39), R.C.A. Training Centre, Petawawa, Ontario.

BISHOP, CAPT. ROSS, (Past Student in Engineering, '35), R.C.A., C.A.S.F.

BOYLE, LIEUT. JAMES ANDREW, (B.S.A. '31), Canadian Field Artillery, Aldershot, N.S.

BULGIN, 2ND LIEUT. JAMES D., (B.Sc. [Arts] '25), 13th Field Battery, R.C.A., N.P.A.M., Winnipeg.

DOBELL, MAJOR S. H., (Past Student in Commerce, '24), 5th Anti-Aircraft Battery, 2nd Montreal Regiment, R.C.A.

DRAPER, LIEUT. LESLIE M., (B.A. '31), Royal Canadian Artillery, 1st Division, C.A.S.F., England.

DRURY, CAPT. CHARLES MILLS, (B.Sc. '36), Staff Captain, 3rd Division, C.A.S.F.

DUNCAN, LIEUT. FRED R., (B.Eng. '40), 4th Field Battery, R.C.A., Peterborough, Ontario.

EAVES, LIEUT. CHARLES ALBERT, (B.S.A. '32, M.Sc. '37), Canadian Field Artillery, Aldershot, N.S.

EMORY, LIEUT. JAMES VERNON, (B.Com. '38), 2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, C.A.S.F.

FRY, LIEUT. EDMUND B., (B.Sc. '25), Royal Canadian Artillery, England.

GRIER, LIEUT. ANDREW DAVID, (Past Student in Arts), 5th Field Battery, R.C.A., C.A.S.F., England.

GRIER, CAPT. GEORGE ARTHUR, (B.A. '26), 1st/57th Medium Battery, R.C.A., C.A.S.F.

HARRINGTON, LIEUT. CONRAD F., (B.A. '33, B.C.L. '36), Royal Canadian Artillery, 2nd Division, C.A.S.F., England.

HARRISON, CAPT. KENNETH A., (M.Sc. '25), Canadian Field Artillery, Aldershot, N.S.

KIRKPATRICK, LIEUT. R. E., (B.Eng. '37), 66th/81st Battery, R.C.A., C.A.S.F.

LEATHEM, LIEUT. R. M., (B.A. '34, M.A. '36), Royal Canadian Artillery, England.

LEEFE, LIEUT. JOHN SPENCER, (B.S.A. '33), Canadian Field Artillery, Aldershot, N.S.

LEGGAT, CAPT. WALTER C., (Past Student, Law, '37), R.C.A., C.A.S.F., England.

MACLEAY, GUNNER RODERICK DUNCAN, (B.Com. '29), R.C.A., C.A.S.F., England.

MCLEOD, MAJOR R. N., (B.Sc. '23), 1st Survey Regiment, R.C.A., C.A.S.F.

MESSERVY, CAPT. HAROLD ALBERT, (B.Sc. '14), 1st (Prince Edward Island) Medium Brigade, 2nd Medium Battery, R.C.A.

MONTGOMERY, LIEUT. T. H., (B.A. '36, B.C.L. '39), 5th Field Regiment, R.C.A., C.A.S.F., England.

PECK, LIEUT. HORACE W., (B.Sc. '37), R.C.A., C.A.S.F., England.

PECK, LIEUT. G. RICHARD H., (B.Sc. '40), R.C.A., C.A.S.F., Petawawa, Ontario.

RUTHERFORD, GORDON ANDERSON, (B.Com. '34), who crossed to England as a Lieutenant with the Artillery of the 1st Division, C.A.S.F., has been promoted to the rank of Captain.

SHAW, LIEUT. IAN B., (B.Com. '39), R.C.A., C.A.S.F., Petawawa, Ontario.

TELFER, 2ND LIEUT. J. G., (B.Com. '39), R.C.A., C.A.S.F., Petawawa, Ontario.

TURNER, LIEUT. D. C., (B.A. '32), 81st Field Battery, R.C.A., N.P.A.M., Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.

WATEROUS, LIEUT. HEWITT LOGAN, (Past Student in Engineering 1936-'37), 11th/69th Battery, R.C.A., Sussex, N.B.

WILLIAMS, CAPT. SYDNEY W., (B.Sc. '24), R.C.A., C.A.S.F., Petawawa, Ontario.

2nd Montreal Regiment, R.C.A., N.P.A.M.

BROWN, 2ND LIEUT. KENNETH, (B.A. '29), 7th Medium Battery.

CAMPBELL, 2ND LIEUT. ARTHUR G., (B.A. '38), 5th Field Battery.

CAMERON, 2ND LIEUT. J. R., (B.A. '30, B.C.L. '34), 5th Field Battery.

CHALLIES, 2ND LIEUT. GEORGE S., (B.A. '31, M.A. '33, B.C.L. '35), 5th Field Battery.

EBERTS, MAJOR HERMAN L., (B.Sc. '29), 3rd Medium Battery.

GAGNON, CAPT. JOSEPH H. R., (B.Eng. '36), 3rd Medium Battery.

GORRIE, 2ND LIEUT. GRAEME, (B.A. '26), 27th Field Battery.

HAMPSON, 2ND LIEUT. HAROLD R., (B.A. '24), 1st Medium Battery.

HANSARD, 2ND LIEUT. HAZEN, (B.A. '26, B.C.L. '28), 27th Field Battery.

MARKHAM, 2ND LIEUT. W. M., (B.Com. '35), 7th Medium Battery.

MCCONNELL, 2ND LIEUT. WILSON G., (B.Eng. '33), 3rd Medium Battery.

MONTGOMERY, 2ND LIEUT. G. H., (B.A. '33, B.C.L. '36), 7th Medium Battery.

O'BRIEN, 2ND LIEUT. H. J. S., (B.A. '37, B.C.L. '40), 5th Field Battery.

SEELEY, 2ND LIEUT. F. T. H., (B.A. '31), 5th Field Battery.

SEYBOLD, 2ND LIEUT. JOHN E., (B.Com. '31), 7th Field Battery.

WILSON, CAPT. JAMES K., (B.Sc. '21), 1st Medium Battery.

Royal Canadian Air Force

BANFIELD, FLYING OFFICER WILLIAM B., (Past Student in Commerce, 1913-'15), Administrative Branch, R.C.A.F.

BEVERIDGE, LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN M. W., (Past Student in Commerce, 1940), No. 2 Initial Training School, R.C.A.F.

BLACK, AIRCRAFTMAN (2) JOHN GEORGE, (B.A. '33), R.C.A.F., Brandon, Manitoba.

BOGGS, PILOT OFFICER W. B., (B.Eng. '40), Aeronautical Engineering School, R.C.A.F., Montreal.

BROWN, AIRCRAFTMAN ROBERT OSWALD, (Past Student, 1937-'38), R.C.A.F. Station, Uplands, Ontario.

BUCHANAN, PILOT OFFICER ARNOLD A., (B.Eng. '39), R.C.A.F., Montreal.

BUCHANAN, FLYING OFFICER WILLIAM D. H., (B.Sc. '24), Officer Commanding, St. Hubert Airport, P.Q.

BYERS, PILOT OFFICER ALAN GORDON, (B.Com. '36), graduated in September from the Intermediate Training Squadron of No. 1 Service Flying Training School, Camp Borden, Ontario.

COWAN, PILOT OFFICER R. B., (B.Sc. [Arts] '26), No. 1 Manning Depot, R.C.A.F., Toronto.

COWLEY, GROUP CAPTAIN ARTHUR THOMAS NOEL, (B.Sc. '10), formerly in command of the Royal Canadian Air Force Station at Camp Borden, Ontario, has been promoted to the rank of Acting Air Commodore and Commanding Officer, No. 4 Training Command, R.C.A.F., Regina, Saskatchewan.

DAVIS, LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN JOHN T., (Past Student in Arts, '41), R.C.A.F. Station, Camp Borden, Ontario.

EASTON, AIRCRAFTMAN A. S., (Past Student in Engineering), Royal Canadian Air Force, England.

FINDLAY, PILOT OFFICER HUGH JOHN, (B.A. '36), R.C.A.F., England.

GARRETT, AIRCRAFTMAN (2) R. H., (B.Eng. '39), in training, R.C.A.F. Station, Prince Rupert, B.C.

GRAY, PILOT OFFICER LEON, (B.Eng. '40), R.C.A.F., Trenton, Ontario.

GREGSON, FLYING OFFICER ROLAND H., (B.Com. '35), No. 2 Bombing and Gunnery School, R.C.A.F., Moss Bank, Saskatchewan.

GROVE, FLYING OFFICER HUMPHREY S., (B.Sc. '09), R.C.A.F., Ottawa.

HENDERSON, WILLIAM LORNE, (Past Student, 1938-'39), R.C.A.F., Toronto.

IREDALE, FLYING OFFICER JOHN W., (B.A. '37), R.C.A.F., Trenton, Ontario.

JACOBSON, JOSEPH A., (B.Com. '39), R.C.A.F., Regina, Saskatchewan.

JARRY, PILOT OFFICER AUREL G., (B.Eng. '40), R.C.A.F., Trenton, Ontario.

LAMB, PILOT OFFICER HUGH, (B.Eng. '40), R.C.A.F., Montreal.

LAYTON, AIRCRAFTMAN MICHAEL S., (B.Sc. '35), in training as a pilot, Manning Pool, R.C.A.F., Toronto, Ontario.

LEGG, PILOT OFFICER R. E., (B.Sc. '23, M.Sc. '24), R.C.A.F. Special Reserve, Non-Flying List.

LEROUX, PILOT OFFICER GEORGE G., (B.Eng. '40), R.C.A.F., Trenton, Ontario.

LIGHTHALL, FLIGHT LIEUT. WILLIAM S., D.F.C., (B.C.L. '21), Instructor, R.C.A.F. Technical Training School, St. Thomas, Ontario.

MCGILL, WING COMMANDER FRANK S., (Past Student), Officer Commanding the Advanced Flying School, R.C.A.F., Uplands, Ontario, has been promoted to the rank of Group Captain.

PIDOUX, FLYING OFFICER JOHN LESLIE, (M.Eng. '36), Administrative Branch, Headquarters, No. 3 Training Command, R.C.A.F., Montreal.

PLACE, PILOT OFFICER KENNETH M., (B.Com. '37), R.C.A.F., Trenton, Ontario.

SKELTON, PILOT OFFICER C. HASTINGS, (B.Sc. '30), R.C.A.F. School of Aeronautical Engineering, Montreal.

SMEATON, FLYING OFFICER WILLIAM VICTOR C., (Past Student), R.C.A.F., Rockcliffe, Ontario.

STERN, AIRCRAFTMAN (2) WILLIAM M., (B.Sc. '39), R.C.A.F., Regina, Sask.

TAYLOR, PILOT OFFICER GEORGE E. S., (B.Com. '31), R.C.A.F., St. Thomas, Ontario.

WALKER, FLYING OFFICER MELVYN L., (B.Sc. '19), Engineering Branch, R.C.A.F.

In addition to those previously listed, the following McGill men are serving in the Royal Canadian Air Force:

BOYD, FLYING OFFICER WILLIAM HERBERT, (B.Com. '28).

HARROWER, GORDON STUART, (Past Student, Arts, 1913-'14).

O'BRIEN, W. L. S., (B.Com. '40).

WYNN, PILOT OFFICER JOHN M., (B.Com. '27).

MONTREAL, WINTER, 1940

Royal Canadian Engineers

ANDREWES, MAJOR WILLIAM C., (B.Sc. '27), District Engineer Officer, H.Q., Military District No. 2, Toronto.

BOURBONNAIS, LIEUT. GEORGES VALOIS, (B.Eng. '40), R.C.E., Military District No. 5, Quebec, P.Q.

CALKIN, 2ND LIEUT. DARRELL L., (B.Sc. '21), R.C.E., Petawawa, Ontario.

EDGAR, LIEUT.-COL. JOHN HAMILTON, (B.Sc. '03), Officer Commanding, Royal Canadian Engineers, No. 10 Military District, Winnipeg.

GAMBLE, LIEUT. S. G., (B.Eng. '33), No. 1 Road Survey Company, Royal Canadian Engineers, C.A.S.F., England.

GORDON, 2ND LIEUT. HUGH J., (B.Eng. '33), 14th Field Company, R.C.E., C.A.S.F., Petawawa, Ontario.

KENNEDY, LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD, M.C., (B.Sc. '14), Commanding, Royal Engineers, 1st Division, C.A.S.F., England.

LETCH, LIEUT. H. G., (B.Eng. '32), Pioneer Battalion, R.C.E., C.A.S.F., England.

LUPTON, 2ND LIEUT. M. J., (M.Eng. '36), Royal Canadian Engineers, C.A.S.F.

NUTTING, LIEUT. BRUCE POWELL, (Past Student), 16th Field Company, R.C.E., C.A.S.F., Debert, Nova Scotia.

RUTHERFORD, MAJOR A. S., (B.Sc. '22), Commanding Officer, 16th Field Company, R.C.E., 3rd Division, C.A.S.F., Debert, Nova Scotia.

Royal Canadian Corps of Signals

ANDERSON, MAJOR ALEXANDER ALDERSON, (B.Sc. '11), R.C.C.S., Kingston, Ontario.

BROWN, 2ND LIEUT. HUGH C., (B.Eng. '36), 10th District Signals, R.C.C.S., N.P.A.M., Winnipeg.

HUTT, 2ND LIEUT. G. M., (M.Sc. '31), R.C.C.S., N.P.A.M., Winnipeg.

KEENE, LIEUT. T. ROSS, (B.Sc. '27), "B" Corps Signals, R.C.C.S., Montreal.

JONES, LIEUT. GEOFFREY CAVERHILL, (B.Com. '30), R.C.C.S., 2nd Division, C.A.S.F., England.

NOLAN, 2ND LIEUT. BRETE C., Jr., (B.Eng. '37), R.C.C.S., Barriefield, Ontario.

Royal Canadian Army Service Corps

BAKER, LIEUT. GEORGE P., (B. Com. '30), R.C.A.S.C., C.A.S.F., Wellington Barracks, Halifax, N.S.

DUBOIS, 2ND LIEUT. J. H. E., (B.Com. '32), R.C.A.S.C., C.A.S.F., Montreal.

RUTHERFORD, 2ND LIEUT. FOREST, (B.Sc. '26), R.C.A.S.C., Kingston, Ontario.

SHOTWELL, CAPT. J. S. G., (B.Sc. '25, M.Sc. '26), 1st Corps Troops, Petrol Park, R.C.A.S.C., N.P.A.M.

SIMONS, LIEUT. E. A. D., (Past Student), R.C.A.S.C., C.A.S.F., England.

Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps

BUDDEN, JOHN H., (B.Eng. '37), R.C.O.C., C.A.S.F., Barriefield, Ontario.

CHARLEWOOD, LIEUT. C. B., (B.Sc. '31), R.C.O.C., C.A.S.F., England.

THOMPSON, LIEUT. TREVOR, (B.Sc. '19), R.C.O.C., Montreal.

No. 4 Army Field Workshop, C.A.S.F., Montreal.

BENNETT, LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES MORGAN, (B.Sc. '23).

CODE, LIEUT. CECIL LORNE, (Past Student in Architecture, 1923-'25).

EVANS, CAPT. WILLIAM JAMES S., (B.Sc. '22).

HUNT, CAPT. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, (B.Eng. '36).

SCHOFIELD, LIEUT. W. D., (B.Eng. '40).

WILSON, LIEUT. WILLIAM FRANKLIN, (Past Student in Arts, 1929-'30).

No. 1 Anti-Aircraft Group Workshop, N.P.A.M., Montreal.

FRENCH, LIEUT. PHILLIP B., (B.Eng. '34).

HANKIN, LIEUT. EDMUND, (B.Eng. '34).

ROSS, LIEUT. OAKLAND, (B.Eng. '34).

SARAULT, LIEUT. GILLES, (B.Eng. '34).

YOUNG, CAPT. G. M., (B.Eng. '34), Commanding Officer.

Canadian Forestry Corps

- CRABTREE, LIEUT. H. R., (B.Sc. '38), No. 9 Company, C.F.C., Valcartier, P.Q.
JONES, MAJOR C. E. F., (B.A. '25), Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, C.F.C., Ottawa.
McCRACKEN, MAJOR M. R., (Past Student), Officer Commanding, No. 3 Company, C.F.C., La Malbaie, P.Q.
MERRETT, LIEUT. E. STUART, (Past Student, Arts '15), Headquarters, C.F.C., C.A.S.F.
MORLEY, LIEUT. P. M., (M.Sc. '38), No. 11 Company, C.F.C., Quebec, P.Q.
MONTGOMERY, CAPT. ROBERT HASTWELL, (B.C.L. '35), C.F.C., C.A.S.F.

Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps

Overseas Service

- BAKER, MAJOR (ACTING LIEUT.-COL.) WILLIAM E., (M.D. '24), No. 1 General Holding Unit, C.A.S.F., England.
CROLL, CAPT. LESLIE D., (M.D. '27), R.C.A.M.C., 1st Division, C.A.S.F., England.
DAVIS, CAPT. HENRY R. L., (M.D. '28), Medical Officer, No. 1 Canadian (Machine-Gun) Holding Unit, C.A.S.F., England.
FROST, CAPT. ANSON C. GARDNER, (M.D. '32), 6th Field Regiment, F.C.A., R.C.A.M.C., England.
MADER, LIEUT.-COL. V. O., (M.D. '23), attached No. 2 Infantry Holding Unit, C.A.S.F., England.
McINERNEY, CAPT. J. P., (M.D. '29), Headquarters, R.C.A.M.C., 1st Division, C.A.S.F., England.
McLAUGHLIN, CAPT. JOHN A., (M.D. '35), Medical Officer, Royal Canadian Artillery, C.A.S.F., England.
NIXON, CAPT. JAMES R., (M.D. '35), No. 4, Casualty Clearing Station, R.C.A.M.C., C.A.S.F., England.
PORTER, MAJOR D. F. W., (M.D. '25), R.C.A.M.C. Headquarters, 1st Division, C.A.S.F., England.
RABINOWITCH, MAJOR I. M., (M.D. '17, D.Sc. '32), R.C.A.M.C., C.A.S.F., London, England.

C.A.S.F. and N.P.A.M.

- BANFILL, CAPT. S. Martin, (M.D. '33), Medical Officer, Royal Rifles of Canada, Sussex, N.B.
BROWN, LIEUT. RONALD E., (M.D. '27), Medical Officer, No. 120 Militia Training Centre, Regina, Saskatchewan.
BUCKLEY, LIEUT. FRANCIS JOSEPH, (M.D. '23), Medical Officer, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Regiment, C.A.S.F., Kingston, Ontario.
BUSTIN, MAJOR HOWARD BARLOW, (B.A. '21, M.D. '24), No. 2 Convalescent Depot, R.C.A.M.C., C.A.S.F., Sussex, N.B.
CONOVER, MAJOR K. I., (M.D. '16), Medical Officer, 2nd Field Regiment, R.C.A.
CORBETT, CAPT. A. A. GORDON, (B.A. '27, M.D. '32), Medical Services, Royal Canadian Air Force, Ottawa.
CRUTCHLOW, LIEUT. EVERETT F., (B.A. '33, M.D. '38), R.C.A.M.C., C.A.S.F.
EAGLESHAM, CAPT. F. C. F., (M.D. '36), Medical Officer, Royal Canadian Air Force, Ottawa.
GREGORY, CAPT. ROBERT ALEXANDER, (M.D. '31), No. 2 Convalescent Depot, R.C.A.M.C., C.A.S.F., Sussex, N.B.
HEBERT, CAPT. A. J. B., (M.D. '12), R.C.A.M.C., C.A.S.F.
BAXTER, LIEUT. W. J., (M.D. '29), No. 14 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., N.P.A.M., Saint John, N.B.
BELANGER, LIEUT.-COL. PHILIPPE BERNARD, M.C., (M.D. '15), Commanding Officer, No. 5 Casualty Clearing Station, R.C.A.M.C., N.P.A.M.
CLARKE, CAPT. A. M., (M.D. '25), No. 14 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., N.P.A.M., Saint John, N.B.
DIXON, LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD CHANCELLOR, (M.D. '13), Chairman, Military Medical Boards, Medicine Hat, Alberta.
DONOVAN, LIEUT. A. L., (M.D. '29), No. 14 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., N.P.A.M., Saint John, N.B.
EVELYN, LIEUT. KENNETH A., (B.Sc. '32, M.D. '38), R.C.A.M.C., Toronto.
FOSTER, LIEUT. NORMAN EDWARD, (M.D. '38), R.C.A.M.C., Winnipeg.
HUTCHISON, MAJOR KEITH O., E.D., (M.D. '21), Medical Officer, 2nd Battalion, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Montreal.

JONES, LIEUT.-COL. ARTHUR L., (M.D. '14), R.C.A.M.C., Saint John, N.B.

KELLY, LIEUT. J. J., (M.D. '31), Medical Officer, Kingston Military Hospital, Kingston, Ontario.

KENNING, LIEUT.-COL. STUART GUTHRIE, (M.D. '21), District Medical Officer, Military District No. 11, Victoria, B.C.

KERSHMAN, LIEUT. JOHN, (B.Sc. [Arts] '27), M.D. '32, M.Sc. '33), R.C.A.M.C., N.P.A.M., Montreal.

KIRKLAND, LIEUT.-COL. A. S., (M.D. '13), Commanding Officer, No. 14 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., N.P.A.M., Saint John, N.B.

LEESON, COLONEL LAVELL HALL, E.D., (M.D. '15), Assistant Director of Medical Services, 3rd Division, C.A.S.F.

LOGAN, MAJOR HERBERT LEMUEL, (M.D. '23), Officer Commanding, No. 7 Sanitary Section, R.C.A.M.C., Sussex, N.B.

LYONS, LIEUT.-COL. GEORGE ALBERT, (M.D. '16), Commanding Officer, No. 14 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., C.A.S.F., Moncton, N.B.

MACKEEN, LIEUT. R. A. H., (M.D. '24), R.C.A.M.C. Field Ambulance, N.P.A.M., Saint John, N.B.

MACMILLAN, LIEUT. JOHN A., (M.D. '33), Medical Officer, Shilo Camp, Manitoba.

MALLEK, LIEUT. HOWARD, (M.D. '37), Lieutenant (Super-numerary), R.C.A.M.C.

MCCORMACK, LIEUT. C. W., (M.D. '26), R.C.A.M.C., C.A.S.F., Kingston, Ontario.

MCDONALD, MAJOR WILLIAM G., (M.D. '28), Chairman, R.C.A.M.C. Medical Board, Saint John, N.B.

McKAY, MAJOR C. O., (M.D. '30), No. 7 Detachment, R.C.A.M.C., Saint John, N.B.

MCLEOD, LIEUT. J. G., (M.D. '38), Medical Officer, Camp Hospital, Dundurn, Saskatchewan.

MELANSON, CAPT. HONORE PAUL, (B.A. '25, M.D. '29), No. 14 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., C.A.S.F., Moncton, N.B.

MURTAGH, CAPT. A. P., (M.D. '17), R.C.A.M.C., C.A.S.F.

ROBB, LIEUT. J. P., (B.Sc. '36, M.D. '39), Medical Officer, 3rd Battalion, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, N.P.A.M., Montreal.

ROSS, LIEUT. ALEXANDER GRANT, (M.D. '22), Medical Officer, 16/22 Saskatoon Light Horse Regiment, C.A.S.F., Dundurn, Saskatchewan.

ROWAN, CAPT. A. A., (M.D. '24), No. 7 Depot, R.C.A.M.C., Saint John, N.B.

SCOTT, CAPT. HENRY, (M.D. '32), R.C.A.M.C., Vancouver, B.C.

STEVENSON, LIEUT.-COL. JAMES, (B.A. '97, M.D. '01), R.C.A.M.C., C.A.S.F., Quebec, P.Q.

SUTHERLAND, LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT HIRAM, (M.D. '07), Officer Commanding, Halifax Military Hospital, Halifax, N.S.

TANZMAN, MAJOR JOSEPH, (M.D. '27), No. 14 Field Ambulance Details, R.C.A.M.C., Saint John, N.B.

TEMPLE, LIEUT. ALLEN D., (M.D. '30), Medical Officer, attached, Victoria Rifles of Canada, C.A.S.F., Montreal.

WALTER, LIEUT.-COL. ARTHUR BRITAIN, (M.D. '12), Commanding Officer, No. 2 Convalescent Depot, R.C.A.M.C., C.A.S.F., Sussex, N.B.

WELLS, CAPT. THOMAS J., (M.D. '22), Medical Officer, the Sherbrooke Fusiliers, C.A.S.F., Sherbrooke, P.Q.

Canadian Dental Corps

- ABRAHAM, LIEUT. JOHNSTON WILLIAM, (D.D.S. '23), No. 4 Company, C.D.C., Montreal.
BERWICK, LIEUT. KENNETH CAMERON, (D.D.S. '27), No. 4 Company, C.D.C., Montreal.
BROWN, LIEUT. H. ROSS, (D.D.S. '26), C.D.C., Ottawa.
CAMERON, LIEUT.-COL. GEORGE L., D.S.O., V.D., (D.D.S. '08), formerly District Dental Officer, Military District No. 12, Regina, Sask., now Second-in-Command, Canadian Dental Corps, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa.
CHAMARD, LIEUT. J. M., (D.D.S. '35), No. 4 Company, C.D.C., Montreal.
CLEVELAND, LIEUT. EDWARD THORBURN, (D.D.S. '23), No. 4 Company, C.D.C., Montreal.
DINNING, LIEUT. NEIL F., (D.D.S. '38), Dental Officer, the Sherbrooke Fusilier Regiment, C.A.S.F., Sherbrooke, P.Q.
DOHAN, LIEUT. M. J. T., (D.D.S. '40), C.D.C., Esquimalt, B.C.
DOWELL, CAPT. WILLIAM CHARLES, (D.D.S. '25), C.D.C., 1st Division, C.A.S.F., England.

GREAVES, CAPT. HAROLD L., (D.D.S. '29), Officer Commanding No. 12 Clinic, C.D.C., C.A.S.F., St. John's, P.Q.
 HALPIN, CAPT. H. E., (D.D.S. '26), Officer Commanding, C.D.C. Dental Clinic, Currie Barracks, Calgary, Alberta.
 HARRIS, CAPT. H. L., (D.D.S. '34), C.D.C., Aldershot, N.S.
 LAMB, LIEUT. ROLAND T., (D.D.S. '39, B.Sc. '39), No. 4 Company, C.D.C., C.A.S.F., Montreal.
 LEFEBVRE, CAPT. O. A., (D.D.S. '15), Adjutant, No. 4 Company, C.D.C., C.A.S.F., Montreal.
 SUGARS, LIEUT. WILLIAM A., (D.D.S. '27), C.D.C., C.A.S.F.
 THOMPSON, LIEUT. ROBERT, (D.D.S. '27), C.D.C., C.A.S.F.

McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps

Among the appointments in the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, announced by the Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. J. M. Morris, M.C., V.D., in September, were the following:

BROWN, CAPT. GEORGE, (B.A. '29, M.A. '31), Director of Instruction in Map Reading.
 BRIERLEY, LIEUT. J. G., (B.A. '26, B.C.L. '29, M.A. '29), Lecturer in Military Law.
 CALDER, LIEUT. R. M., (B.A. '34), Adjutant, McGill Reserve Training Battalion.
 CLAXTON, MAJOR BROOKE, D.C.M., M.P., (B.C.L. '21), Director of Instruction in Military Law.
 HEWARD, MAJOR CHILION GRAVES, (B.A. '07, B.C.L. '10), Officer in Charge of Musketry Instruction.
 NICHOLSON, MAJOR J. G., M.C., (B.C.L. '21), Second-in-Command, McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., and McGill Reserve Training Battalion.
 NICHOLSON, LIEUT.-COL. W. S., D.S.O., M.C., (B.A. '13, B.C.L. '19), Officer in Charge of Machine-Gun Training.
 REXFORD, MAJOR O. B., (B.A. '15, M.A. '36), Officer in Charge of Training, C.O.T.C., All Arms.

Reserve Military Training Battalion

The following members of the Faculty of the University have been appointed Company Commanders in the McGill Reserve Military Training Battalion.

"A" Company—C. H. CARRUTHERS, Professor in the Classics Department, who served in Palestine with the 205th Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, in the Great War.
 "B" Company—A. J. KELLY, (B.Sc. '11), Professor of Surveying, who served in the Great War with Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.
 "C" Company—C. L. HUSKINS, Chairman of the Department of Genetics, whose Great War duties included service in the Infantry, the Royal Flying Corps, and the Royal Air Force.
 "D" Company—J. U. MACEWAN, Professor of Metallurgy, formerly of the 7th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, C.E.F.
 "E" Company—C. M. MCKERGOW, (B.Sc. '03, M.Sc. '04), Head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, formerly Instructor of Units reinforcing Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, C.E.F.
 "F" Company—C. S. LEMESURIER, Dean of the Faculty of Law, who served in the Great War as a Private in the 14th Battalion, Royal Montreal Regiment, and later as an Acting Captain in the Canadian Army Gymnastic Staff.

Military Service

Overseas Service

CARLISLE, CAPT. T. H., (B.A. '31), Canadian Records Office, London, England.
 HAMILTON, LIEUT. JAMES BEDELL, (Past Student in Arts, 1926-'28), The Royal Canadian Regiment, C.A.S.F., England.
 HEBERT, CAPT. CHARLES, (B.A. '21), Fusiliers de Mont Royal, C.A.S.F., England.
 JOHNSTON, LIEUT. ERSKIN B., (Past Student in Science, '35), No. 1 Canadian Infantry Holding Unit, C.A.S.F., England.
 MACLAREN, LIEUT. JAMES T., (B.Eng. '33), West Nova Scotia Regiment, C.A.S.F., England.
 OPPE, LIEUT. JOHN S., (B.A. '30), Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, C.A.S.F., England.
 PEARCE, PRIVATE JOHN K., (B.A. '30), 1st Battalion, Royal Montreal Regiment, (M.G.), C.A.S.F., England. (1st Contingent).

ROBERTSON, MAJOR A. MURRAY, M.C., V.D., (B.Sc. '21), Brigade Major, "A" Group Holding Unit, C.A.S.F., England.
 SANGSTER, CAPT. A. G., (B.Eng. '33), "G" Wing, Canadian Base Depot, C.A.S.F., England.

C.A.S.F. and N.P.A.M.

ALLWOOD, CAPT. F. H., (Past Student in Science, 1907-'10), Rocky Mountain Rangers, C.A.S.F., New Westminster, B.C.
 ANDERSON, MAJOR ALEXANDER ALDERSON, D.S.O., (B.Sc. '11), Commanding, the Artillery and Infantry Signals Wing, C.A.S.F., Kingston, Ontario.
 ARMITAGE, CAPT. CLIFFORD DAIGNEAU, (B.Com. '24, C.A. '30), the Sherbrooke Regiment (M.G.), C.A.S.F., Sherbrooke, P.Q.
 BAKER, LIEUT. HOWARD, (B.Com. '31), Commanding Officer, Provost Company, Canadian Military Police.
 BAROTT, LIEUT. T. M., (B.A. '40), Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, C.A.S.F., Aldershot, N.S.
 BLANCHET, CAPT. P. M., (B.Sc. '30), No. 4 Canadian Motorcycle Regiment, Sussex, N.B.
 BULLOCK, PRIVATE THEODORE L., (Past Student, 1917-'22), Royal 22nd Regiment, C.A.S.F.
 BURLAND, CAPT. G. H., M.C., (B.Com. '20), 2nd Battalion, Cameron Highlanders of Canada (M.G.), N.P.A.M., Ottawa.
 CARSLY, 2ND LIEUT. CECIL F., (B.A. '35), Instructor, Reserve Military Training Battalion, McGill University, Montreal.
 CUTHBERTSON, CAPT. A. C., (B.Sc. [Arts] '26, M.Sc. '27, Ph.D. '29), Adjutant, Mount Allison University Contingent, C.O.T.C., Sackville, N.B.
 DAVIES, CAPT. VERNON R., (B.Sc. '20, M.Sc. '23), Instructor, C.A.S.F., Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ontario.
 DICKSON, LIEUT. W. L., (B.Eng. '40), 2nd Battalion, Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment, N.P.A.M., Deloro, Ontario.
 DORMER, RIFLEMAN WILLIAM JOHN S., (B.Sc. '23), Reserve Company, Victoria Rifles of Canada, Montreal.
 DRAPER, LIEUT. GEORGE COLLIER, (Past Student in Science, 1935-'37), the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Montreal.
 EASSON, LIEUT. JOHN MCNEIL, (B.Com. '23), Royal Regiment of Canada, Toronto.
 EDMISON, 2ND LIEUT. J. ALEX., (Past Student in Law, 1932), Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, seconded to the Canadian Provost Corps, C.A.S.F., Sherbrooke, P.Q.
 FORAN, MAJOR P. F., (B.C.L. '30), 2nd Battalion, The Governor-General's Foot Guards, N.P.A.M., Ottawa.
 FRY, LIEUT. W. S., (B.A. '29), Royal Rifles of Canada, C.A.S.F., Sussex, N.B.
 GAUVIN, MAJOR H. A., (B.Sc. '26), Officer Commanding, Le Regiment de Montmagny, N.P.A.M., Montmagny, P.Q.
 GOFORTH, CAPT. THE REV. JOHN F., (M.A. '28), Chaplains' Pool, Military District No. 2, Toronto.
 GORDON, LIEUT. T. MILES, (B.A. '27, M.A. '28), Royal Montreal Regiment, C.A.S.F., Assistant Adjutant, Machine-Gun Training Centre, Three Rivers, P.Q.
 GOW, LIEUT.-COL. (MAJOR) J. S., (B.Com. '23), Essex Regiment (Tank), N.P.A.M.
 GOWDEY, 2ND LIEUT. CECIL WALLACE, (B.A. '40), 1st Battalion, Victoria Rifles of Canada, C.A.S.F., Montreal.
 GRAYDON, CORPORAL A. S., (B.A. '37), Canadian Fusiliers (M.G.), N.P.A.M., London, Ontario.
 GREAVES, LIEUT. EDWIN M., (B.A. '20), Assistant Adjutant, the Sherbrooke Fusiliers, Sherbrooke, P.Q.
 GREAVES, 2ND LIEUT. GORDON K., (Past Student in Arts, Class of '42), Canadian Grenadier Guards, Montreal.
 HACHEY, CAPT. HENRY B., (M.Sc. '25), Adjutant, North Shore (New Brunswick) Regiment, C.A.S.F., Woodstock, N.B.
 HALL, MAJOR NORMAN MCLEOD, (B.Sc. '07), Lecturer in Field Engineering, University of Manitoba Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, Winnipeg.
 HAMMOND, LIEUT. GEORGE CARVEL, (B.Com. '33), 2nd Battalion, Victoria Rifles of Canada, N.P.A.M., Montreal.
 HAROLD, MAJOR J. J., (B.A. '19, B.C.L. '21), Second-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, N.P.A.M., Montreal.
 HARVEY, MAJOR L. E. L., E.D., (Past Student 1919-'20), Captain and Paymaster, No. 1 General Base Depot, C.A.S.F.
 HAYES, LIEUT. MURRAY W., (B.C.L. '21), 2nd Battalion, Victoria Rifles of Canada, N.P.A.M., Montreal.

HUTCHISON, LIEUT.-COL. BRUCE C., (Past Student in Science, 1912-'15), Commanding Officer, 2nd Regiment, Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, N.P.A.M., Montreal.

JOHNSTON, LIEUT. CHARLES D. G., (B.A. '31), Royal Rifles of Canada, C.A.S.F., Sussex, N.B.

LANGSTAFF, MAJOR THOMAS A. K., (B.Com. '32), Second-in-Command, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders, N.P.A.M., Cornwall, Ontario.

LEBOUTILLIER, LIEUT. W. P. C., (B.Sc. '27), Royal Rifles of Canada, Sussex, N.B.

LOOMIS, CAPT. DAN MCKAY, (B.Sc. '24), Staff Captain, 12th Infantry Brigade, N.P.A.M., Montreal.

MACCALLUM, LIEUT. D. C., (B.Eng. '38), Sherbrooke Fusilier Regiment, C.A.S.F., Sherbrooke, P.Q.

MACKAY, COLONEL DANIEL SAYRE, (M.D. '01), Officer Commanding, Minto Street Armoury, Winnipeg.

MACQUEEN, LIEUT. DAVID J., (B.A. '35, M.A. '36), attached Military Intelligence Section, Ottawa.

MAKEPEACE, LIEUT. CHARLES, (Past Student, Arts, 1913-'14), No. 30 Military Training Centre, Brockville, Ontario.

MALLOCH, LIEUT.-COL. FRANCIS GIBSON, M.C., (B.Sc. '10), Officer Commanding, Signals Training Area, C.A.S.F., Kingston, Ontario.

MCGREEVY, 2ND LIEUT. BRIAN I., (B.A. '30, B.C.L. '33), Royal Montreal Regiment (M.G.), C.A.S.F., Montreal.

MORRIS, LIEUT. R. S., (B.Arch. '23), 81st Reserve Company, Veterans' Guard, 15th Battery, N.P.A.M., Toronto.

NANTEL, LIEUT.-COL. EUGENE JOSEPH, (B.C.L. '21), Officer Commanding, Military Training Camp, St. Jerome, P.Q.

PRIEST, LIEUT. J. E., (B.Com. '27), the Pictou Highlanders, Mulgrave, N.S.

ROBERTSON, CAPT. R. K., (B.Sc. '14), Officer Commanding, "C" Company, 2nd Battalion, Victoria Rifles of Canada, N.P.A.M., Montreal.

ROSEVEAR, MAJOR A. BEATTY, (B.A. '16), Company Commander, University of Manitoba Contingent, C.O.T.C., Winnipeg.

ROSS, LIEUT. J. F., (B.Eng. '39), Royal Rifles of Canada, Sussex, N.B.

SAWYER, MAJOR WILLIAM REGINALD, (Ph.D. '31), C.A.S.F., Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ontario.

SCOTCHER, LIEUT. CHARLES WILLIAM D., (M.A. '39), Royal Montreal Regiment (M.G.), C.A.S.F.

STEWART, 2ND LIEUT. NEIL M., (B.Arch. '27), 3rd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, N.P.A.M., Montreal.

WALLACE, LIEUT. R. H., (B.Sc. '26), Brockville Rifles, N.P.A.M., Brockville, Ontario.

WALTER, 2ND LIEUT. FELIX HAROLD, (B.A. '23, M.A. '24), 2nd Battalion, Royal Regiment of Canada, N.P.A.M., Toronto.

WARBURTON, CAPT. JAMES ARTHUR, (B.Sc. '13), Veterans' Home Guard, C.A.S.F., Cove Fields Barracks, Quebec, P.Q.

WEBSTER, LIEUT. RICHARD C., (B.Com. '32), Royal Rifles of Canada, N.P.A.M., Quebec, P.Q.

WEST, LIEUT.-COL. F. L., (B.Sc. '16), Commanding Officer, the New Brunswick Rangers, C.A.S.F.

WINSLOW, CAPT. TERENCE HANSARD, (B.Com. '23), 1st Battalion, Victoria Rifles of Canada, C.A.S.F., Montreal.

YOUNG, LIEUT. RICHARD OLIVER, (B.Com. '40), 2nd Battalion, Victoria Rifles of Canada, N.P.A.M., Montreal.

Undergraduates

We are indebted to the Office of the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science for the following list of Undergraduates who have recently left the University to serve in the Armed Forces:

KERTLAND, P., (2nd Year, Commerce), Royal Canadian Air Force.

LESLIE, P. G., (4th Year, Commerce), Royal Canadian Air Force.

MACKENZIE, R. D., (3rd Year, Commerce), Lieut., Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

PALIN, G. K., (3rd Year, Arts), Royal Canadian Air Force.

ROY, I. D., (3rd Year, Science), Royal Canadian Air Force.

SINGMAN, R., (3rd Year, Science), Military Service.

THOMSON, A. B., (Science, 1939-'40), Royal Canadian Air Force.

Civilian Service

In the Directory of the Principal War Organizations of the Dominion Government, issued by the Director of Public Information on October 1, 1940, the names of many McGill men were listed. Included were the following, showing appointments not previously noted in these columns:

BEATTY, SIR EDWARD W., G.B.E., (Chancellor: LL.D. '25), Representative in Canada of the British Ministry of Shipping.

BIELER, JACQUES LOUIS, (B.Sc. '23), Munitions Production Division, Department of Munitions and Supply.

BIRKS, W. M., (Governor: Past Student in Arts, 1885-'86), Member for Montreal of the National Advisory Committee for Children from Overseas.

BOYLE, DR. ROBERT WILLIAM, (B.Sc. '05, M.Sc. '06, Ph.D. '09), Member of the National Research Council and of the Consulting Panel of the Inventions Board.

BRAIS, PHILIPPE, K.C., (B.C.L. '16), Member for Montreal of the National Advisory Committee for Children from Overseas.

BRONSON, FREDERICK E., (B.Sc. '09), Member, National Advisory Committee for Children from Overseas.

CHRISTIE, DR. HUGH HERBERT, (M.D. '06) Supervisor of Medical Services, National War Services Department.

COATS, R. H., (LL.D. '34), Dominion Statistician; Member, Advisory Committee on Economic Policy.

DAVIS, MALCOLM BANCROFT, (B.S.A. '12), Member, Fruit and Vegetable Committee, Agricultural Supplies Board.

GAMBLE, MAJOR J. M. C., (B.Com. '29), Staff Officer, Internment Operations, Enemy Alien Operations.

KING, CAPT. ROBERT C., (B.Sc. '95; M.Sc. '98), Member, National Research Council; Member Examining Committee, Inventions Board.

LOCHEAD, ALLAN GRANT, (B.A. '11, Ph.D. '19), Member, Pesticide Committee, Agricultural Supplies Board.

MAJOR, THOMAS GRANT, (B.S.A. '21, M.Sc. '22), Member, Fruit and Vegetable Committee, Agricultural Supplies Board.

NEWTON, DR. ROBERT, (B.S.A. '12), Member, National Research Council; Member, Consulting Panel, Inventions Board.

PURVIS, ARTHUR B., (Governor, McGill University), Director General, British Purchasing Commission in the United States.

REID, W. J., (B.S.A. '20), Member, Advisory Committee, Agricultural Supplies Board.

ROSS, HOWARD I., (B.A. '30), Branch Office, Montreal, Foreign Exchange Control Board.

SMITH, CAPT. N. J. W., (B.Eng. '32), Member, Consulting Panel, Inventions Board.

STEACIE, EDGAR WILLIAM RICHARD, (B.Sc. '23, M.Sc. '25, Ph.D. '26), Member; National Research Council; Member, Consulting Panel, Inventions Board.

TOWERS, GRAHAM F., (B.A. '19), Governor, Bank of Canada; Member, Advisory Committee on Economic Policy; Chairman, Foreign Exchange Control Board.

WEBSTER, ROBERT C. P., (B.Sc. '23), Munitions Production Division, Munitions and Supply Department.

WILGROSS, LEELYN DAHA, (B.A. '14), Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; Member, Advisory Committee on Economic Policy; Member, Foreign Exchange Control Board; Chairman, Canadian Shipping Board.

War Requirements Board

The following McGill men, all in the Government service, were named in November as members of the new War Requirements Board, the planning body established to co-ordinate industry, recommend priorities, and obtain the maximum benefits from Canada's mobilization:

CURRIE, LIEUT.-COL. GEORGE S., (B.A. '11).

GOLDENBERG, H. CARL, (B.A. '28, M.A. '29, B.C.L. '32).

HENRY, R. A. C., (B.A. '12).

TOWERS, GRAHAM F., (B.A. '19).

Citadel Merchandising Company

The following McGill men are now serving on the staff of the Citadel Merchandising Company,

Montreal, the company, wholly Government owned, set up to assist munitions contractors to procure machine tools and to provide financial aid in purchasing equipment:

HUTCHISON, W. H., (B.Eng. '33), Technical Staff.
KINGSLAND, E. N., (B.Eng. '37), Technical Staff.
NOTMAN, KEITH C., (B.Sc. '14), Assistant to the President.
PETERSON, F. O., (B.A. '22, M.A. '24), Secretary Treasurer.
PIERCE, SYDNEY D., (B.A. '22, B.C.L. '25), Representative in Washington, D.C.
YOUNG, H. O., (Past Student, Sci. '12), Office Manager.

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We have been informed that McGill men are carrying out civilian war-time duties, as described in the notices below:

ABRAMS, WILLIAM, (B.A. '34), Secretary, Eastern Division, War Efforts Committee, Canadian Jewish Congress.
ADAMS, JACK, (B.Eng. '39), is in the employ of the British Purchasing Commission.
BEATTY, HARRY C., (Past Student in Arts), Adjutant, the Civilian Protection Corps, Montreal.
BELL, MRS. FLORENCE SEYMOUR, (B.C.L. '20), was one of the incorporators of the Women's Volunteer Reserve Corps, Montreal.
BORDEN, HENRY, K.C., (B.A. '21), Toronto, is General Counsel in the Dominion Department of Munitions and Supply.
BROWN, ROBERT S., (Ph.D. '36), Instructor in Chemistry, Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ontario.
CAMERON, DOUGLAS A., (B.Eng. '39), Assistant Metallurgist, Canadian Industries Limited, Brownsburg, P.Q.
CHISHOLM, JOSEPH D., (B.Sc. '23), has joined the staff of Allies War Supply Corporation, Montreal.
COMMON, F. B., (B.A. '13, M.A. '14, B.C.L. '17), Honorary Counsel, Allied War Supplies Corporation, Montreal.
CONROY, LOUIS O'N., (M.D. '26), is a member of the Medical Services Board of Newfoundland.
CRONYN, CAPT. R. H., (Past Student in Science, 1912-'14), is Vice-President of the London Elementary Flying Training School, Limited, London, Ontario, which is engaged in training Royal Canadian Air Force Pilots under Government contract.
DAVIS, MRS. H. R. L., (Olea Montgomery, Past Student, Phys. Ed., 1925-'26), is an active member of the Women's Auxiliary, the British Columbia Regiment, Vancouver, B.C.
DAWES, A. S., (B.Sc. '10), Member, Federal Aircraft, Limited.
DESSAULLES, P. L., (B.C.L. '39), is serving with the Foreign Exchange Control Board, Ottawa.
DUFFUS, ALLAN F., (B.Arch. '38), Assistant Architect in the Naval Service, H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax, N.S.
EASTON, HARRY L., (B.Eng. '40), Plant Metallurgist, Canadian Industries, Limited, Brownsburg, P.Q.
FETHERSTONHAUGH, LIEUT.-COL. EDWARD PHILLIPS, M.C., (B.Sc. '99), Dean of the Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, University of Manitoba, is a member of the University's Committee of Military Education.
FOSTER, G. B., (B.C.L. '20), President, Air Cadet League of Canada.
GENDRON, LIEUT.-COL. F. E., (Past Student in Science, 1913-'14), Commander of the New York Post, Canadian Legion, British Empire Service League, is Vice-President of the Maple Leaf Fund, Inc., 601 Fifth Avenue, New York. This organization was founded to assist Canada's war effort in all manners permissible under American law.
GOLDENBERG, H. CARL, (B.A. '28, M.A. '29, B.C.L. '32), Associate Director, Division of Economics and Statistics, Department of Munitions and Supply, Ottawa.
GORDON, G. BLAIR, (B.Sc. '22), Member, Federal Aircraft, Limited.
HAMILTON, LORNE D., (B.A. '37), English Organizer for Educational Services, No. 3 Canadian Military Training Area, Province of Quebec.
HARVEY, JOHN B., (B.Sc. '01, M.Sc. '07), Inspector of Contracts, Department of National Defence, Kingston, Ontario.
HEARTZ, R. E., (Past Student), Divisional Warden, Civilian Protection Corps, Town of Mount Royal, P.Q.
HENRY, R. A. C., (B.A. '12, B.Sc. '12), Economic Adviser in the Dominion Department of Munitions and Supply.

GINN, GEORGE W. C., (B.A. '23), War Auxiliary Unit, Y.M.C.A., Quebec, P.Q.
HANNA, EDWARD R., (B.Com. '27), Canadian Staff Manager, United Kingdom Security Deposit, organized in July, 1940, by His Majesty's Treasury, under the direction of the Bank of England, with offices in Montreal.
HASKELL, LUDLOW ST. JOHN, (B.Sc. '07), is a member of the Westmount Patrol, Civilian Protection Corps, Westmount, P.Q.
KAY, STUART E., (B.Sc. '21), Director, Maple Leaf Fund, Inc., 601 Fifth Avenue, New York. This is the only national Canadian relief organization registered with the American State Department and legally permitted to solicit funds in the United States.
LEGATE, MRS. DAVID M. DE C., (Marjorie Matthews, B.A. '27), Secretary, Women's Auxiliary, No. 9 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., affiliated with the Soldiers' Wives League, Montreal.
MACKENZIE, DONALD GORDON, (B.Sc. '22), Adviser on Economic Organization and Foreign Exchange Liaison, Department of Munitions and Supply, Ottawa.
MCCRUDDEN, HARRY ELSMERE, (Past Student in Arts, '15), Special Assistant to the Acting Deputy Minister for Air, Ottawa.
MCDONALD, JOHN H., (B.A. '36, B.C.L. '39), is serving with the Foreign Exchange Control Board, Ottawa.
MCDONALD, MRS. JOHN H. (Lillian Doris Irwin, B.A. '17, M.D. '22), Vice-Chairman, War Work Committee, Sault Ste. Marie Branch, Canadian Red Cross Society, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.
MITCHELL, W. G., (B.Sc. '13, M.Sc. '14), Executive Assistant Secretary, Department of Munitions and Supply.
MONTAGUE, THOMAS MORTIMER, (B.Sc. '09), Engineer in charge of a group of defence works, Cape Breton, N.S.
MONTGOMERY, R. A., (B.Arch. '31), is employed in the Supervision of Construction Branch, Allied War Supplies Corporation, Department of Munitions and Supply.
MOSS, H., (B.Eng. '40), is in the employ of the British Purchasing Commission.
MURRAY, C. IVAN, (B.Sc. '13), is in the Division of Explosives and Chemicals, Department of Munitions and Supply, Ottawa.
NATHANSON, S. (B.Eng. '39), is employed by the British Purchasing Commission.
NEILSON, S. A., (B.Sc. '16), Staff, Division of Economics and Statistics, Department of Munitions and Supply.
NORSWORTHY, E., (B.Eng. '39), is in the employ of the British Purchasing Commission.
NUGENT, JOHN R., (M.D. '17), Civilian Medical Examiner, Royal Navy, Saint John, N.B.
OPENSHAW, J. E., (B.Sc. '10), Staff, Department of Munitions and Supply, Ottawa.
PERRAULT, RENE B., (B.Sc. '21), Divisional Warden, Civilian Protection Corps, City of Montreal.
RAY, W. R. G., (B.Sc. '25), is employed at the Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay, Ontario.
RICHARDSON, LORNE N., (B.A. '10, M.Sc. '10), Senior Professor, Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ontario.
ROBB, C. A., (B.Sc. '09), Power Consultant, Munitions Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply, Ottawa.
ROMANS, HENRY M., (B.Arch. '37), Assistant Architect, Naval Service, H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax, N.S.
SKINNER, R., (B.Eng. '39), is employed by the British Purchasing Commission.
SPARKS, JOHN JAMES, (M.D. '09), is serving as Vice-Consul in Mexico City.
STAPLETON, D. C., (B.Eng. '38), is employed by the British Purchasing Commission.
WEST, LIEUT.-COL. F. L., (B.Sc. '16), Provincial Chairman, Canadian Legion Educational Service, Province of New Brunswick.
WILSON, MORRIS W., President of the Royal Bank of Canada and a Governor of McGill University, is serving as Agent in Canada and the United States of the British Ministry of Aircraft Production.
WILSON, MAJOR WILLIAM DOUGLAS, D.S.O., (B.Sc. '04), District Chairman, War Savings Committee, Niagara Peninsula, Ontario.
WOODWARD, ACTING CAPT. ERIC R., (B.Sc. '22), British Purchasing Commission, New York, N.Y.

A McGill Airman's Letters to His Parents

Sidelights on the Opening Phases of the Battle of Britain

By the Late Flying Officer W. P. Sprenger, R.C.A.F., B.A., '31, B.C.L. '34

EDITOR'S NOTE: Arrangements had been completed for the publication of the following excerpts from the letters and cables of Flying Officer William P. Sprenger to his parents, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. A. R. Sprenger, of Montreal, when word was received late in November of his death on active service. With the permission of Col. Sprenger, the excerpts are published as originally planned.

ADDRESSING a luncheon meeting of the National Defence Public Interest Committee in London, England, on November 13, Lieut.-Col. L. S. Amery, former First Lord of the Admiralty, said that the failure of the German Air Force to dominate the skies over Great Britain marked the turning point of the war "as surely as the Battle of the Marne turned the tide in the Great War." Among the McGill graduates who played a part in the opening phases of the Battle of Britain was the late Flying Officer William P. Sprenger, R.C.A.F., B.A. '31, B.C.L. '34, who was killed in action near Loch Lomond, Scotland, on November 26.

Excerpts from Flying Officer Sprenger's letters and cables to his parents follow:

August 24

"I was pleased to hear that you listened in to the broadcast, because we were all wondering whether or not the folks at home would know in advance that it was to take place. . . . I can appreciate that the messages must have been delivered very rapidly because there were so many who wished to say a few words at least. It is too bad that we do not have more numerous occasions to speak in that way.

" . . . One good feature about having to get up so early in the morning (5 a.m.) is that we are able to hear programmes on the radio from the U.S.A. At that time there it is just after midnight, so we hear some of the best dance orchestras for a couple of hours on short wave. My radio has proved a very welcome thing down in the little hut which we occupy while awaiting the call to take off.

" . . . Writing of this letter was interrupted just as I finished the last paragraph and I am resuming this on the 25th. The interruption was caused by a call to go out to intercept an enemy air raid over the Channel. . . . The attack was one of the largest ever attempted by the enemy but was adequately repulsed by our British and Canadian fighters. It was our first big engagement with the enemy and would take some writing to relate properly.

"When we reached the scene of the attack we were simply amazed at the number of aircraft in the sky—we recognized at once that there were many friendly aircraft right in the thick of things and hundreds of Nazis. We went into the outside circle of the battle and almost immediately engaged several of the German bombers—the other two aircraft that I was flying in formation with swooped down upon one of them with one flying directly behind and each of us had a good burst of fire at our quarry. When I had finished firing we could see that one of the bombers (several words censored) and that the aircraft was in serious trouble—it began a gentle descent towards the water. Actually we never saw whether or not it

crashed because our attentions were taken up right after the attack in keeping together and looking for other bombers.

"After it was all over we returned to our base to learn that our bag for the Squadron was two confirmed and one damaged—all our pilots returned safely from this first big skirmish and those who had not gone out with us were pretty peeved to think that they had missed the show.

"I had a very nice time one Sunday afternoon recently at the Dorchester Club, which is an organization of English ladies to entertain officers in London. They hold a sort of tea dance in the Dorchester Hotel and each officer is paired off with a hostess. I met some very charming people and afterwards was invited to a supper at the home of Mrs. Wakefield, whose husband is Asst. Under Sec'y of State for Air. It was the first occasion in England that I had visited a real home and I thoroughly appreciated it after hotels, messes, tents, shacks, etc."

September 5

"Received very slight injuries baling out Saturday. Feeling fine."

September 11

"Just finished enjoying two days of English countryside. Feeling fine."

September 17

"Fall seems to be coming upon us rather rapidly—the days are much cooler and the nights are really cold. We are more than pleased to see days when heavy mists or light rain fill the skies because it reduces the chance of enemy air attacks. Some of the past few days have been extremely busy ones—the day before yesterday constituted a record for Nazi losses—185 of them in one day. Our Squadron was very much in things that day and did its fair share . . .

"On one of my recent days off I had dinner in London—during one of the nightly raids—with Lady Peel (Beatrice Lillie) and several of her stage friends. It was a hilarious sort of evening because though she does not attempt to be funny she is certainly more amusing in real life than on the stage, screen or radio. A great amount of her time has been devoted to giving concerts for the troops and being a Canadian she is always pleased to entertain them.

"Following the famous baling out episode—that is about four days later, I was given 72 hours 'sick' leave so that I could retire to quieter parts and obtain some rest. I went to the hospital occupied by the Neurological Institute of the R.C.A.M.C. where Dr. Cone and his cronies carry on their work. They treated me very well indeed and I felt the benefits of the rest almost immediately. Flying under condition of strain such as we do leaves you rather puckered out at the end of each day. I hope you received my cable telling you I had spent a few days in the English countryside—it referred to my stay with the Neurologs.

"I had some really good sport today—more the kind that it is a joy to carry out with an aircraft. The

wind was gale in force and so many of the barrage balloons came loose from their moorings and started to fly adrift in the skies. In between patrols we were ordered to go out and try to shoot some of them down without destroying them so that they could be used again once retrieved. I found one at about 15,000 feet floating merrily along like an elephant, so approached from below and put a burst into the top edge. At first the balloon did not seem to be affected by my fire so I made another 'attack' then circled around to see what would happen. Gradually the balloon began to sink to the ground, but it took a long time descending, which indicated that I had carried out orders properly. After following it down for about 15 minutes and feeling fully satisfied with the whole exercise, three other British aircraft began circling about and diving on it. Apparently they must have fired on it for just as I was about to turn for home and following a dive by one of the other aircraft the balloon suddenly burst into flames and plummeted to the ground in ashes. I was very disappointed, of course, but under the circumstances there was nothing I could do for I had no way of letting my playmates know that the balloon had been adequately taken care of. Anyway it was fun.

"To date the parcel situation is most unsatisfactory—I have not received any further cigarettes since the second lot . . ."

September 26

"Today 1,000 cigarettes . . . arrived and were most welcome. . . . I hate the English smokes. Mother's maple cream arrived some days ago and disappeared in short order as the boys are just as fond of it as I am.

"We have been noting a new phase in the enemy's activities. It would appear that aerial attacks by day on Britain have met with little or no success—in fact enemy losses have been rather acute particularly in personnel. When we bear in mind that every bomber shot down means three or more Nazi aviators put out of commission for the duration, it can be realized that they must have suffered terrific losses. Accordingly, the enemy seems to have decided to concentrate his efforts on night attacks and the interesting point involved here is that these attacks are not directed—in fact cannot be directed—against military objectives. Bombing of civilians results in many hardships and great suffering but the Germans must underestimate the stoical qualities of the British if they think that they are demoralizing the British public. On the other hand the R.A.F. is careful to drop its eggs on military objectives at all times. Many instances are known of our bombers returning without dropping their bombs because poor visibility or other causes prevented them reaching the allotted objective. It seems to be the conviction of everyone you meet that by pounding away at concentrations of troops, transport and supplies the threatened invasion of Britain has been thwarted. This wise method of aerial warfare is a definite and direct answer to any who may ask why do we not bomb Berlin. Answer—it would be a waste of good bombs and consequently leave the German forces free to prepare their men and materials for an invasion.

"Our Squadron has been very busy recently and has acquitted itself remarkably well. Our score of enemy planes is mounting regularly as the weeks go by. *The Times* carried an article yesterday describing

how two of our lads had returned from destroying a Dornier 215 bomber to be met by Air Marshal Bishop who is over here in England on Air Force business. We were all very pleased to see him as he was a frequent visitor to our mess in Montreal and was one of the last to bid us au revoir when we left Canada.

" . . . Butter rationing here is being brought down to 2 ounces a week, so if you can arrange to send more butter from time to time it would be appreciated. . . .

"The sinking of the ship carrying child evacuees to Canada has raised a terrific cry of indignation here. We pilots would like nothing better than an opportunity to machine gun the decks of a U-boat lying on the surface of the water with the crew on deck."

October 3

"Absolutely false that I was shot parachuting. Feeling fine."

C.P.R. Again Offers Scholarships at McGill

Two scholarships providing free tuition at McGill University in several faculties and schools are offered again this year by the Canadian Pacific Railway, it was announced recently by D. C. Coleman, Vice-President, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal.

Subject to competitive examination, the awards are open to all apprentices and other employees of the railway under twenty-one years of age, and to minor sons and daughters of employees. The scholarships are part of a wide educational programme sponsored by the Canadian Pacific Railway which has offered numerous scholarships and awards in the past.

Details of the qualifying examinations and other scholarships and bursaries are obtainable at the office of the Registrar, McGill University. Applications must be submitted not later than May 15, 1941.

Red and White Revue Cancelled

Because military activities are occupying most of the "spare time" of McGill undergraduates this session, the Red and White Revue has been cancelled.

Commenting on this "casualty of the war," Thomas Archer, Dramatic Critic of the *Montreal Gazette*, wrote: "The Red and White Revue has always been so solid an institution that it is hard to think of a season without it. For an outsider, it has always been McGill's brightest contribution to entertainment in Montreal."

Principal Attends Universities' Conference

Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University, represented McGill at a meeting of the Association of American Universities in Washington, D.C., in November. Delegates from McGill and the University of Toronto, and from a number of universities in the United States, attended the forty-second conference of this body.

McGill University was President of the Association in 1933, the presidency being held by institutions, not delegates.

Prof. E. W. MacBride, Formerly of McGill, Dead

Ernest William MacBride, Strathcona Professor of Zoology at McGill University from 1897 to 1909, died at Alton, Hampshire, England, on November 19 at the age of seventy-three.



Associated Screen News
C. F. SISE



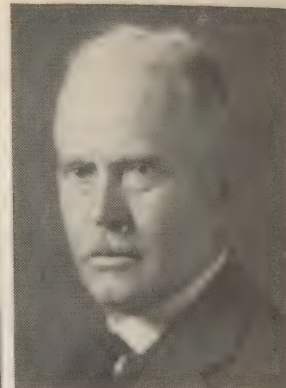
Blank & Stoller
JOHN T. HACKETT



Nolman
LT.-COL. T. S. MORRISSEY



Rice
WALTER MOLSON



Dupras & Colas
H. M. JAQUAYS

Leaders of Gymnasium-Armoury Campaign Honoured by Graduates' Society

DUE to the war, the completion and opening of the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury was not marked by any special ceremony. However, the executive officers of The Graduates' Society of McGill University, and of the Montreal Branch, felt that the occasion should not pass without some recognition of the outstanding service which the graduates rendered to the University by raising the funds which made possible the erection of the building.

Accordingly, the thanks of the Society to all graduates who contributed were conveyed to representative leaders of the Gymnasium-Armoury Building Fund Campaign at a dinner in the Mess Room of the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, on November 28. The McGill C.O.T.C. Mess is in the Gymnasium-Armoury building, being part of the quarters provided for the Contingent.

Joint chairmen of the dinner were G. McL. Pitts, President of the Society, and E. Winslow-Sprague, President of the Montreal Branch. Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University, and an Honorary Member of the Society, was the main speaker.

The guests of honour were:

H. M. Jaquays, Chairman of the Campaign Committee; John T. Hackett, K.C., and Lt.-Col. T. S. Morrissey, Vice-Chairmen of the Campaign Committee; C. F. Sise and Walter Molson, Co-Chairmen of the Special Names Committee; Hugh A. Crombie and H. E. Herschorn, Chairmen of the Montreal Committee; G. W. Bourke, Honorary Treasurer of the Campaign; A. J. C. Paine, Architect; Major (now Lt.-Col.) D. S. Forbes, Athletics Manager during the Campaign, and G. B. Glassco, Executive Secretary of the Campaign.

Others present included Lt.-Col. J. M. Morris, O/C, McGill C.O.T.C., and Capt. G. T. Hyde, Mess President; J. C. Gordon Young, President of the Students' Society, and the following officers of The Graduates' Society: Mr. Justice C. G. Mackinnon, Dr. A. T. Bazin, Wm. F. Macklaier, E. A. Leslie, F. G. Robinson, A. B. McEwen, Walter G. Hunt, Dr. Wm. J. McNally, Prof. O. N. Brown, Dr. C. J. Tidmarsh, L. H. D. Sutherland, I. O. Sabourin, J. Hastie Holden, Dr. R. R. Struthers, and G. S. Challies.



Society Studio
H. E. HERSCHORN



Rice
G. W. BOURKE



Blank & Stoller
HUGH CROMBIE



Blank & Stoller
LT.-COL. D. S. FORBES



Rice
A. J. C. PAINE



Rice
G. B. GLASSCO

The text of Principal James's address follows:

"It is my privilege to express the appreciation of McGill University to you in whose honour this dinner has been arranged and, through you, to all of those graduates whose contributions have made possible the erection of this magnificent gymnasium-armoury in which we are met tonight.

"The importance of physical education and athletics in university life has recently been the subject of much discussion and not a little acrimonious controversy, in more than one great university on the North American continent. The problem is not, however, new. Although the Greeks, from whom we inherit so many of our ideals and opinions, recognized the importance of physical development as an integral part of intellectual training, you are all familiar with the divergence of opinion on this matter between Athens and Sparta. Unfortunately, there have not been preserved for us the contemporary speeches which Greek university principals must have made on occasions of this kind, but we can well imagine the tenor of their remarks. The phrases in which an Athenian disciple of Socrates (who seems to have been no very beauteous specimen of physical humanity) dilated upon the importance of wisdom and clarity of intellectual vision would have emphasized the fact that the accumulation of knowledge and its comprehension required so great a portion of the student's time that the minimum amount of athletics that was necessary for the student's health could be inserted into the curriculum only with great difficulty. His contemporary, in Lacedemon, would have heard the report of such a speech with scorn and hastened to point out to his assembled students that the effete Athenians seemed to regard the study of books as more important than the Greek equivalent of a successful football team. He would have gazed with pride upon the magnificent physique of the assembled youth, recalling to their minds the number of Olympic champions that had gone out from the portals of their Spartan college, and would have encouraged them to remember always that physical fitness was the primary end of training, since no man could fulfill his destiny in life if he were no more than a puny weakling who should have been disposed of effectively in his youth.

"It may be that we are now somewhat politer than our Greek counterparts, but you will agree with me that the improvement is very slight. If you would take the trouble to read the long speech of President Hutchins a few months ago, when he explained to the Graduates' Society why the University of Chicago was abandoning its football team, I think you would recognize the speaker as a direct and lineal descendant of my imaginary Athenian, while the recent acrimonious remarks of the defenders of athleticism at Temple University in Philadelphia show more than a trace of the survival of staunchly Spartan influence.

"I shall not, tonight, attempt to solve the problem for you, since I am confident that generations of university principals yet unborn will still be making speeches about it when we are not here to listen. The fundamental point that I would wish to emphasize is not the question of the controversy but the measure of agreement. Spartans and Athenians both recognize that a sound body is the essential condition for the development of a sound mind, and modern developments in the fields of neurology and psychiatry have

gone a long way to demonstrate the point which old Scrooge emphasized when he attributed the appearance of Marley's ghost to an undigested piece of cheese.

"At the present time I think that the basic importance of physical fitness is greater than at any time in the past. The growing volume of scientific and technical knowledge, with which university students are expected to acquire familiarity, has made such heavy demands upon their time that careful thought must be given by each student to the matter of exercise and sport if he is to preserve an appropriate mental balance. The nervous strain resulting from the horrors and worries of war reiterates this demand for physical fitness as a means of maintaining mental resiliency, while the whole military training programme, in which every one of the leading Canadian universities is participating, calls attention to the fact that university students, who will presumably be leaders in their communities, must, while they are in college, receive a basic training that will more adequately fit them to play their part as citizens.

"Realizing all these things, we, who are responsible for the operation of McGill University, recognize our good fortune. It is in no sense boastful to suggest that the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury is today one of the finest buildings of its kind to be found on the campus of any Canadian university, and there is a remarkable quality of coincidence about the fact that it should have been completed at the very time when it was so much needed. Should I say, 'coincidence,' or should I suggest a high prophetic vision in those who have been responsible for the later stages of its creation?

"You are all familiar with the broad outline of the story by which this building has come into existence. Under a deed of donation, dated January 18, 1914, the late Lord Strathcona conveyed to the Dominion Government certain property in the City of Montreal, with the express understanding that the Government should use the proceeds for the purpose of building an armoury for the McGill Contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps. He could not have realized, at that time, how rapidly the Officers' Training Corps was to expand under the impact of war within a few months of his gift and, at the beginning of 1915, the University approached the Dominion Government for the purpose of making arrangements by means of which the construction of the armoury could be accelerated. Unfortunately, the effective prosecution of the war demanded all of the energies and all of the resources of that Government, and neither the University nor the Government could find the money necessary to undertake such a building programme.

"In 1922, when the war was over, the University suggested that the Dominion Government might return to Lady Strathcona the property that it had received in 1914 so that Lady Strathcona could, in turn, give this property to McGill University as the nucleus of a fund that would enable the University, itself, to construct the armoury that Lord Strathcona had envisaged. This transfer was completed in 1924 and gave the University a fund of, at that time, slightly less than \$95,000 to be used in this way.

"Although an available site could easily be found on the Pine Avenue parcel of land given to the University by Sir William Macdonald, it was obvious to everyone that no satisfactory building could be erected

within the limits imposed by the funds available, so that the University was no nearer to the attainment of its aim. Many plans were discussed by the Board of Governors, by the graduates and by others, but the lack of available funds rendered each of them abortive.

"The final chapter in my story begins in the summer of 1935 when The Graduates' Society intimated to the Board of Governors its willingness to undertake an appeal to the general public for three-quarters of a million dollars on the express understanding that this sum would be used by McGill University for the erection of a group of buildings that would include an armoury, a gymnasium, a swimming pool, a hockey rink and various other facilities. This idea was warmly received by the governors and supported by Principal Morgan when he came into office in the autumn of 1935, so that the campaign actually got under way during the autumn of 1936. It had already become apparent, however, that three-quarters of a million dollars was too large a sum to raise at a time when the repercussions of the stock market crash were making themselves felt all over the Dominion of Canada. Plans for the building were modified and the immediate goal was set at \$350,000, on the understanding that this sum would permit of the construction of the first unit of the group of buildings in such a way that a swimming pool and rink could be added later. As a matter of fact, the difficulties were greater than anyone had anticipated, so that the receipts from the campaign during 1937 were little more than \$150,000. These difficulties and problems, however, were not allowed to stand in the way of the ultimate realization of the aim towards which The Graduates' Society had directed its efforts. Shortly after the installation of Principal Douglas, in January 1938, the matter was again considered by the Board of Governors and The Graduates' Society, who, in order that the project might get under way, undertook to raise additional funds for the purpose of bridging the gap that still remained between the amount in hand and the estimated building cost, with the result that actual construction of the first unit was undertaken by the University. As construction costs mounted, first of all, owing to technical difficulties concerned with unexpected rock and, secondly, owing to the acceleration of building and the increased costs of materials that war involved, the aggregate amount for which The Graduates' Society made itself responsible rose from \$165,000 to \$190,000 and finally to slightly more than \$195,000.

"These obligations have been undertaken in a spirit of enthusiastic cooperation and they have been magnificently fulfilled. We are sitting in this building tonight simply because the graduates of this University have supported, by their contributions, the men who undertook to raise the funds that were necessary for the building of a gymnasium-armoury so long desired, and it is my pleasure to ask you to charge your glasses and to drink with me a toast to the men who are with us tonight and to all those who have been associated with them in this great effort.

"Gentlemen, I give you the graduates of McGill University!"

EDITOR'S NOTE: For additional details of the history and development of the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury project, see page 26 of the Autumn 1940 Number of THE MCGILL NEWS.

1940 Canada Year Book Now Available

The 1940 edition of *The Canada Year Book*, published by authorization of the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, came off the press recently. This volume is the official statistical annual of the country and contains a thoroughly up-to-date account of the natural resources of the Dominion and their development, the history of the country and its institutions, the different branches of production, trade, transportation, finance, education, etc. In brief, it is a comprehensive study within the limits of one volume of the social and economic conditions of the Dominion.

This year's edition links the 1939 *Year Book* with its predecessors and indicates the extent to which the *Year Books* must now be regarded as a series of publications, rather than a single volume.

Those desiring a copy of the *Year Book* may obtain it from the King's Printer, Ottawa, as long as the supply lasts, at the price of \$1.50, which covers only the cost of printing and binding. By a special concession, a limited number of paper-bound copies have been set aside for ministers of religion, bona fide students and school teachers, who may obtain copies at the nominal price of 50 cents.

Registration at McGill Down 9.4 Per Cent.

Enrolment at McGill University for the present session, according to figures released following the meeting of Senate on October 16, shows that registration is remarkably well maintained in spite of the conditions created by the war. The total registration was 3,102 students following university courses of study, against 3,424 in 1939-40, or a decrease of about 9.4 per cent.

A decline of 112 was noted in the numbers proceeding to degrees, accounted for mainly by a drop of eighty-one in the Faculty of Medicine, due to the fact that this year, for the first time, under the new four-year course there are only four classes included, instead of five. Other slight decreases in the Faculties of Arts and Science and Graduate Studies made up the total drop of 112.

In the ranks of those pursuing courses of study leading to diplomas, a decline of 106 students was noted. In the numbers enrolled in partial courses, the greatest decline is in the partial students in the Faculty of Arts and Science which are reduced from 142 last year to ninety-one this year.

Dr. R. Bowie Owens, B.Sc.'00, Dead

Dr. Robert Bowie Owens, former Director of the Maryland Academy of Sciences and for fourteen years Secretary of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, who graduated from McGill with the degree of B.Sc. in 1900, died in Sykesville, Md., on November 1. He was in his 71st year.

During the World War, Dr. Owens served as a Major in the Signal Corps, becoming Chief Signal Officer at the London headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force. From June to December, 1918, he had charge of all telephone and telegraph communications between the A.E.F. in France and England, and all American-owned cables between Great Britain and the United States.

In the Realm of Literature

Edited by
T. F. M. NEWTON

Communism—An Historical View

FROM MARX TO STALIN: *A Critique of Communism*, by J. E. Le Rossignol, B.A. '88, LL.D. '21. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. 442 pp. \$3.00.

DR. J. E. LE ROSSIGNOL, McGill B.A., 1888, LL.D. 1921, and now Dean of the College of Business Administration at the University of Nebraska, has added further to his reputation as a sound and scholarly writer by his latest book, *From Marx to*



Montreal Star

J. E. LE ROSSIGNOL

Stalin—A Critique of Communism. Though the Author has attained distinction in several fields of literature, (having written many French Canadian folk stories as well as numerous books on political science) he has particularly specialized in the study of socialism in its various forms. On this subject he has written widely and is an admitted authority.

From Marx to Stalin, as its name indicates, traces the development of communism in theory and

practice from its earliest beginnings to the present date. To establish a proper background for this study, Dr. Le Rossignol commences with a few general chapters dealing with the sources of socialism and the early theories of socialism and communism set forth by Plato, More, and others. He then outlines and defines the various forms that socialism has taken in so far as these admit of exact definition, which is not always easy, and points out the strong points and weaknesses of each. This outline excellently serves to enable the reader not versed in the terminology and forms of socialism to appreciate what follows.

Marx's whole system is based on the dialectical method and Professor Le Rossignol deals with it at some length, since an understanding of it is essential in order to follow Marx's chain of reasoning in arriving at his conclusions. This method, he points out, yielded valuable results when applied to the materialistic interpretation of history but was later carried by Marx to such an extreme that he arrived at certain conclusions which are obviously untenable and can only be considered the product of wishful thinking.

The writer considers in detail those twin pillars of communism,—the theory of the class struggle which is the heart of economic materialism, and the labour theory of value with the surplus value supposedly resulting from it. Step by step, he follows the results which Marx and Engels deduce as a necessary consequence of their theories—the concentration and centralization of capital and the extinction of the middle class, followed by the collapse of capitalism and the proletarian revolution. The latter would lead to the dictatorship of the proletariat before eventually ending up with the classless commonwealth,

which is the last stage of development of pure communism.

Though obviously not a believer in communism, Dr. Le Rossignol examines the theories very carefully, and his criticisms are fair and well substantiated with the scholarly detachment and freedom from prejudice one would expect in a work of this kind.

Marx and Engels had ably and very forcefully presented the basis of communistic theory in the Communist Manifesto in 1848. Upon closer examination, however, it appeared that there were certain contradictions and weak points, and that moreover the theory was not always in accordance with the facts. Marx, realizing this, attempted to explain away some of these weaknesses in the later volumes of "Capital" but in most cases he merely got into difficulties and contradictions with his earlier writings. He had particular trouble with the theory of surplus value and with the effect on it of his distinction between constant and variable capital. On a close examination these inconsistencies and contradictions become apparent and Dr. Le Rossignol very ably points them out, in most cases proving his point by apt quotations from Marx himself.

The writer has also collected from various sources some illuminating statistics showing the progress of the working class and of standards of living in the last few centuries by means of which he proves that there is little tendency towards centralization of capital, the disappearance of the middle class, or the increasing misery of the proletariat. Rather, the exact reverse is taking place, and the conditions which Marx lays down as essential to the establishment of communism seem, therefore, to be getting more and more remote.

He points out that even the so-called communism as established in Russia to-day was established on conditions entirely different from those which Marx presupposed as necessary for the establishment of it. Russia was not a country in which capitalism had become highly developed, and there was neither a business crisis nor a spontaneous uprising of an industrial proletariat from the slough of increasing misery. On the contrary, power was seized by a band of professional revolutionists, leading soldiers desiring peace, and peasants hungry for land, who seized power first and brought the proletariat into line after. Nor does Russia seem to be making progress towards the ultimate political ideal of communism, the gradual disappearance and withering away of the State, followed by a classless commonwealth. It has instead become a form of State socialism controlled by a rapidly-growing bureaucracy. In the economic sphere, the final aim of communism, or "work according to ability and distribution according to needs" is, of course, hopelessly idealistic when the selfishness of human nature is considered. Marx, Engels and Lenin all dealt somewhat lightly with this ultimate stage, apparently realizing that it was highly improbable, and preferred to confine their attention to revolutionary thought and action rather than become involved in Utopian prognostications.

The writer's examination of the subject inevitably leads to the conclusion that pure communism is unsound in theory, and is unsupported by the facts in our possession. It has, however, made certain valuable contributions to the field of economics and political science, and the Russian experiment, while far from being pure communism, is nevertheless one which will be watched with great interest not only by communists but by many who are opposed to that theory.

The book shows evidence of very detailed and scholarly work and is a most complete study of the theory of communism. It is liberally illustrated with quotations from the Communist Manifesto, Marx's "Capital" and other works of Marx and Engels and later writers on the subject. Step by step the basic theories are dealt with in such a way that the ordinary reader can obtain a sufficiently complete and comprehensive knowledge of communism without the necessity of reading that long, tedious, repetitious and often contradictory book, "Capital." It is very definitely a serious study of a somewhat complex subject, and not a so-called "popular" book intended for the casual reader.

A. A. M. W.

An American Looks At Versailles

WORLD'S END, by Upton Sinclair. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto. 740 pp. \$3.00.

IN THIS, his latest novel, Upton Sinclair again uses the blend of sociology and fiction which has formed his favourite literary medium for so long. Of his attacks on the evils of modern civilization, *World's End* is perhaps the most successful yet, because the story grows more naturally out of the criticism, and the situations are more truly the product of the corrupt and confused society which he probes.

Sinclair's hero, Lanning Prescott Budd, is the son of two very dissimilar parents who embody the varying points of view between which he was to be torn during his formative years. Living on the Riviera with his lovely young mother, an impulsive woman devoted to artists and art, Lanny became steeped in beauty of all sorts, in the natural scenery around him, in music, dancing, painting, and philosophy. Only the infrequent visits of his father, a wealthy munitions maker from Connecticut, interrupted this happy life.

Robbie Budd, a realist, had trained his son to become his eventual partner by forcing him to probe for the facts under the surface of society and politics. The fourteen-year-old boy gradually arrived at a happy compromise between antithetical outlooks—a compromise which satisfied him until the first Great War crashed over his head. Neutral at his father's request, as Americans even in France had the right to be, his heart was with the Allied cause, although his head remembered what Robbie had told him of Allied war-guilt.

The rest of the story is occupied with the indecision which Lanny experienced regarding his loyalties and his choice of a career. His visit to America and the munitions plant help but little to settle matters. A lively and bitter account of the Peace Conference, where the glory of the war-makers was finally swept away for Lanny, forms the culmination of the book, and its close only suggests what the future was to hold. It was the end of a world, and new ones are not easily made.

Upton Sinclair has improved upon his earlier fiction in this record of a decade, but he is not yet a great writer. He still manipulates his leading characters into their roles, and they are still only two-dimensional. The ferocity of his criticism still betrays his greatness as an artist, and no person or place is sacred. The book is best regarded as a social and psychological study of a page in the world's history which teaches many lessons. The author provides in the background a rich gallery of fictional types and actual portraits, including among the latter, Zaharoff, Clemenceau, Woodrow Wilson, and even a glimpse of George Bernard Shaw.

Elizabeth Whitehead.

Alumna Lyrics

AS WE ARE, by Frances R. Angus. Ryerson Press, Toronto. 107 pp. \$2.25.

THIS little book of verse by a McGill graduate (B.A. '93) contains a number of poems reprinted from various Canadian and American reviews and journals, as well as some fresh contributions. The lyric voice of Miss Angus has now become familiar to a good many readers, and if there is nothing particularly searching or commanding in its tones, it is expressive of a personality, and an individual and sometimes charming outlook on life. The compositions in *As We Are* are all brief, all devoted to "moments;" they strive to capture the significance of a look, a tone of voice, the sweep of wind over marsh-land, or the cry of a bird. Miss Angus is sparing of her materials, almost prosaic in tone at times, but none the less effective. Her verse has a shape, and the last lines of a given piece always leave the reader with a thought. There is little of the vigorously experimental, though her measures generally dispense with rhyme; perhaps her nearest affinity as a craftsman is with the Japanese writer who pares his words down to the simplest, almost bare presentation of a scene or situation, yet with an air of finality:

"The little waves,
Uncurling softly
On the sand
At my feet,
Are spent, quite spent.

They fall asleep
In the sand
At my feet."

A. S. N.

Text on Life

A MODERN BIOLOGY, by E. J. Holmes and R. Darnley Gibbs. University Press, Cambridge. Second Edition (1939), The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto.

STUDENTS and teachers alike will welcome this attractive and highly instructive book, whose joint authors are Mr. E. J. Holmes, now Inspector of Elementary Schools in Hull, England, and Dr. R. D. Gibbs of the Department of Botany of McGill University. There is a growing desire and demand for the teaching of General Science in Grades VII and VIII in our schools and rightly so, since it would help the work of the senior high schools, as well as add to the general knowledge of those who, for one reason or another, may not be able to continue their education further.

Many teachers feel that they must extend their libraries materially in order to obtain accurate information about the various branches incorporated in General Science, yet here, in this book, can be found more than a necessary minimum for the wants of the pupil. Not only is the text written in an attractive manner, but the large collection of very up-to-date photographs form an excellent aid to teaching. A third asset, in keeping with educational aims, is to be found in the set of practical suggestions offered at the end of each chapter.

Teachers-in-training have already found this text of great assistance in the preparation of lessons in various branches of their work. For instance, the chapter on "Living Things" leads on to a more extensive study of the growth and development of animals and human beings. Another chapter leads from the healthy condition necessary for plant, animal, and human development to the study of the dangers which threaten life, as mentioned in the closing chapter on "Bacteria, Disease and Health." The chapter on "Food and Feeding of Green Plants," followed by that on the feeding of animals, would gladden the heart of any dietitian, while another on bone development would please the physical instructor. In such manner, the book possesses a very practical and widespread appeal, and the fact that the first edition was exhausted in two years bears witness to its popularity. Its sale extends throughout the British Empire and, prior to the outbreak of the war, a translation into Dutch was being prepared for use in The Netherlands.

V. B. A. Ramsay.

Regulation of Parasites

THE PRINCIPLES OF PARASITE CONTROL, by Thomas W. M. Cameron, Director, Institute of Parasitology, McGill University. National Business Publications, Limited, Gardenvale, Que. 48 pp.

THE purpose of the book is to emphasize the principles to be observed in the control of animal parasites and to supplement the booklet by the late Dr. Maurice Hall as a "text" for the International Committee on the Control of Parasitic Diseases. The emphasis is on domestic animals as hosts, and perhaps this restriction should have been included in the title.

The first twenty-one pages deal with general considerations of parasites and parasitism necessary for the appreciation of the discussion of control, to which the remainder of the book is devoted. It is a clear and simple exposition, but presupposes an acquaintance with biology, so it is a little difficult to be sure what type of public it is meant for.

Much stress is rightly put upon the determination of clinical disease by the number of parasites infecting the host, but there is little or no emphasis on the importance of the "subclinical" few which perpetuate the parasite species and maintain a reservoir. This question of introduced numbers determining derangement of structure and function may be over-emphasized, and leads to the too emphatic statement that "a single form introduced into the body remains a single form," in spite of the effects of *Filaria* embryos and the development of Sporocyst and Redia stages of Trematodes.

These and other instances may not be important, as they are only incidents in the introductory pages

(nearly half the book) to the title subject. The very able way Professor Cameron has dealt with every aspect of the difficult question of the principles involved in control of parasites evokes admiration. It is a valuable review of the present situation and provides stimulating thoughts of possibilities for the application of the knowledge the author very modestly denies possessing. The book ends with a very restrained "Conclusion" which is really an encouraging invitation to research. There is no doubt that those responsible and interested in the health and improvement of livestock should read this book to be made aware of the importance to them of this subject.

E. G. D. Murray.

Our Contemporaries

The University of Toronto Quarterly

ALTHOUGH boasting several important articles which have a bearing on the present conflict (including an important forum of opinion on matters of policy), the October issue of the *Toronto Quarterly* manages to sustain a laudable balance in the variety of its fare. Principal Malcolm Wallace of University College presents a thoughtful commentary on a series of lectures published on man and his environment, while H. W. Wright of the University of Manitoba studies current values of democracy from the viewpoint of a social psychologist. The issue is particularly well supplied with studies in the fields of art and letters. Sir Patrick Duncan explains the inability of Plato to find a place for the arts in his ideal City, while Donald Buchanan, becoming more modern, local, and specialized, discusses trends in Canadian landscape painting since the advent and demise of the Group of Seven. E. T. Owen adds a study in Sophoclean tragedy, and Frederick Philip Grove a somewhat discursive familiar essay. One of the most perceptive commentaries in the issue is George Edison's stimulating comparison of the symbolism in the poetry of Conrad Aiken and Archibald McLeish.

"Come the Three Corners"

The editors of THE MCGILL NEWS are happy to receive notice from Sir Harry Brittain, Honorary President of the McGill Society of Great Britain, that his new book entitled *Come the Three Corners* is nearing publication. It is expected that this work, which discusses the achievements of the British Empire overseas since the beginning of the war, will be reviewed in an early issue.

Dental Problems of C.A.S.F. Troops in England Being Overcome, Says McGill Doctor

The dental problem is an endless one, but Capt. Edward Tennant Bourke, D.D.S. '23, oldest dentist in point of service with the C.A.S.F. in England, believes the majority of the soldiers' bad teeth are being cared for, according to a recent Canadian Press despatch.

"In action we could not give such dental service to the men, and this past summer we have had a fine chance to cope with the tooth question," said Capt. Bourke, formerly a Lecturer in McGill's Department of Prosthetics who went overseas with No. 9 Field Ambulance, 1st Division, C.A.S.F. "It will contribute to making them better soldiers for dental trouble is one thing that will reduce efficiency quickly."

Annual General Meeting of the Society

THE annual general meeting of The Graduates' Society of McGill University was held in the Arts Building on Thursday evening, October 3. After the meeting had been convoked by H. A. Crombie, B.Sc., President, the minutes of the meeting held on October 16, 1939, were presented but, on motion of P. S. Fisher, seconded by L. H. Sutherland, it was resolved to take them as read.

Honorary Secretary's Report

In the absence of W. F. Macklaier, B.C.L., K.C., Honorary Secretary, his report was read by G. B. Glassco, B.Sc., Executive Secretary. The year 1939-40 was the first year of operations under the new by-laws of the Society, Mr. Macklaier's report pointed out, and the regulations proved to be of assistance in several ways in the efficient conduct of the Society's business. About one-third of the members, or the usual number, voted at this year's annual elections. Under the new by-laws, branches with more than 100 members have representation on the Executive Committee—i.e., Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society, New York Branch and McGill Society of Ontario, in addition to the Montreal Branch and the Alumnae Society which already had representation on the Committee—but no members of the out-of-town branches attended any of the seven meetings held during the year.

Mr. Macklaier reviewed the salient events of the year, most of which have been reported in THE MCGILL NEWS. Other items of interest included: the election of Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University, to honorary membership in the Society; the decision of the Executive Committee, on recommendation of the Montreal Branch, that members of the Society in good standing who proceed on active war service outside Canada be carried as members of the Society without payment of dues while so engaged; the reappointment of C. F. Sise as Graduates' Society's representative on the Board of Trustees of the McGill University Graduates' Endowment Fund; the appointment of H. E. Herschorn as Graduates' Society's representative on the Advisory Athletics Board for the regular term of three years; the appointment of A. S. Bruneau as representative on the Advisory Board of the Students' Council for the regular term of two years; the reappointment of H. Ross Wiggs as Graduates' Society's representative on the Hugh McLennan Travelling Scholarship Committee for a further term of one year; the resignation of Dr. J. Keith Gordon from the Executive Committee on his departure on active service in May, and the appointment of F. G. Robinson to fill the unexpired portion of Dr. Gordon's term.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT For the Year 1939-40

	Montreal Branch	Alumnae Society	All Other Branches	No Branch Affiliation	Totals
Annual Members, (dues paid).....	1054	233	869	737	2893
Life Members.....	98	3	40	61	202
Total Membership.....	1152	236	909	798	3095
Comparative Totals, Previous Year, 1938-39...	1203	210	896	749	3058

"It is a pleasure to report," Mr. Macklaier concluded, "that although during the entire period of the year just closed the Society has operated under war conditions, there has been a small gain in the total membership in good standing. The total membership for the year was 3,095. The total for the year 1938-39 was 3,058."

Honorary Treasurer's Report

As Honorary Secretary, E. A. Leslie, B.Sc., submitted the financial statements for the year which are reproduced in this issue of THE NEWS. Mr. Leslie was complimented for achieving a surplus of revenue over expenditure during a year in which the operations of the Society were affected by conditions arising from the war.

Graduates' Endowment Fund

The report of the Board of Trustees of the McGill University Graduates' Endowment Fund was read by D. C. Abbott, B.C.L., M.P. After referring to changes in the personnel of the Board, Mr. Abbott stated that at its meeting on December 13, 1939, the Board authorized a fifth appropriation of \$2,500 to the Gymnasium-Armoury Building Fund, \$2,000 for maintenance costs for the half year ending May 31, 1940, and that the annual appropriation for maintenance and operating costs (already authorized) be paid to the University on February 1 of each subsequent year. Although it was not the policy of the Society to ask for subscriptions to the Fund while money required for the construction of the Gymnasium-Armoury was being collected, subscriptions totalling \$60 were received during the year.

During discussion, following the adoption of Mr. Abbott's report, it was recommended that the incoming executive give serious consideration to renewing efforts to obtain subscriptions to the Fund. On motion of J. T. Hackett, K.C., seconded by Mr. Leslie, the meeting expressed its appreciation of "the long-sustained and valuable service to the McGill University Graduates' Endowment Fund by Mr. Walter Molson and regrets that due to his appointment as a member of the Board of Governors of the University he is unable to continue to act as a representative of The Graduates' Society on the Board of Trustees of the Fund."

Board of Governors

As senior representative of the Society on the Board of Governors of the University, John T. Hackett, K.C., reviewed the most important decisions of the Board during the year. In addition, he drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that the University's statutes had been revised and that under the revised statutes The Graduates' Society's representative on the Board must be chosen by a contested election.* He also pointed out that, because of the absorption of the Athletics' Board by the Department of Physical Education, The Graduates' Society will henceforth appoint a representative to an Advisory Athletics Board.

*At a meeting of the Executive Committee on November 19, Article XV, Section 2, of the By-Laws of the Society was amended so that the Nominating Committee shall nominate more than one member for election of Representatives on the Board of Governors.



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Editorial Board of "The McGill News"

The report of the Editorial Board of THE MCGILL NEWS was presented by H. E. MacDermot, M.D., C.M., Chairman. The net value of advertising showed an average increase of \$70 per number, he stated, but the average cost of publication was also higher, largely due to the rise in paper and printing costs and to increased taxes.

"As regards the material in THE NEWS," Dr. MacDermot said, "I wish to comment specially on the new 'O.H.M.S.' section, which was instituted with the outbreak of war. This section has been taken over by Mr. R. C. Fetherstonhaugh with his usual willingness to assist us, and has been kept up with his usual zeal and great ability. The section has recorded 560 appointments to date, and is to be regarded as a very valuable record of the part played by our graduates in the war. Naturally, the greatest pains are taken to ensure accuracy of detail, and, in addition, all censorship requirements are observed."

Dr. MacDermot also pointed out that two members of the Editorial Board—Capt. D. M. Legate and Capt. Gordon Copping—are on active service, referred to the election of Mr. Fetherstonhaugh as an honorary member of the Society as a "well deserved honour," and recorded his appreciation of the work of the

Board. On motion of Mr. Leslie, seconded by Miss A. Muriel Wilson, the meeting unanimously expressed its appreciation of the continued improvement in the magazine.

Athletics Board

D. L. Gales, B.A., B.C.L., senior representative on the Athletics Board, submitted a report covering the activities of that body. Seven meetings were held during the year, he said, and the most notable event was the reorganization of the administration of athletics at the University. Hay Finlay, who was appointed full-time Director of Intra-Mural Athletics early in the year, also assumed the duties of Athletics Manager after Lieut.-Col. D. S. Forbes had been granted leave of absence to command the Machine Gun Training Centre, M.D. 4.

Gymnasium-Armoury Project

Mr. Crombie read a report on the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury Project which included reports on the two funds which the Society's Campaign Committee have raised during recent years, i.e., the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury Building Fund and the McGill C.O.T.C. Equipment Fund.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st AUGUST, 1940

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
CURRENT ASSETS:		AMOUNTS HELD FOR BRANCH SOCIETIES:	
Cash on Hand and in Bank.....	\$5,852.58	Montreal Branch—as per Statement.....	\$ 701.21
Due from Branch Societies.....	135.00	Other Branches.....	277.00
	\$5,987.58		\$ 978.21
INVESTMENTS—as per Statement		Deferred Revenue—Fees received in advance.....	2,442.00
(Approximate market value \$9,395.00)			
Cost.....	9,481.70	SURPLUS:	
Accrued Interest.....	113.72	<i>Commutation Fund Account—</i>	
	9,595.42	Balance—31st August, 1939.....	10,278.35
FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT.....	4,865.88	<i>Deduct: Adjustment in connection</i>	
<i>Less: Reserve for Depreciation.....</i>	<i>4,609.99</i>	with life membership.....	10.00
	255.89		10,268.35
THE SIR WILLIAM DAWSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY FUND:		<i>Add: Life Membership.....</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Cash in Bank.....	266.35		10,368.35
Investments—as per Statement		<i>Revenue and Expenditure Account—</i>	
(Approximate Market Value \$10,406.00)		Balance—31st August, 1939....	\$1,632.20
Cost.....	\$10,448.65	Excess of Revenue over Expendi-	
Accrued Interest.....	127.00	ture for the year—as per State-	
	10,575.65	ment.....	418.13
	10,842.00		2,050.33
THE SIR ARTHUR CURRIE MEMORIAL GYMNASIUM			12,418.68
AND ARMOURY FUND:		THE SIR WILLIAM DAWSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY FUND:	
Cash and accrued Interest.....	17,560.36	Balance—31st August, 1939.....	10,750.34
Pledges receivable due 1936.....	517.23	Interest on Investments and Bank Interest,	
do 1937.....	3,768.41	less Donations and Miscellaneous Charges....	91.66
do 1938.....	5,257.03		10,842.00
do 1939.....	215.50	THE SIR ARTHUR CURRIE MEMORIAL GYMNASIUM	
do 1940.....	509.50	AND ARMOURY FUND:	
do 1941.....	35.00	Total Subscriptions to 31st August, 1940....	226,829.68
	27,863.03	C.O.T.C. Equipment Fund.....	11,786.00
THE ENDOWMENT FUND:		Revenue on Sale of Cigarettes.....	3,834.11
Cash—National Trust Company.....	2,990.97	Interest.....	3,372.23
Investments—at Cost.....	83,786.40		245,822.02
(Approximate Market Value \$82,730.00)		<i>Less: Expenses to 31st August, 1940</i>	
Mortgage Loan.....	6,000.00	as per Statement.....	20,538.76
	92,777.37		225,283.26
		<i>Less: Transfers of Capital</i>	
		McGill University.....	191,420.23
		McGill University C.O.T.C.,	6,000.00
			197,420.23
			27,863.03
		THE ENDOWMENT FUND:	
		Balance—31st August, 1939.....	93,128.45
		<i>Add: Subscribed during the year...</i>	<i>60.00</i>
		Excess of receipts over dis-	
		bursements for the year....	4,088.92
			4,148.92
			97,277.37
		<i>Deduct: Donations—</i>	
		Gymnasium Building Fund	2,500.00
		Gymnasium Maintenance..	2,000.00
			4,500.00
			92,777.37
			\$147,321.29
			\$147,321.29



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STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Year Ended 31st August, 1940

REVENUE

REVENUE FROM MEMBERSHIP DUES:

<i>Montreal Branch Society</i> —	
Parent Society's share at \$2.00 per member	\$2,108.00
Branch Society's allotment to Parent Society for clerical services at 50 cents per member	527.00

2,635.00

Alumnae Society—

Parent Society's share at \$2.00 per member	\$458.00
Less: Allotment to Alumnae Society in lieu of clerical services at \$1.00 per member	229.00

229.00

Other Branch Societies—

Parent Society's share at \$2.00 per member	1,735.00
---	----------

Members with no Branch affiliation—

Parent Society's share at \$3.00 per member	2,214.00
---	----------

\$6,813.00

Interest on Investments and Bank Interest...

391.84

McGILL NEWS:

<i>Advertising Administration</i> —	
Advertising Revenue—35%	2,017.05
Less: Salaries (proportion)	1,200.00
Agents' Commissions	386.19
Expenses	39.47

1,625.66

391.39

Publishing—

Advertising Revenue—65%	3,747.22
Subscriptions	11.00

3,758.22

Less: Cost of Publishing... \$3,983.26

Salaries (proportion)... 500.00

4,483.26 (-) 725.04 (-) 333.65

PREMIUM ON U.S. FUNDS... 128.45

TOTAL REVENUE... \$6,999.64

EXPENDITURE

Salaries	\$ 6,427.25
Less: Proportion allocated to McGill News	1,700.00

4,727.25

Less: Contribution from McGill University

360.00

Printing, Postage, Stationery, Etc.	\$4,367.25
Provision for Depreciation of Furniture and Fixtures...	1,191.98
Miscellaneous	486.59
Publicity	110.84
Travelling Expense	67.75
Bank Charges	50.80
Travelling Credits written off	84.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (Deduct)	222.30

(-) 6,581.51

Excess Revenue over Expenditure for the Year... \$418.13

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS AS AT 31st AUGUST, 1940

Par Value	Description	Book Value	Market Value
COMMUTATION FUND:			
\$ 300	Dominion of Canada	4% /45	\$289.50
2,000	Dominion of Canada	4% /52	1,869.00
1,500	Province of Quebec	4 1/2% /58	1,455.00
3,000	Province of Quebec	3 1/2% /52	2,948.70
500	Canadian National Railways	5% /54	521.50
1,000	Montreal Metropolitan Com.	4 1/2% /61	940.00
1,000	City of Montreal	4 1/2% /48	950.60
500	Province of Quebec	3 1/2% /59	497.50
			\$9,481.70
			\$9,395.00

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY FUND:

\$ 500	Dominion of Canada	4% /45	\$487.50	\$525.00
1,500	Dominion of Canada	4% /52	1,401.75	1,560.00
2,400	Dominion of Canada	4 1/2% /58	2,648.40	2,616.00
1,500	Province of Quebec	4 1/2% /58	1,455.00	1,500.00
1,000	Canadian National Railways	5% /54	1,043.00	1,150.00
1,000	Montreal Metropolitan Com.	4 1/2% /61	940.00	860.00
1,000	City of Montreal	4% /47	1,015.00	860.00
1,000	City of Montreal	4 1/2% /48	960.50	880.00
500	Province of Quebec	3 1/2% /59	497.50	455.00
			\$10,448.65	\$10,406.00

THE SIR ARTHUR CURRIE MEMORIAL GYMNASIUM-ARMOURY BUILDING FUND

Schedule of Expenses to 31st August, 1940

	Original Campaign Expenses April to 31st Oct. 1936	Campaign Expenses from June 1939 to Aug. 1940	Administrative Expenses from close of Original Campaign to 31st Aug. 1940	Total
Clerical Salaries	\$3,419.50		\$2,598.48	\$6,017.98
Stenographers' Salaries	782.92			782.92
Headquarters Rent,				
Light, etc.	500.00		20.41	520.41
Telephone	244.96			244.96
Telegrams	48.61			48.61
Addressing and Multigraphing	109.61	\$ 12.25	8.85	130.71
Office Stationery and Supplies	222.60	31.78	160.64	415.02
Postage	958.11	300.00	317.95	1,576.06
Furniture, Rental, Cartage, etc.	19.52		95.12	114.64
Typewriter Rental and Repairs	39.75		15.41	55.16
General Printing and Bulletins	2,941.81	670.88	155.39	3,768.08
Display Advertising	181.67		52.31	233.98
Travelling Expenses	167.32			167.32
Miscellaneous	328.37		20.34	348.71
Campaign Directors' Stipend	6,000.00			6,000.00
Exchange	89.65	10.17	14.38	114.20
	\$16,054.40	\$1,025.08	\$3,459.28	\$20,538.76

McGILL UNIVERSITY GRADUATES' ENDOWMENT FUND

Schedule of Investments as at 31st August, 1940

BONDS OF DOMINION OF CANADA AND DOMINION GUARANTEED BONDS:	Market Value	Cost
\$5,000 Can. Nat. Ry. Co.—5% /54	\$5,762.50	\$4,975.00
5,000 Can. Nat. Ry. Co.—4 1/2% /56	5,625.00	5,610.00
3,000 Dom. of Canada—Natl. Service Loan—5% /41	3,120.00	2,970.00
5,000 Dominion of Canada 5% /43	5,450.00	5,150.18
3,000 Dom. of Canada 1st War Loan—3 1/4% /52	3,000.00	3,003.75
	\$22,957.50	\$21,708.93
BONDS OF PROVINCES OF CANADA:		
\$5,000 Province of Nova Scotia—5% /59	5,450.00	5,782.22
5,000 Province of Ontario—4 1/2% /56	5,450.00	5,556.94
5,000 Province of Ontario—4% /50	5,250.00	4,756.25
5,000 Province of Quebec—3% /51	4,575.00	4,931.16
	\$20,725.00	\$21,026.57
BONDS OF CITIES AND TOWNS OF CANADA:		
\$5,000 City of Montreal—6% /41	4,575.00	5,331.25
5,000 City of Montreal—6% /44	4,700.00	5,337.91
3,000 City of Shawinigan Falls—5% /40	3,000.00	3,022.50
2,000 City of Shawinigan Falls—5% /41	2,020.00	2,015.00
5,000 City of Three Rivers—5 1/2% /47	5,100.00	4,962.50
6,000 City of Westmount—4% /54	5,940.00	5,221.72
5,000 Montreal Metropolitan Com.—5% /49	4,650.00	4,927.50
5,000 Montreal Metropolitan Com. (Mtl. West) 5 1/2% /51	5,250.00	5,150.75
	\$35,235.00	\$35,969.13
OTHERS SECURITIES:		
\$3,000 Canada Steamship Lines—5% /57	2,850.00	3,637.80
65 Preference Shares Can. Steamship Lines	910.00	1,348.21
15 Common Shares of N.P.V. Canada Steamship Lines	52.50	95.76
	3,812.50	5,081.77
MORTGAGE:		
W. C. Richardson, 5% due 15th July 1941		\$6,000.00

MONTREAL BRANCH SOCIETY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AND SURPLUS

Surplus at Credit—31st August, 1939	\$466.86
Add: Revenue from Annual Subscriptions	\$3,162.00
Less: Portion allotted to Parent Society at \$2.50 per member	2,635.00
Net Revenue from Subscriptions	527.00
Less: Net Expenses incurred during the Year	292.65
Surplus for the Year	234.35
Surplus at Credit—31st August, 1940	\$701.21

"The Gymnasium-Armoury Building Fund Campaign Committee did a marvellous job," he said. "Their efforts were such that the Society more than met its commitments to the University. The Gymnasium-Armoury has been completed at a total cost, including partial equipment, of approximately \$309,000. The Lady Strathcona Drill Hall Donation, it is estimated will provide approximately \$117,000, and The Graduates' Society has paid over to the University the balance required.*

"In addition, the Society raised \$11,800 for the C.O.T.C. Equipment Fund, of which \$6,000 has already been paid over to the C.O.T.C., leaving \$5,800 still to be paid over to the C.O.T.C."

Mr. Crombie concluded his remarks on this subject by reading the text of a resolution, adopted by the Executive, with respect to the disposal of the residue remaining in the Gymnasium-Armoury Building Fund. This money is to be retained in trust by the Society "as a nucleus of a fund by which the original plan of the Gymnasium-Armoury project may be completed by the addition of a swimming pool," and pledged subscriptions now outstanding, together with any additional subscriptions and interest, are to be credited to this account.

Branch Societies' Reports

A report covering the year's activities of the Alumnae Society was read by Miss A. Muriel Wilson, President. At the regular monthly meetings, there was an average attendance of 100 members, Miss Wilson said, as she outlined the outstanding events of the year. Other activities of the Society were widespread and varied. They included: the Alumnae Group of the McGill Branch of the Red Cross Society, under the chairmanship of Miss Margaret Hadrill, which met three days weekly; the Committee for Guest Children, formed in July under the direction of Miss Thelma Mitchell; continued financial support to the University Settlement, Mrs. John Rhind being the representative of the Society to this organization; help in the taking of the National Registration, arranged by Miss I. M. Hurst, in conjunction with the Local Council of Women; the usual assistance to the Royal Victoria Hospital and Ste. Anne's Hospital libraries, and to the Children's Library; the Modern Literature Group, under Miss Mabel King, which met six times; and the Education Committee, headed by Mrs. A. Turner Bone. Miss Wilson also referred to the completion of the Directory of Women Graduates, and to the work of the Scholarship Committee.

F. G. Robinson, President, gave a comprehensive review of the activities of the Montreal Branch. (The report of the annual meeting of this Branch will be found elsewhere in this issue.)

Election of Officers

Mr. Macklaier, Honorary Secretary, announced that the scrutineers had reported the results of the annual elections as follows:

President: G. McL. Pitts.

First Vice-President: H. R. Cockfield.

Graduates' Society's representative on the Board of Governors: Dr. Alfred T. Bazin.

Members of the Executive Committee: Walter G. Hunt and Dr. Wm. J. McNally.

*Additional equipment has been authorized since Mr. Crombie made his report so that the total cost will be \$319,722, approximately.

The terms of the officers of the Society are for the regular period of two years, while the term for the representative on the Board of Governors is for the regular term of three years.

Retiring President's Remarks

In his remarks, Mr. Crombie first referred to the reorganization of the Department of Physical Education, expressing his appreciation of the discussions held between the Executive and the Society's representatives on the Athletics Board, and the Principal, prior to the reorganization, which were arranged through the courtesy of the Principal.

The formation in May of the McGill Associates, an organization of Montrealers the majority of whom are non-graduates of McGill whose activities are complementary (not parallel) to The Graduates' Society, was next mentioned by Mr. Crombie. After outlining the history of this organization, he stated that its 250 members have already subscribed \$15,000 to the general funds of the University.

Mr. Crombie then referred to the suggestion that the Society's representatives on the Board of Governors should be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee of that body, and recommended that the incoming Executive of the Society give consideration to this matter. He also drew attention to the fact that there had been no solicitation for subscriptions to the Graduates' Endowment Fund since the inception of the Gymnasium-Armoury Building Fund Campaign in 1936, and recommended that the incoming Executive also give consideration to ways and means of obtaining contributions to this Fund.

The retiring President concluded his remarks with these words: "Those charged with the administration of the University wish to encourage the interest of every McGill graduate, feeling that an interested, constructive alumni body does much to assure a progressive university. The graduate's interest in the University can best be demonstrated with a strong Graduates' Society."

Mr. Pitts, the new President, was then introduced by Mr. Crombie. He took the chair and, in turn, introduced the other members of the incoming Executive. The vote of thanks to the retiring officers was proposed by Mr. Cockfield, and seconded by Mr. Macklaier.

Nominating Committee

On motion of Mr. Abbott, seconded by Dr. C. R. Bourne, Mrs. John Rhind, B.Sc. '23, John L. O'Brien, B.A. '20, B.C.L. '23, and C. K. McLeod, B.Sc. '13, were elected as members of the Nominating Committee for three-year terms, while George W. Bourke, B.A. '17, was elected to the Committee for a two-year term.

On motion of Mr. Leslie, seconded by Dr. Bazin, the firm of McDonald, Currie and Company were re-appointed as auditors for the ensuing year.

Only 13 Extension Courses This Year

Because most of the members of the McGill staff are engaged in war work of one kind or another, only thirteen evening extension courses are being offered this year by the University Extension Department. During recent years, as many as fifty courses have been scheduled.

News and Notes About the Branches

Montreal Branch

THE twelfth annual meeting of the Montreal Branch of The Graduates' Society was held in the McGill Union on Tuesday evening, October 15.

Owing to the absence of Dr. C. J. Tidmarsh, Honorary Secretary, his report was read by G. B. Glassco, Acting Secretary. The activities of the Montreal Branch during the period under review were adversely affected by the war, the report showed. Members in good standing during 1939-40 totalled 1,152 as compared with 1,203 during the previous year. "The absence of some of your executive officers on active war service and the enforced inability of others to attend meetings of the Executive Council through other war service duties has been keenly felt," Dr. Tidmarsh pointed out, recalling that Dr. Victor Jekill, a member of the Executive Council, had proceeded on active service in November, 1939; that soon thereafter Deane Nesbitt, also a member of the Council, had joined the Air Force; that R. R. McLernon had been prevented from attending meetings because of C.O.T.C. duties and that later he had joined a C.A.S.F. unit; that Howard Ross had been likewise concerned with war-time duties at the Bank of Canada; and that Col. P. P. Hutchison, Vice-President, had resigned in May because of military duties.



E. WINSLOW-SPRAGGE

Dr. F. H. Mackay, Honorary Treasurer, submitted a report showing a surplus of income over expenditure of \$234.35 for the year, which augmented the surplus fund to \$701.21. Dr. Mackay told the meeting that he thought it wise to retain as large a surplus as possible at the present time to meet such unforeseen expenditures or financial difficulties as may be experienced in the next year or two.

Reporting on behalf of the Graduates' Athletic Club, H. E. Herschorn, Honorary President, explained that its activities had been greatly restricted during the past year as nearly all its officers and active members were engaged in war service. It is hoped, however, that the Club will be able to resume its activities as soon as the war is over.

F. G. Robinson, the retiring President, in a comprehensive review of the year's activities of the Branch, paid tribute to the members of the Executive Council who had joined the colours, stated that a Founder's Day dinner had not been held because it was the desire of the University authorities that few social functions take place during the war period, and told of the formation of the McGill Associates—an organization which is helping to assure financial support and interest for the University from a large body of non-graduate citizens of Montreal.

The following officers were then elected: President, E. Winslow-Spragge, B.Sc. '08; Vice-President, O. N. Brown, B.Sc. '10; Honorary Treasurer, L. H. D. Sutherland, B.Sc. '09; Executive Council—W. M. Markham, B.Com. '35, W. S. Fry, B.A. '28, A. M. Robertson, B.Sc. '21, R. R. Struthers, B.A. '14, M.D. '18, and G. S. Challies, M.A. '33, B.C.L. '35.

After Mr. Robinson had introduced the newly-elected officers, Mr. Winslow-Spragge took the chair and a vote of thanks to the retiring officers was proposed by Hugh Crombie. F. G. Robinson, Dr. F. H. Mackay and Brooke Claxton, M.P., were then elected as members of the Nominating Committee. The meeting adjourned following a brief general discussion period.

McGill Graduates~

You are invited to build up your own Endowment Fund, which already has a capital value of \$90,000.

By subscribing to this Fund any graduate or other past student may assist in the advancement of the University for which purpose the income from the Fund may be used. Any amount, large or small, will be gratefully accepted; and a contributor may specify that his or her money shall be used for any special purpose. Form the habit of sending annual subscriptions to:—

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Each year the University offers

- (1) Four or more University Entrance Scholarships with a maximum value of \$300 a year.
- (2) A number of other Entrance Scholarships.
- (3) A number of Entrance Bursaries to students of ability who have financial need.

. . .

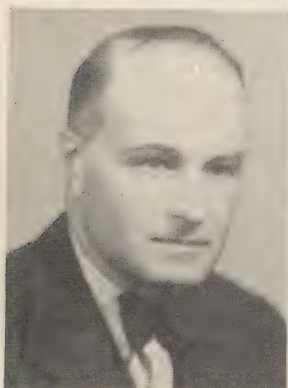
These awards are normally renewable annually until the holders graduate.

. . .

For details of these and other scholarships and bursaries see the special Scholarships Announcement which may be obtained from the Registrar's Office.

Quebec Branch

DR. E. B. CONVERY was elected President of the Quebec Branch of The Graduates' Society of McGill University at the annual general meeting held



Studio Michel

DR. E. B. CONVERY

in the Chateau Frontenac on Tuesday evening, November 5. Other officers elected were: Vice-President, E. D. Gray-Donald; Honorary Secretary, René Dupuis; Honorary Treasurer, Lionel Roussin; Councillors: B. Pelletier, J. E. A. Gohier, Richard Webster, Carl Whyte, E. S. Giles, E. D. Hydman, C. E. Ste-Marie, James O'Halloran, H. A. Johnson and George A. Brown.

Those named to the various committees were: Nominating Committee—

Dr. J. M. Elliott, W. R. G. Ray, H. C. G. Mariotti, R. H. Price, B. T. Denis and J. G. Fraser; Annual Dinner Committee—E. D. Hydman, Dr. R. C. Hastings and Léo DeHaître; Oyster Dinner Committee—Richard Webster, E. D. Gray-Donald and J. G. Fraser.

Dr. R. C. Hastings, the retiring President, was in the chair.

* * * *

The annual oyster supper took place at the Mess of the Eighth Royal Rifles on November 28.

St. Maurice Valley Branch

LIEUT.-COL. D. STUART FORBES, M.C., was guest of honour and the speaker at the annual meeting of The St. Maurice Valley Branch of The Graduates' Society of McGill University held in Grand'Mere, Que., on October 5. Major Hal. Watson and Capt. George Grimson, two of the other officers of the Machine Gun Training Centre at Three Rivers, were also present as guests of the Branch. About 50 members attended.



Rice

F. W. BRADSHAW

Officers elected were: President, F. W. Bradshaw, of Grand'Mere; Vice-Presidents, R. J. Clark, of Three Rivers, and L. B. Stirling, of Shawinigan Falls; and Secretary-Treasurer, R. O. Lindsey, of Grand'Mere.

Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society

THE scholarships provided by the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society have been awarded as follows: The P. S. Ross Bursary, to Delmar A. Heeney, of Smith's Falls, Ont.; Graduates' Society Bursary, to Donald O. Maclean, of Aylmer East, Que.

Representatives on Board of Governors Now Executive Officers of the Society

SINCE June 21, 1938, the three Representatives of The Graduates' Society on the Board of Governors of McGill University have been invited to attend meetings of the Executive Officers and Committee so that they might be kept informed on the policy and operation of the Society, thus placing them in a better position to represent the Society in the deliberations of the Board of Governors of the University. Recently it was pointed out that this relationship could be considerably strengthened were the Representatives on the Board of Governors officially recognized as members of the Executive Committee of the Society.

The Executive Officers and Committee, after discussing it at two meetings, decided that the idea was worthy of adoption, and in order to do so found that under Article XX of the By-laws of the Society the Committee might amend Article X of the By-laws giving effect to the idea until the next annual general meeting of the Society, when the general membership can confirm it. Accordingly at its meeting held on October 22, 1940, Article X, item (a) of the By-laws was amended, so that henceforth The Graduates' Society's Representatives on the Board of Governors are constituted as members of the Executive Committee.

During the present year the Society's three Representatives on the Board of Governors are: The Hon. Mr. Justice C. G. Mackinnon, John T. Hackett, K.C., and Dr. A. T. Bazin, who are now also members of the Executive Committee of the Society.

McGill Delegates on City Council

AS required by the Act to Amend the Charter of the City of Montreal, passed by the Legislative Assembly on June 13, 1940, the following persons have been appointed by the Board of Governors of the University to serve as City Councillors:

P. E. Nobbs, M.A. (Edin.) Professor of Design in the School of Architecture until his retirement on August 31, 1940;

John R. Fraser, M.D., C.M. '10, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and Chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology;

R. C. Holden, Jr., B.A. '14, B.C.L. '19, Sessional Lecturer in Law.

* * * *

Other graduates who have been appointed as City Councillors are:

Miss Elizabeth C. Monk, B.A. '19, B.C.L. '23, one of the three representatives of the Montreal Citizens' Committee.

Hugh A. Crombie, B.Sc. '18, and Rene B. Perrault, B.Sc. '21, as two of the three representatives of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

William F. Macklaier, K.C., B.C.L. '23, and George C. Marler, B.C.L. '22, as representatives of the Montreal Board of Trade:

Detroit Branch

TWENTY-FOUR members of the Detroit Branch of The Graduates' Society of McGill University enjoyed an outing at the farm of Dr. and Mrs. Robert A. MacArthur on August 24.

Spontaneous Contributions

IT IS encouraging to the officers of the Society to receive letters from graduates such as the two quoted, in part, below:

A New York graduate sends a cheque for a considerably larger amount than the \$3 for annual dues and says:

"I desire, however, that this money be used for the greatest advantage in assisting the war effort of McGill. I feel very badly that my contribution cannot be larger but as an American citizen I feel that most of what I can give should be given to the associations here which are aiding the British directly. I am very proud of McGill's war record and wish I could do more to enhance it."

A graduate residing in a town in Alberta says:

"I am enclosing cheque to cover life membership in the Graduates' Society and the remaining \$10 I wish to be applied as a contribution towards the Gymnasium-Armoury Fund.

"I have been practising in general medicine and surgery at this point since 1926; and, as the nearest point where there is a local organization of McGill graduates is at Edmonton, some 130 miles distant, it is only through THE NEWS that it is possible to keep in touch with doings at McGill and of other graduates. I trust, therefore, that my membership even at this late date will lend some encouragement to those of you holding office in the Society for your untiring efforts of reminding us delinquents from year to year of our obligations; and also that others, who like myself have failed or neglected to forward their membership, may take courage and do so."

F. G. Wickware, B.A. '04, B.Sc. '06, Dead

Francis Graham Wickware, B.A. '04, B.Sc. '06, Editor of educational, engineering and other non-fiction books for the D. Appleton-Century Company, New York publishers, died at his home there on October 12. He was 57 years of age.

Born in Easton's Corners, Ont., Mr. Wickware spent a year as a research fellow in mining engineering and English at McGill after graduating from the University. From 1907 to 1911, he was Associate Editor of *Engineering Magazine*, of New York and London, and from the latter date until 1920 he was Editor of the *American Year Book*. He became an Editor of D. Appleton & Company in 1920.

Major J. A. G. White, B.Sc. '11, Dead

Major J. A. Gordon White, D.S.O., M.C., B.Sc. '11, one of the most active members of the McGill Society of Ontario, died of a heart attack following an operation at the Toronto General Hospital on November 24. He was fifty-three years of age and, at the time of his death, occupied the position of Field Engineer with the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

When the McGill Society of Ontario was organized several years ago, Major White took an active part in the executive work in connection with its formation. He had previously served as Vice-President of the McGill Society of Toronto.

Class Notes—Science '11

THE annual dinner of the class of Science '11 was held on November 30 in the Faculty Club, Montreal. Those present were George M. Hudson, President; Hugh P. Ray, W. U. Dixon, T. H. Bacon, W. I. Brebner, E. B. Archibald, E. Mauer, E. C. Koch, C. E. Richardson, H. M. Watson and G. J. Dodd, Secretary.

Letters of regret were read from Frank A. Fortier and Frank S. Willis, of Trail, B.C., Cyril G. Child, of Banff, Alta., H. R. Cram, of Ottawa and John N. Alford, of Toronto. The secretary received a telephone call from Basil L. Nares of Montreal and was informed that Albert J. Kelly was unable to be present due to his attendance at a military banquet on the same evening.

The dinner proved very enjoyable, and the letters from the members in the West proved of special interest.

G. J. DODD, *Secretary.*

Athletic Activities at Gymnasium

The schedule which appears below indicates the occasions upon which graduates may observe some of the athletic activities which are being conducted at the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury:

Boxing.....	Tues.	Thur.	Sat.
	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00	4.00-5.00
Wrestling.....	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.
	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00
Fencing.....	Tues.	Fri.	
	8.00-9.00	6.00-7.00	
Weight Lifting.....	Mon.	Fri.	
	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00	
Volleyball.....	Wed.	Thur.	
	5.00-7.00	5.00-7.00	
Basketball.....	Mon.	Tues.	Fri.
	5.00-7.00	5.00-7.00	5.00-7.00
Badminton.....	Tues.	Thur.	Sat.
	7.00-10.00	7.00-10.00	4.00-6.00
Squash.....	Mon.-Fri. incl.	Saturday	
	9.00 a.m.-10.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m.-6.00 p.m.	
Gymnastics.....	Mon.	Thur.	Sat.
	5.00-7.00	5.00-7.00	4.00-6.00
Rowing.....	Mon.-Fri. incl.	Saturday	
	9.00 a.m.-10.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m.-6.00 p.m.	

Agriculture Registration Up, Teachers' Down

Registration in the Faculty of Agriculture and in the School of Household Science shows a slight increase as compared with last year, according to Macdonald College authorities. Enrolment in the School for Teachers is about fifty less than in 1939-40, and a decrease is also shown in the Homemakers' course.

The following graduates have been promoted from Clinical Assistants to Associates in Medicine on the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal: **Charles S. Barker**, B.A. '28, M.D., C.M. '32, **J. O. W. Brabander**, M.D., C.M. '32, ***John G. Howlett**, M.D., C.M. '33, M.Sc. '37; appointed Associate in Medicine: ***Frank G. Pedley**, B.A. '13, M.D., C.M. '16; appointed Clinical Assistants in Medicine: **M. Aronovitch**, B.Sc. (Arts) '31, M.D., C.M. '35, **Jonathan F. Meakins**, M.D., C.M. '36; appointed Clinical Assistants in Surgery: **Hamilton A. Baxter**, D.D.S. '25, M.Sc. '30, M.D., C.M. '36, **William Mason Couper**, B.Sc. (Arts) '29, M.D., C.M. '33; promoted from Assistant Neurosurgeon to Associate Neurosurgeon: **T. G. Erickson**, M.Sc. '34, Ph.D. '39; appointed Clinical Assistant in Neurology: **Francis McNaughton**, B.A. '27, M.D., C.M. '31.

*Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

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Gymnasium-Armoury Provides Facilities

(Continued from Page 10)

which means that the decoration was awarded him three separate times for bravery in action.

Assisting Major Field as second in command is Captain H. S. L. Brown. Captain Brown enlisted for the last Great War in the 23rd Westmount Rifles, and went overseas with that unit. He served with the 15th Battalion in France and was wounded in the June show at Ypres in 1916. After leaving hospital in England he was commissioned in the 5th North Staffordshire Regiment, taking his course in one of the famous English cadet training battalions. He was again wounded in action, and after the war returned to Canada. He rejoined the service with the C.O.T.C. on the outbreak of the present war.

Musketry instruction in the M.R.T.B. is under the direction of Captain O. R. Payan, who has already earned for himself a wide reputation as a musketry instructor. Captain Payan, it is interesting to note, is a graduate of the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, and came to the C.O.T.C. from the St. Hyacinthe Regiment, which he joined in 1932. His special work in musketry is well known in that field.

Social life has not been forgotten in the midst of the military training. There have been platoon dinners, company get-togethers, and a very happy oyster party, for which Major Field was largely responsible. The unit, too, in following the regular army tradition has acquired a series of mascots, the proud leader now being an English bulldog, rejoicing in the name of Beau. One enthusiast has offered to bring in a bear and another has offered to supply as many as three goats should they be needed.

On the more serious side was the dinner given in the mess by Lt.-Col. Morris and his officers to Brig.-Gen. E. de B. Panet, shortly after he succeeded Brigadier Archambault as District Officer Commanding, Military District No. 4. The function was arranged so that General Panet could meet the officers of the C.O.T.C. and of the M.R.T.B. Among the invited guests on this occasion were Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., K.C., LL.D., Chancellor and Vice-Principal, and Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal.

The work of the Corps will go forward steadily during the winter, and it is confidently expected that the unit will continue to play an ever-increasing part in the Dominion's war effort.

Dr. Maude Abbott

(Continued from Page 22)

very enthusiasm for high ideals won out, as we would always hope that it should. Fortunately, too, it was combined with a dignity and a kindness of heart which has left us the memory of what can be given no higher name than that of a greathearted lady.

Man Power

(Continued from Page 20)

Foresight Lacking in Peacetime

It would seem fair to assume that one of the purposes of education is to prepare youth not only to enjoy, but to maintain and defend, the democratic ideal. There is ample evidence to prove that, at least insofar as man power is concerned, our educators as well as others have failed in this responsibility. The problems of man power cannot be met satisfactorily by waiting until emergencies arise. They extend into early childhood. Since the last Great War our provincial and national authorities have made but sporadic and ineffectual attempts to improve what was shown to be a lamentable state of affairs. Even though the programmes in our schools were vastly improved, they alone could not meet the need. A broad national programme is essential. England tried to "lock the stable door" in its pre-war "Keep-fit Programme," but it came too late to be really effective and the plan which involved an expenditure of millions of dollars has of necessity been cancelled while the struggle for existence goes on. It is also our struggle and some cherished ideals must be laid aside temporarily while we build for defence whole-heartedly and with the utmost speed.

What of the Future?

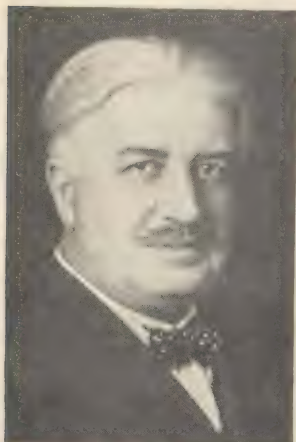
The primary aims in the training of youth are physical, mental, social, emotional and recreational—not mental alone as many of our traditional educators would have us believe. "The urgency of the desire for national preparedness raises the question. It should have been seriously asked and answered some years ago, but weakness in physique, lack of motor skills, delinquency, youthful crime and unpatriotic attitudes were apparently not striking enough to afford an answer."* Our post-war problems will not all be economic and a long term look at the future is essential. Many of the virtues we are now so anxious to promote in order to increase our man power to resist aggression are also peacetime virtues. If it is wise to increase the value of our man power for war, and in this all will surely agree, then is it not doubly important that we should be no less interested in these things for better and fuller living in a peaceful democratic society?

We must be strong for the emergencies of the hour but fit for the peace of tomorrow. Human resources are Canada's greatest asset. A deeper national consciousness of our man power is essential.

*Excerpt from "A Plan for National Preparedness," *Journal of Hygiene and Physical Education*, September, 1940.

Dr. J. P. Day, Saved from Torpedoed Liner, May Not Return to McGill This Year

PROF. J. P. DAY, of the Department of Economics, who was one of those rescued after the torpedoing of the *City of Benares* in September, is making good progress in hospital in England but he is not expected to return to McGill this session, according to the October issue of the "McGill University Monthly Staff Letter."



Blank & Stoller

DR. J. P. DAY

Describing his harrowing experiences on his arrival in England aboard a rescue vessel, Dr. Day said: "I slid down the rope into the sea. I had been swimming through giant waves for some time when I had a great stroke of luck. A lifeboat came near me and heard my shouts. Although it was heavily loaded and

water-logged, kind hands dragged me aboard."

The story of how Prof. Day refused to enter a lifeboat when the *City of Benares* was torpedoed, and of his experiences from the sinking of the vessel until he was picked up by a destroyer, is briefly told in the following letter received by Principal F. Cyril James from N. E. McIver:

Dear Mr. Principal,

I feel that you and Prof. J. P. Day's colleagues should hear how excellently he behaved, as it brings honours to the University to which he is proud to belong.


He was brought back to my house, as he had been staying with me before he sailed. I regarded the journey as a grave risk, but he was determined to keep term and though very lame with arthritis when he left, he joined his ship on the appointed day. When the boat was torpedoed he refused to go in the boats, leaving them to the women and children, and, at the last, jumped into the sea. He came up near a boat and politely inquired if he might come into it! He was taken in, and gave his wraps to two children, becoming unconscious later, in which state he was finally rescued by a destroyer. For a lame man, nearer 60 than 50, this is in the best traditions of England, Canada and McGill University. He is in a very weak and low state, and one leg badly crushed, but quite calm, and mentally unshaken. His doctor is immensely impressed with his courage and fortitude, but his bodily condition is giving some anxiety.

* * * *

Dr. Day, who is sixty years of age, has been connected with McGill since 1923 and has been Professor of Economics for the last seven years. He is the author of several books on economics and banking and is recognized as one of the outstanding authorities on banking questions in Canada. He served in the Great War as a Captain in the Durham Light Infantry and was mentioned in dispatches for gallant and distinguished conduct in 1915.

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Prof. Rene du Roure Dies Suddenly; Head of French Department for 17 Years

PROF. Rene du Roure, a member of the McGill teaching staff for twenty-eight years, Chairman of the Department of French Language and Literature since 1923, and Director of the McGill French Summer School, died suddenly at his home in Montreal on October 5. He was in his 60th year.



Notman

PROF. RENE DU ROURE

Paying tribute to him, Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University, said:

"Rene du Roure is one of the casualties that have resulted from the German occupation of France. Those who have known him well saw, during the last few months, the terrible depression that had come upon him whenever he thought of the country

that he loved so dearly, the country that he had defended valiantly from 1914 to 1919. France was a spiritual home forever present in his thoughts and he brought to colleagues and students at McGill an enthusiasm for all those things that are the heritage of his country.

"We shall miss him greatly since his military service with the French Army during the World War constituted the only interruption of a career at McGill that stretches back to 1912. In treasuring the memory of a delightful personality, we shall remember vividly the patriot who died because his heart was broken."

Douglas Amaron, War Correspondent, Writes About His Experiences in London

ON September 27, the Editor of THE MCGILL NEWS wrote to Douglas Amaron, B.A. '36, formerly of the *McGill Daily* and latterly with The Canadian Press in Montreal who is now a war correspondent with that organization in London, inviting him to contribute an article on his experiences to this magazine. Unable to do so for this issue, Mr. Amaron acknowledged the Editor's request in a letter, written on November 7 and despatched by transatlantic air mail, which reached Montreal as this issue was going to press.

In the belief that many of Mr. Amaron's McGill friends, as well as other readers, will be interested in a journalist's experiences in the Empire's capital, excerpts from his letter follow:

"If there's enough left of London when the time comes for the next issue—and I have no doubt there will be—you might possibly like a line or so.

"There's a surprising normality to this city for all its bombings, or it may be we've become so accustomed to air raids they don't seem unusual any more. We passed the 300 mark last week-end. Life at night time, of course, is far from normal, but for all the difference daylight raids make in the everyday course of life we might easily be back in 1938.

"Bombing experiences—and how people love to tell about them—are everyday occurrences, and shiny patches in trouser knees are as common as those in the seat of the pants. We're all past masters now at the art of flattening ourselves in anything from windows filled with glass to muck-filled gutters. You're not very particular when you hear a bomb whistling down. It may be a half mile away but it sounds close just the same.

"As far as the CP gang is concerned, we've been lucky. Louis Hunter (a member of the CP staff) and I picked up a few bruises and scratches one night when a bomb whacked the building beside which we were parked in a taxi, but apart from that most of us have managed to come through so far without any damage to ourselves or our belongings."

J. A. Nicholson, B.A. '87, M.A. '93, LL.D. '16, First Registrar of McGill University, Dead

DR. JOHN ALEXANDER NICHOLSON, an outstanding figure in the educational life of the Province of Quebec for many years and first Registrar of McGill University, died at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on October 8. He was in his 81st year.

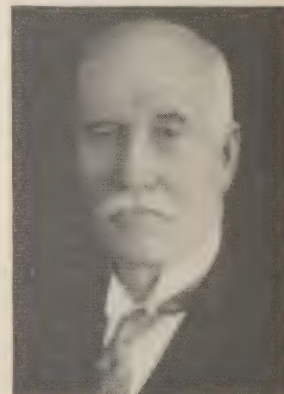
Registrar of the University from 1902 to 1930, Dr. Nicholson became recognized as an authority in all matters pertaining to education and his counsel was widely sought, not only within the university walls but throughout the province.

The Senate of McGill University recorded its deep regret and sense of loss in Dr. Nicholson's passing in these words:

"As a teacher, a school principal, and finally an administrative officer, Dr. Nicholson made education his life. A high conception of his obligations made that life a busy one; sympathy and kindness and a mature wisdom enhanced its value.

"During Dr. Nicholson's twenty-eight years in the office of Registrar, the University grew greatly in stature and in prestige. His contribution to this growth and the worth of his faithful labours for his Alma Mater were recognized when she conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

"In these halls Dr. Nicholson will long be remembered with affection as one of the Grand Old Guard who did so much to make the McGill University that we know."



Notman

DR. J. A. NICHOLSON

Wanted—The McGill News, Autumn 1938

To complete the files of THE MCGILL NEWS, maintained in the offices of The Graduates' Society, several copies of the Autumn, 1938, number (Vol. 19, No. 4) of the magazine are required. If you have a copy which you do not need, please send it to G. B. Glassco, Executive Secretary, The Graduates' Society of McGill University, 3466 University Street, Montreal.

Twenty Years Ago at McGill

The McGill News : Dec. 1920 : Vol. 2, No. 1

AN editorial by Stephen Leacock, an article entitled "McGill, Physics and the War," by Col. A. S. Eve, C.B.E., and the report of the successful conclusion of the nation-wide campaign for funds on behalf of McGill University, featured this number of THE MCGILL NEWS.

Twenty years ago, McGill was embarking on a new and important period in her history, as the following opening paragraphs from the editorial by Dr. Leacock, who was Honorary Chairman of the magazine's Editorial Committee, reveal:

"The campaign is over; it is time to get to work. We have told our friends what we wanted to do with the University. They have given us the opportunity. Let us proceed to do it.

"Here we are with six-and-a-half million dollars in our hands; with the active sympathy of our graduates; with the solid backing of the greatest city in Canada; with the goodwill and active support of the provincial government; and with expressions of interest and sympathy that have come quite literally from every quarter of the globe.

"The opportunity is large. It will be a thousand pities if we fail to measure up to it. The time to begin is now. We must set to work at once to redeem our pledges. Sir Arthur Currie has told the people of Canada that he wants to make our University a part of the life of the country. Let us help him to do so."

* * * *

Under the heading, "A Year's Work by The Graduates' Society," the activities of the Society during its first year of operation following the interruption caused by the Great War were reviewed. It was announced that 950 new members had been enrolled and that total membership stood at 1,150.

Elsewhere, the formation of several new branches of the Society was reported. The McGill Graduates' Society of Quebec was launched on September 29; the Saint John, N.B., McGill Graduates' Society was organized on October 2; The McGill Graduates' Society of Southern Alberta was formed on October 29; officers of the McGill University Alumni Association of Chicago were elected on November 4; The McGill Graduates' Society of Victoria and District was organized during the year; graduates in Lethbridge, Alta., and vicinity decided to form an organization; and on November 9 the McGill Graduates' Society of Kootenay and Boundary came into being. This issue of THE MCGILL NEWS also carried an account of the annual meeting of the District of Bedford Graduates' Society, and announcement that the McGill Alumnae Society had become a recognized branch of The Graduates' Society.

"The tour throughout Canada taken by Sir Arthur Currie during October and the early part of November, in the interests of the great campaign, has had the effect of stirring the graduates of McGill all over the country to an activity never before known," THE NEWS reported. "Graduate societies have sprung up almost overnight and have done a large part, with the societies already formed, in organizing the magnificent success which the campaign achieved."

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Personals

THE MCGILL NEWS welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to The Graduates' Society of McGill University, 3466 University Street, Montreal. Items for the Spring issue should be forwarded prior to February 1.

Allen, A. S., M.D. '29, in charge of the United Church of Canada hospital at Chungking, China, experienced the bombing of that institution by the Japanese in September and was obliged to move all the patients to a dugout.

***Anderson, Dan, B.Sc.** '23, has joined the staff of Allied War Supplies Corporation in Montreal as Supervising Electrical Engineer. Mr. Anderson was formerly Electrical Superintendent of the Quebec North Shore Paper Company at Baie Comeau, Que., and during the building of the plant there was Chief Electrical Engineer.

Anderson, E. Stanley, M.D. '24, represented McGill University at the inauguration of Howard Landis Bevis as President of Ohio State University on October 24 and 25.

***Archibald, Edward W., B.A.** '92, M.D. '96, D.Sc. '40, of Montreal, has been appointed to the Trudeau Medal Committee of the National Tuberculosis Association.

***Battista, Orlando Aloysius, B.Sc.** '40, has published a pamphlet entitled "The Theory of Unitrons." Copies may be obtained from the author, 54 Lawson Avenue, P.O. Box 74, Claymont, Delaware, U.S.A., or on request to the publishers, Sterling Printing Company, Wilmington, Del.

Bleau, Alphonse, B.Sc. '23, who had been on the staff of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., since January 1, 1927, recently accepted a position as Mining Engineer with the Department of Mines, Province of Quebec, Quebec City. Mr. Bleau obtained the degree of M.Sc. from Queen's University, Kingston, in 1932 and in the fall of 1938 he published a school manual entitled *Abrégé de Minéralogie* which was immediately sanctioned by the Quebec Council of Education.

***Bowman, Miss Nora F. J., B.A.** '05, has returned to Canada on furlough from Japan, where she has been engaged in evangelistic and kindergarten work under the Church of England in Canada for thirty-three years.

***Braiss, Hon. F. Philippe, K.C., B.C.L.** '16, has been elected General Chairman of the Federation of French Charities of Montreal.

Bray, R. C. E., M.Sc. '40, has joined the staff of Pamour Porcupine Mines, Pamour, Ont.

***Brighton, Harris W., B.S.A.** '23, is now Canadian Trade Commissioner at Panama City. His territory includes the Panama Canal Zone, Venezuela, Colombia, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

***Brooks, Murray G., B.A.** '08, who has been associated with the Young Men's Christian Association in Rangoon, Burma, for the past two years, recently returned to Canada to take the position of Secretary of the Montreal Y.M.C.A.

Brown, Walter A., M.D. '14, and Mrs. Brown, celebrated their silver wedding on October 5 at their home at Renfrew, Ont.

***Burt, Miss D. Forrest, B.A.** '38, holder of a Moyse Travelling Scholarship during 1939-40, is now working in the Gauge Laboratory, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, where she expects to remain for the duration of the war.

Cannon, Hugh Bishop, B.S.A. '33, of the Division of Horticulture of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has been awarded the degree of Ph.D. by the University of London. In 1937 he went to England to take post-graduate work in the University of London where he specialized in statistical work connected with horticulture. He took his practical work at the East Malling Research Station, Kent.

***Clark, Gerald, B.Sc.** '39, formerly Editor-in-Chief of the *McGill Daily* and now a member of the editorial staff of *The Standard*, Montreal, contributed a complete novel about research at McGill University, entitled "The Red Label," to that newspaper's magazine section on November 9.

Clerk, Ronzo H., B.A. '86, B.C.L. '89, and Mrs. Clerk, celebrated on October 22 at their home in Westmount, Que., the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding.

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Many thanks cookie - but
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Cliff, Rev. H. W., B.A. '07, of Kingston, Ont., has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the General Council, United Church of Canada.

Cousens, Rev. Henry, B.A. '22, has been elected President of the Ministerial Association of Brockville, Ont.

DeMuth, Dr. Lillian, B.A. '15, is practising medicine in New York City, U.S.A.

DeZwirek, Louis A., B.A. '28, B.C.L. '31, has been appointed Honorary Boxing Coach at McGill University.

***Dixon, P. R. B.**, B.Eng. '34, was transferred from Baton Rouge, La., to the Deepwater Manufacturing Division of the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation to take up duties as Assistant Division Manager in Wilmington, Del., on December 1, 1939.

Dowd, Rev. Norman S., B.A. '11, has retired as Minister of the Church of Our Father (Unitarian), Ottawa, to devote all his time to his duties as Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Congress of Labour.

Fiander, Rev. Richard G., B.A. '28, L.Th., formerly Curate of Trinity Memorial Church, Montreal, has become Temporary Rector of All Saints' Church, Ottawa.

***Gales, D. L.**, B.A. '32, B.C.L. '35, has been appointed First Vice-President of the Montreal Junior Board of Trade.

Gallagher, Cedric A., Past Student, has been appointed Manager of the Montreal office of Mills, Spence & Co., Limited, bond dealers.

Gates, Dr. R. R., B.A. '06, Professor of Biology at King's College, University of London, recently re-visited his old home at Middleton, N.S., before giving a series of lectures in the United States.

Ginn, George W. C., B.A. '23, has resigned as Principal of the Buckingham, Que., High School to join a Y.M.C.A. War Services Unit in Quebec.

Greaves, E. M., B.A. '20, of Knowlton, Que., has become Principal of the High School at Buckingham, Que.

Gregory, Miss Rhoda E., Ph.D. '38, formerly of Alma College, St. Thomas, Ont., has been appointed Secretary of the Health Education Department, Young Women's Christian Association, Montreal.

Hadwen, Seymour, D.V.S. '02, of Toronto, has been elected a Vice-President of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

***Hall, George**, C.M., M.D. (Bishop's), L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), M.D., C.M. *ad eundem* '05, has been elected President of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society for the 1940-41 session.

Henderson, H. Lloyd, B.A. '40, has been awarded the Alexander Mackenzie Fellowship in Political Science by McGill University. The Fellowship is valued at \$600.

***Herman, Morris**, M.D., C.M. '26, L.M.C.C., formerly of Girvan, Sask., is now practising in Davidson, Sask.

Hooper, John H., B.Sc. '11, is now with the Truscon Steel Company in Toronto.

***Howie, John**, M.D. '27, of London, Ont., has been appointed Acting Medical Officer of Health of Windsor, Ont.

Hubenet, Bernard J., M.D., C.M. '39, is practising in Plattsburg, N.Y.

***Johnson, Louis G.**, B.Sc. '35, M.D. '39, is serving on the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

Jones, Miss Eleanor I., B.A. '34, has become Principal of the High School at Bedford, Que.

***Kelly, M. A.**, M.D. '27, of Cornwall, Ont. took a three months' course in surgery at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital.

Kennedy, Miss Judith, B.A. '37, M.A. '38, of New Vineyard, Maine, has been awarded a University Junior Fellowship in English by the Graduate School of Brown University, Providence, R.I., for the 1940-41 academic year.

***Kingham, Hugh McL.**, B.A. '90, M.D. '94, of Saranac Lake, N.Y., has been re-elected President of the Stevenson Society of America.

Lamont, Rev. Thomas, B.A. '39, has been appointed Assistant to the Minister of Erskine and American United Church, Montreal.

Laurier, Robert, Past Student, of Ottawa, has been appointed Minister of Mines of Ontario. He is a nephew of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, B.C.L. '64, LL.D. '98.

Leavitt, Julius, B.A. '39, of Montreal, has entered the School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, to study for the degree of Master of Science in Social Administration.

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Lee, Rev. H. S., B.A. '00, Minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, St. Lambert, Que., for the past ten years, has become Minister of Fairmount-Taylor Church, Montreal, a charge he had previously held for fourteen years.

***Legg, John H.**, B.Sc. '29, formerly Mine Manager for Canadian Kaolin Silica Products, Ltd., at St. Remi d'Amherst, Que., is now Supervisor in the T.N.T. Department, Defence Industries, Ltd., Nobel, Ont.

Liddy, S. J. W., B.Sc. '17, was winner of the Humphrey Trophy for low net at the annual golf tournament of the officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway near Montreal in September. **E. A. Leslie**, B.Sc. '16, and **H. D. Brydone-Jack**, B.Sc. '11, were among the prize-winners.

***Lighthall, W. D.**, B.A. '79, B.C.L. '81, LL.D. '21, and Mrs. Lighthall, celebrated their golden wedding at their home in Montreal on October 1.

***Lindsay, Guy A.**, B.Sc. '20, of the Department of Transport at Ottawa, has been appointed Chairman of the Canadian Temporary Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin Committee.

***Lindsay, Rev. Sydenham B.**, B.A. '08, who has been Assistant at the Church of the Advent, Montreal, has been appointed Rector of that Parish.

***Livinson, A. J.**, B.A. '11, M.A. '16, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace with jurisdiction for the District of Montreal.

***MacLean, Basil C.**, M.D., C.M. '27, Director of Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, N.Y., became President-elect of the American Hospital Association at its annual convention in Boston, September 16-20.

McKee, S. Hanford, M.D. '00, of Montreal, read a paper before the first Pan-American Congress of Ophthalmology in Cleveland, O., in October.

***McLean, Sterling A.**, M.D., C.M. '34, has been awarded a fellowship by the Commonwealth Fund of New York for post-graduate study at the Boston-Lying-In Hospital, the Children's Hospital, Boston, and the Harvard Medical School.

McPhail, Rev. Hugh, B.A. '25, and Mrs. McPhail, have been appointed to take charge of St. John's Hall School Home in Quebec under the Home Missions Board of the United Church of Canada.

Mander, Miles, Past Student, appeared as Lieut. Strobe, Commander of H.M.S. *Beetle*, in the recent motion picture, "Captain Caution."

Matthams, Rev. Philip, B.A. '28, formerly Minister of St. Stephen's United Church, Montreal, has become Pastor of the United Church of Canada at Magog, Que.

Morison, C. Keith, B.A. '13, B.L.S. '34, has been appointed Provincial Librarian of British Columbia, with headquarters in Victoria, after service as Librarian of the Union Library in the Fraser Valley with office at Abbotsford.

Murnen, Owen F., D.D.S. '33, has been appointed a member of the Board of Education of Ogdensburg, N.Y.

***Nares, Basil N.**, B.Sc. '11, who has spent the last year in England on behalf of Canadian Associated Aircraft, Limited, has returned to Montreal to become Purchasing Agent for that company.

***Norman, Rev. F. T.**, B.A. '25, has been appointed Rector of St. Clement's Church, Verdun, Que.

Payne, C. H., B.A. '06, formerly Secretary of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, has been appointed Director of Canada's Commercial Intelligence Service.

***Pullen, John**, B.Sc. '13, has been further promoted to be Assistant General Freight Traffic Manager, Canadian National Railways, Montreal.

*Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

***Richmond, Miss Mary G.**, B.A. '39, B.L.S. '39, has been employed in the Library of The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York City, as Second Assistant, since September, 1939.

Roberts, Leslie, Past Student, of Knowlton, Que., has been awarded second prize, worth \$400, in the English literature section of the Quebec Government's annual competition. His contribution was "We Must be Free."

Roges, H. B., M.D., C.M. '01, of British Columbia, revisited McGill University recently.

Smith, George W., B.Sc. '09, of Milwaukee, represented McGill University at the inauguration of Dr. Gerrit Vander Lugt as President of Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin, on October 29.

***Stavert, R. Ewart**, B.Sc. '14, has been elected Chairman of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

***Stephens, George F.**, M.D. '07, recently appointed Superintendent of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, was guest of honour at a dinner attended by over one hundred doctors of the hospital's attending staff on September 27.

Stidwell, William F., M.Eng. '40, is employed in the Research Department of the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Cornwall, Ont.

***Taylor, Frederick B.**, B.Arch. '30, has been appointed Instructor in Freehand Drawing and Lecturer and Instructor in Ornament and Decoration, School of Architecture, McGill University. Mr. Taylor, who was Director of the School of Architecture's Summer Sketching School held in and about Montreal in September, is continuing his practice of portrait painting, etching and drawing.

***Taylor, Rev. Gordon R.**, M.A. '33, formerly Pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Fredericton, N.B., has been named Assistant to the Minister of the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal.

Taylor, Rev. F. Wm., B.A. '29, of Wakefield, Ont., has become Pastor of the United Church at Brinston, Ont.

Wadsworth, Rev. G. Campbell, B.A. '23, Minister of the Church of the Covenant, Boston, Mass., during the past three years, has been called to the pastorate of Montreal West United Church, Montreal West, Que.

Weaver, Rev. S. Robert, B.A. '37, has entered upon new duties as Pastor of the Baptist Church at Sherbrooke, Que.

***Wilgress, L. Dana**, B.A. '14, formerly Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, has been appointed Deputy Minister of the Department. He has also been appointed a member of the National Film Board.

Wilson, Clifford P., B.Com. '23, of the Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg, made three trips to Hollywood this year as technical adviser on the Twentieth Century-Fox production, "Hudson's Bay Company," starring Paul Muni, which will be released about the beginning of January.

Wilson, Kenneth A., B.C.L. '21, of Montreal, has been elected a Director of North American Elevators, Limited.

***Wilson, Selwyn H.**, B.Sc. '22, formerly Mechanical Superintendent of the Lake St. John Power and Paper Company, Dolbeau, Que., has been appointed Assistant to the Works Superintendent, Ottawa Car and Aircraft Company, Ottawa.

In memory of the late **Alonzo B. Hyndman**, M.P., M.D. '15, a bronze plaque, the gift of the Carleton County Conservative Association, was unveiled recently.

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Deaths

- Abbott, Maude Elizabeth Seymour**, B.A. '90, M.D., C.M. '10, LL.D. '36, in Montreal, on September 2, 1940.
- Aikman, Mrs. James T.**, mother of Cecil H. Aikman, B.A. '25, M.A. '26, and E. Percy Aikman, B.Sc. '32, M.Sc. '33, Ph.D. '35, in Montreal, on August 1, 1940.
- Alguire, Alexander Ross**, M.D. '05, in Cornwall, Ont., on August 29, 1940.
- Allworth, Rev. John**, B.A. '72, M.A. '75, in Wheatley, Ill., in 1939.
- Billingsley, Frederick**, father of Lawrence W. Billingsley, B.Sc. '32, M.Sc. '33, Ph.D. '37, of Ottawa, Ont., near St. Jerome, Que., on October 14, 1940.
- Blatch, Harry Ellis**, B.Sc. '04, in Montreal, on November 18, 1940.
- Boon, Mrs. Lelia Florence Sterling**, wife of George A. Boon, M.D. '23, in Oak Harbour, Ohio, on October 20, 1940.
- Bourke, Rev. Thomas Edward**, father of George W. Bourke, B.A. '17, W. M. Bourke, B.A. '21, B.C.L. '24, and Captain Edward T. Bourke, D.D.S. '23, in Montreal, on September 26, 1940.
- Boyd, Leading Aircraftman Joseph Arthur William**, R.C.A.F., Past Student, accidentally killed in a ground accident at the R.C.A.F. Field, Jarvis, Ont., on November 19, 1940.
- Brais, Mrs. Narcisse Emilien**, mother of Hon. F. Philippe Brais, K.C., M.L.C., B.C.L. '16, in Montreal, on September 30, 1940.
- Byrne, Mrs. John**, mother of J. Arthur Byrne, M.D. '26, of Morristown, N.J., in Outremont, Que., on October 30, 1940.
- Canning, Mrs. Bessie Dow**, mother of D. Vernon Canning, B.Sc. '21, of Peterborough, Ont., in Montreal, on October 31, 1940.
- Chisholm, Col. Hugh Alexander**, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D. '05, in Halifax, N.S., on September 25, 1940.
- Chisholm, Mrs. William C.**, mother of John F. Chisholm, B.C.L. '21, and Gavin Chisholm, M.D. '27, in Westmount, Que., on August 30, 1940.
- Colley, Aircraftman John**, R.A.F., Past Student, formerly of Westmount, Que., killed in action in England, on October 25, 1940.
- Crain, Mrs. George A.**, mother of Lt.-Col. George E. Crain, B.Sc. '23, and Reginald A. Crain, B.Sc. '31, in Ottawa, on August 7, 1940.
- Davies, Mrs. Annie Pritchard**, widow of T. B. Davies, M.D. '84, mother of Andrew P. Davies, M.D. '12, at Danford Lake, Que., on August 14, 1940.
- Dean, Hiram G.**, father of J. R. Dean, B.A. '15, M.D. '18, of Verdun, Que., in Montreal, on October 25, 1940.
- du Roure, Prof. Rene**, Head of the Department of French Language and Literature, McGill University, in Montreal, on October 15, 1940.
- Eadie, Robert**, B.A. '79, in Allenhurst, N.J., on January 6, 1940.
- Findlay, Mrs. David**, mother of Pilot Officer H. John Findlay, B.A. '36, R.C.A.F., in Carleton Place, Ont., on September 24, 1940.
- Fowler, Grant MacAlister**, B.A. '17, M.Sc. '25, in Vancouver, B.C., on October 11, 1940.
- Graham, William D.**, father of Douglas W. Graham, M.D. '07, of Victoria, B.C., in Arundel, Que., on October 18, 1940.
- Graham, Col. Robert J. E.**, K.C., Past Student, of Belleville, Ont., killed in an aircraft accident at Weslemkoon Lake, Ont., on November 12, 1939.
- Grenfell, Sir Wilfred**, LL.D. '28, in Charlotte, Vt., on October 10, 1940.
- Gouin, Lady**, widow of Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, LL.D. '21, in Montreal, on August 31, 1940.
- Hamilton, Mrs. Iva Elizabeth**, widow of William J. Hamilton, B.Sc. '88, in Montreal, on October 10, 1940.



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Deaths—Continued

- Henderson, Egbert F.**, M.D. '21, in Westlock, Alberta, in October, 1940.
- Hutchinson, Arthur Samuel**, student in Engineering, son of the late Lieut. S. A. Hutchinson, Sci. '16, of Montreal, accidentally killed at Pascalis, Que., on August 28, 1940.
- Keddy, William**, father of O. B. Keddy, M.D. '06, in Windsor, N.S., on October 3, 1940.
- Kyle, Miss Jean Douglas**, B.H.S. '28, in Montreal, on October 7, 1940.
- Lambly, Mrs. Jane Isabella**, wife of W. D. Lambly, M.D. '96, in Westmount, Que., on September 5, 1940.
- Lonergan, Gerald J.**, B.Sc. '94, in Buckingham, Que., on November 11, 1940.
- McKinley, Mrs. Mary Alice**, widow of John K. McKinley, M.D. '78, at Green Lake, Que., on September 3, 1940.
- Macklin, Lionel Stewart**, Ph.D. '32, in Ottawa, Ont., on September 11, 1940.
- Main, Charles G.**, M.D. '91, in Saint John, N.B., on September 7, 1940.
- Morton, Leslie**, 1st Officer, Mercantile Marine, husband of Louise Burdayron, B.A. '37, lost at sea.
- Murphy, Alexander McA.**, father of J. Herbert Murphy, Past Student, Horace M. Murphy, Past Student, Davis Ross Murphy, B.Sc. '40, and Miss Florence E. Murphy, B.A. '36, M.A. '39, in Montreal, on August 15, 1940.
- Nicholson, John Alexander**, B.A. '87, M.A. '93, LL.D. '16, in Montreal, on October 8, 1940.
- Ogden, Charles G.**, K.C., B.C.L. '02, in Montreal, on November 13, 1940.
- Owens, Robert Bowie**, B.Sc. '00, in Sykesville, Md., on November 1, 1940.
- Park, Pryse G.**, M.D. '88, in Hamilton, Ont., on October 31, 1940.
- Phillimore, Gerald Hawkeswood**, B.C.L. '21, in Montreal, on October 22, 1940.
- Pitcher, Miss Ethelwyn R.**, B.A. '92, in Rothesay, N.B., on September 2, 1940.
- Reaves, Campbell**, B.Sc. '98, in Barrie, Ont., on March 21, 1940.
- Reddy, John Fleming**, B.C.L. '88, in Montreal, on October 28, 1940.
- Rexford, Mrs. Louisa Norris**, widow of Rev. Canon Elson I. Rexford, B.A. '76, M.A. '02, LL.D. '04, and mother of Orrin B. Rexford, B.A. '15, M.A. '36, in Montreal, on October 28, 1940.
- Ritchie, Mrs. Martha Amy**, widow of W. F. Ritchie, K.C., B.A. '75, B.C.L. '79, in Montreal, on September 20, 1940.
- Ritchie, Robert M.**, father of N. R. Ritchie, M.D. '18, of Rochester, N.Y., in Ottawa, on October 14, 1940.
- Rutherford, Mrs. Mattie**, wife of Hon. A. C. Rutherford, B.A. '81, B.C.L. '81, LL.D. '31, in Edmonton, Alberta, on September 13, 1940.
- Simpson, Mrs. J. Cradock**, mother of Alan C. Simpson, B.A. '10, B.Sc. '10, in Montreal, on October 21, 1940.
- Skinner, William Kerr**, M.D. '23, in Kingston, Ont., on October 13, 1940.
- Smith, Arthur Neville**, B.A. '06, in Vancouver, B.C., on September 4, 1940.
- Spence, Henry**, M.D., C.M. '23, in Lewiston, Me., on August 4, 1940.
- Sweeny, Rt. Rev. James Fielding**, D.D., B.A. '78, M.A. '81, LL.D. '21, in Toronto, on September 18, 1940.
- Thompson, Rev. James A.**, M.D. '97, in Needham, Mass., on January 23, 1940.
- Vipond, Albert Edward**, M.D. '89, in Montreal, on September 8, 1940.
- Wales, Mrs. Emma Theodosia**, widow of B.N. Wales, M.D. '74, in St. Andrew's East, Que., on October 26, 1940.
- Walsh, William Allen**, Past Student, of Montreal, in Daytona Beach, Fla., on October 18, 1940.
- White, Major J. A. Gordon**, B.Sc. '11, in Toronto, on November 24, 1940.
- Wickware, Francis Graham**, B.A. '04, B.Sc. '06, in New York City, on October 12, 1940.

Marriages

- Affleck**—In Kirkland Lake, Ont., on October 12, Miss Jean Scott Affleck, B.A. '25, to Andrew Adamson, both of Kirkland Lake.
- Alexander**—In Toronto, on August 24, Miss Marie Margaret McKenna, of Apohaqui, N.B., to John Andrew Alexander, B.Eng. '38.
- Alexander**—In Montreal West, on September 7, Miss Ruby Doris Alexander, B.H.S. '39, to Charles John Jackson, of Montreal.
- Allen**—In Westmount, Que., on October 19, Miss Doreen Beckett, to W. A. Ralph Allen, B.Sc. '35.
- Anderson**—In September, Miss Thelma Jean Clarke, of Arnprior, Ont., to Ernest Grant Anderson M.Sc. '40, of Ottawa.
- Armitage**—In Sydney, N.S., on September 12, Miss Marjorie Edith Fraser, to Captain Clifford Daigneau Armitage, B.Com. '24, C.A. '30, Sherbrooke Regiment (M.G.), C.A.S.F.
- Ashton**—In Granby Que., on October 12, Miss Marjorie Eleanor Ashton, Homemakers '36, to Captain Donald Stewart Milligan, R.C.O.C., C.A.S.F.
- Ballon**—In Westmount, Que., on November 12, Miss Adah Amdur, to Isidore Ballon, K.C., B.A. '07, B.C.L. '08, of Montreal.
- Barbour**—In Montreal, on October 5, Miss Gwendolyn Jean Lane, of Montreal, to Rev. Tom Rowsell Barbour, B.Sc. '39, of Farnham, Que.
- Barnes**—On September 21, Miss Jean Ida Tulley, of Ottawa, to Wilfred LeBaron Barnes, B.Com. '33.
- Barr**—In Ethel, Ont., on October 3, Miss Alice Jean Barr, Lib. Sch. '30, of Calgary, Alberta, to Robert Glenn Eckmier, of Ethel, Ont.
- Barrett-Rea**—In Montreal, on November 1, Miss Ellendell Rea, Past Student, to Russell J. Barrett, B.Sc. '29, both of Montreal.
- Black-Lytle**—In Westmount, Que., on September 20, Miss Nancy Patricia Lytle, B.A. '34, of Lachine, Que., to Donald Harvey Fraser Black, B.A. '32, B.C.L. '35.
- Boyd**—In Westmount, Que., on August 24, Miss Adelaide Margarette Wilson, to Flying Officer Herbert William Boyd, B.Com. '28, R.C.A.F.
- Bubbis-Goldwater**—In Montreal, on August 28, Miss Doris Goldwater, B.A. '40, to Morris Bubbis, B.Eng. '38, of Ottawa.
- Burnell-Jones**—In Westmount, on September 21, Miss Gladys Anne Havill, to Eric Crathern Brind Burnell-Jones, B.S.A. '38, both of Montreal.
- Byers**—In Cornwall, Ont., on July 27, Miss Norah Deane Baillie, daughter of Archie F. Baillie, B.Sc. '09, and Mrs. Baillie, to Pilot Officer Alan Gordon Byers, B.Com. '36, R.C.A.F., son of W. Gordon M. Byers, M.D. '94, D.Sc. '09, and Mrs. Byers, all of Montreal.
- Carlyle**—In Montreal, on November 5, Miss Elizabeth Ballantyne Carswell, to John Young Carlyle, B.S.A. '38, of Vancouver, B.C.
- Cavers**—In Ormstown, Que., in September, Miss Marietta A. Cavers, B.A. '40, to John S. McBride.
- Challies**—In New York, on October 26, Miss Ethel Beaumont, to George Swan Challies, B.A. '31, M.A. '33, B.C.L. '35, of Montreal.
- Chenoweth-Lancaster**—In Montreal, on August 17, Miss Evelyn Lancaster, B.A. '38, to David M. Chenoweth, B.A. '38.
- Couper**—In Montreal, on October 26, Miss Dorothy Louise Sellars, to Captain William Mason Couper, B.Sc. (Arts) '29, M.D. '33, No. 14 General Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., C.A.S.F., son of W. M. Couper, K.C., B.C.L. '02, and Mrs. Couper, of Montreal.
- Cressey-MacDermot**—In Montreal, on November 2, Miss Frances Emily MacDermot, B.A. '37, daughter of Guy MacDermot, B.Sc. '05, and Mrs. MacDermot, of Ste. Rose, Que., to Lieutenant Frederick Raeburn Cressey, B.Com. '37, Royal Canadian Artillery, C.A.S.F.
- Currie**—In Montreal, on August 23, Miss Marion Ekers, to Captain Garner Ormsby Currie, Past Student, Canadian Grenadier Guards, C.A.S.F.
- Dacey**—In Ottawa, on September 21, Miss Jean Dean Campbell, of Middle Stewiacke, N.S., to John Robert Dacey, Ph.D. '40, of Ottawa.
- Dawe**—In Montreal, on September 21, Miss Hazel Jean Eaton, of Digby, N.S., to Howard Thomas Dawe, B.Sc. '28, of Grand'Mère, Que.

Denis-Clarke—In Yellowknife, N.W.T., on August 15, Miss Joan E. Clarke, B.A. '35, of Montreal, to Henri B. Denis, B.Eng. '36, son of L. G. Denis, B.A.Sc. '99, and Mrs. Denis, of Montreal.

de Tonnancœur—In Montreal, on October 3, Miss Theresa Archambault, to L. Charles G. de Tonnancœur, B.Eng. '40, of Shawinigan Falls, Que.

Dobson—In Ottawa, on October 26, Miss Norma Alberta MacRostie, to Richard Nesbitt Dobson, B.Eng. '35, of Montreal.

Duff—At Kirkland Lake, Ont., on September 28, Miss Pamela Jessie Catherine O'Connor, to Charles Alexander Duff, B.Sc. '37.

Dundas—In Westmount, Que., on October 5, Miss Winnifred A. Dundas, B.Sc. '40, to Thomas Edmund Harvey, son of F. W. Harvey, B.A. '94, M.D. '98, and Mrs. Harvey, of Westmount.

Ellyett—In Montreal, on September 14, Miss Helena Rose Lawrence, to Leslie Thomas Ellyett, B.Com. '36.

Ferguson—At Three Rivers, Que., on September 14, Miss Grace Bancroft Waplington, of Burnaby, B.C., to David H. Ferguson, B.Eng. '39, of Shawinigan Falls, Que.

Fetterly—In Cornwall, Ont., on August 10, Miss Majorie V. Fetterly, B.A. '36, to Harry William Thomas, of New York City.

Foster—In Winnipeg, Man., in August, Miss Ethel Rolston, of Vancouver, B.C., to Lieutenant Norman Edward Foster, M.D. '38, R.C.A.M.C., of Winnipeg.

Fowler—On September 20, Miss Elaine McLauchlin, of Westmount, Que., to Wallace Wadsworth Fowler, B.Sc. '21, of La Oroya, Peru.

Friedman—In Montreal, on September 23, Miss Constance Aileen Livingstone, to Sydney M. Friedman, B.A. '38, M.D. '40, both of Montreal.

Gilbert—In Montreal, on October 17, Miss Margaret Gilbert, M.Sc. '38, to Ernest Parker.

Gildea—In Lyndonville, Vt., on August 1, Miss Margaret Patricia Gildea, B.H.S. '34, to Eric N. Sangster, of Halifax, N.S.

Gishler—In Calgary, Alta., on August 20, Miss Dorothy Elizabeth Riley, to Paul Ernest Gishler, Ph.D. '35, of Ottawa.

Gorman—In Montreal, on October 19, Miss Audrey Leslie Monk, to Lawrence Frank Gorman, B.Com. '35, of Ottawa.

Gowans—In Montreal, on October 5, Miss Annie Emily Brown, to David Kenneth Gowans, B.Arch. '37.

Gray—In Edgewood, Pa., on November 2, Miss Mary Adah Trussell, to Nelson Milton Gray, B.A. '28, M.D. '32, M.Sc. '34, of Montreal.

Grier—At Petawawa Military Camp, Ont., on August 17, Miss Angeline Lemieux, of Quebec, to Captain George A. Grier, B.A. '26, Royal Canadian Artillery, C.A.S.F.

Hadwin—In St. Lambert, Que., on October 19, Miss Mildred J. Hadwin, B.A. '35, to James W. Milligan.

Hall-Blaylock—In Calgary, Alta., on September 14, Miss Louise Blaylock, Past Student, daughter of S. G. Blaylock, B.Sc. '99, LL.D. '29, and Mrs. Blaylock, to Pilot Officer James D. Hall, R.C.A.F., B.Eng. '38, M.Sc. '39, son of Oliver Hall, B.Sc. '03, M.Sc. '04, and Mrs. Hall, of Toronto.

Hannan—In Montreal, on October 10, Miss Florence Margaret (Peggy) Hannan, B.A. '38, to Wallace Stuart Mackay.

Harrington-Hastings—In Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que., on August 6, Miss Joan Roy Hastings, Past Student, of Montreal, to Lieutenant Conrad F. Harrington, B.A. '33, B.C.L. '36, Royal Canadian Artillery, C.A.S.F., son of Conrad D. Harrington, B.Sc. '07, and Mrs. Harrington, of Montreal.

Hart—In Montreal, on September 7, Miss Helen L. Pasmore, to William R. Hart, B.Com. '34.

Hartwick—In Ottawa, on September 7, Miss Grace Lucille Day, to Elbert Frederick Hartwick, B.Eng. '38.

Herzer—In Saskatoon, Sask., on August 31, Miss Marjorie Adelaide Oliver, daughter of William Oliver, B.A. '91, M.D. '95, and Mrs. Oliver, of Saskatoon, to Richard Wilfred Herzer, M.Sc. '35, of Shawinigan Falls, Que.

Higgins—In Shanghai, China, recently, Miss Dorothy Virginia, of Shanghai, to Lieut. Alton R. Higgins, M.D. '32, of the U.S.S. *Black Hawk*.

Hill—In Montreal, on August 28, Miss Margaret L. Hill, B.A. '35, to James Stevenson, of Toronto.

Holmes-Whitcomb—In St. Lambert, Que., on August 31, Miss Adeline Whitcomb, B.A. '35, to Joseph W. Holmes, Jr., B.Sc. '36.

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Marriages—Continued

- Horn**—In Port Hope, Ont., on November 2, Miss Hazel Beatrice Jacob, to Wallace Randolph Horn, Ph.D. '36, of McMasterville, Que.
- Horwood**—In Montreal, on November 9, Miss Lois Corneil Strachan, Past Student, to William Osmond Horwood, B.Eng. '37.
- Hubenet**—On June 1, Miss Edna Walters, of Chatham N.J., to Bernard J. Hubenet, M.D., C.M. '39, of Plattsburg, N.Y.
- Hughes**—In Outremont, Que., on October 10, Miss Mary Emerson McPhee, of Orillia, Ont., to Raymond A. Hughes, M.D. '35, of Montreal.
- Hutchison**—In Kentville, N.S., on September 14, Miss Frances Eleanor Hutchison, B.A. '39, of Westmount, Que., to Lieutenant George C. Jarvis, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, C.A.S.F.
- Johnson-Hamilton**—In Senneville, Que., on September 21, Miss Mary V. Hamilton, B.A. '35, daughter of William F. Hamilton, M.D. '91, and Mrs. Hamilton, to Louis G. Johnson, B.Sc. '35, M.D. '39, son of F. M. G. Johnson, B.Sc. '04, M.Sc. '05, and Mrs. Johnson, all of Montreal.
- Jones**—In Sudbury, Ont., on October 7, Miss Elizabeth Milner, of Amherst, N.S., to Evan F. D. Jones, B.Eng. '39, of Copper Cliff, Ont.
- Kerr**—In Montreal, on November 2, Miss Katherine Melrose Morrison, to Douglas Wadsworth Kerr, B.Com. '35, of New York.
- Knowles**—In Montreal, on October 12, Miss Margaret Chambers, to Frederick Knowles, B.Com. '33, both of Montreal.
- Langston**—In Montreal, on September 14, Miss Alice Edleen LeMesurier, to Henry Thomas Langston, B.Arch. '40, both of Montreal.
- Luke**—In Montreal West, on September 7, Miss Barbara Marie Whitaker, to Allison Barker Luke, B.Com. '35.
- Macfarlane**—In Montreal, on August 24, Miss Jean Hope Phillips Tyre, to Robert Murray Macfarlane, B.Eng. '36, both of Montreal.
- Macmillan**—In Brandon, Man., in August, Miss Beatrice Ormonde Merritt, of Vancouver, B.C., to Lieutenant John Alexander Macmillan, M.D. '33, R.C.A.M.C., C.A.S.F.
- Macpherson**—In Montreal, on September 14, Miss Muriel Ruby Cornell, to Rev. John Macpherson, B.A. '38, of Chicago.
- McCuaig**—In Montreal, on September 21, Miss Jean M. McCuaig, B.A. '36, to M. Angus Sutherland.
- McLean**—In Toronto, on August 30, Miss Anna Katherine Lea, to William Gordon McLean, B.Sc. '35, both of Toronto.
- McMurtry-Walker**—In Montreal, on November 2, Miss Dorothy S. Walker, B.A. '36, to Arthur Shepherd McMurtry, B.A. '33, B.C.L. '36, son of Shirley O. McMurtry, B.A. '01, M.D. '05, and Mrs. McMurtry, of Montreal.
- Malley-Douglas**—In Ancaster, Ont., on September 14, Miss Mabel Morna Douglas, B.A. '37, to Bryan Percy Malley, B.Sc. '36, of Waterloo, Ont.
- Marshall**—In Montreal, on September 21, Miss Eileen Alice Grace Marshall, B.A. '39, to John Leonard Starkey, both of Montreal.
- Milburne**—In Montreal, on September 11, Miss Kathleen Estey Milburne, B.A. '31, M.A. '34, to Franklin Luke Spearn, of Kingston, Ont.
- Mitchell**—In Westmount, Que., on September 14, Miss Dora Mackenzie Mitchell, B.A. '38, to James Lindley Craig, both of Westmount.
- Montgomery**—In Westmount, Que., on October 5, Miss Mary Madeline Bushell, to Captain Robert Hastwell Montgomery, B.C.L. '35, Canadian Forestry Corps, C.A.S.F.
- Motherwell**—In Montreal, on October 5, Miss Dorothy Elizabeth Braithwaite, of Ottawa, to Charles Gordon Motherwell, B.Eng. '38, of Montreal.
- Murphy**—In Fort William, Ont., on July 17, Miss Charlotte Macgillivray, of Port Arthur, Ont., to Frank C. Murphy, B.Com. '25.
- Nelson**—In Montreal, on September 7, Miss Alice M. Rorke, of Montreal, to Leeds M. Nelson, B.Com. '34.
- Newsome**—In Prescott, Ont., on August 3, Miss Katherine M. Newsome, B.H.S. '34, to Franklin R. Forbes, of Rouse's Point, N.Y.
- Novinger**—In Westmount, Que., on September 12, Miss Beryl Elaine Olson, of Virginia, Minn., to George T. Novinger, M.D. '39, of Montreal.
- Ogulnik**—In London, England, on September 22, Miss Nanette Evelyn Clarfelt, to Captain F. Victor Ogulnik, B.Sc. '32, M.D. '36, R.C.A.M.C., C.A.S.F.
- Pall**—In Boston, Mass., on February 3, Miss Josephine Blatt, of Brighton, Mass., to David B. Pall, B.Sc. '36, Ph.D. '39, of New York City.
- Payne**—In Ormstown, Que., on August 31, Miss Doris G. Payne, B.A. '29, to Arthur C. Jensen, of Hampstead, Que.
- Peck**—In Westmount, Que., on October 5, Miss Pamela Ann Merrill, daughter of Walter A. Merrill, K.C., B.C.L. '11, and Mrs. Merrill, to Esmond Hastings Peck, B.Eng. '36, of Three Rivers, Que.
- Phillips**—In Princeton, N.J., on September 14, Miss Florence Phillips, B.A. '33, to Woodrow W. Meier, of Lexington, Ky.
- Place-Stewart**—In Montreal, on October 5, Miss Vivien Ward Stewart, Past Student, to Pilot Officer Kenneth Munro Place, B.Com. '37, son of the late E. G. Place, B.A. '08, B.C.L. '01, and of Mrs. Place, of Montreal.
- Ramsay**—In Montreal, on October 25, Miss Alice A. Cushing, to Leo Paul Ramsay, D.D.S. '36, of Montreal.
- Ransom-Skillings**—In Montreal, on October 10, Miss Cherra MacAloney Skillings, B.A. '37, to Rosmore Howard Ransom, B.Eng. '35, both of Montreal.
- Reid-Lee**—In St. Lambert, Que., on August 24, Miss Priscilla Lee, B.A. '34, B.L.S. '35, daughter of Rev. H. S. Lee, B.A. '00, and Mrs. Lee, to William Stanford Reid, B.A. '34, M.A. '35, son of Rev. Dr. W. D. Reid, B.A. '90, of Westmount.
- Robb**—In Westmount, Que., on October 19, Miss Mary Grierson Waller, of Quebec, to James Preston Robb, B.Sc. '36, M.D. '39, of Montreal.
- Robinson**—In Montreal, on October 5, Miss Dorothy Carmichael Robinson, B.A. '27, to Alexander R. Hasley.
- Rogers**—In Waterloo, Que., on September 14, Miss Laura Ethel Blake, daughter of Edson A. Blake, M.D. '06, and Mrs. Blake, of Waterloo, to Mervyn Allen Rogers, D.D.S. '40, of Montreal.
- Root-Perrault**—In August, Miss Edwidge McKenna Perrault, B.Sc. '35, M.D. '40, to Howard S. Root, M.D. '40.
- Rose**—At Gay's River, N.S., on September 2, Miss Evelyn Lenora MacMichael, to Alexander Rose, B.Eng. '35, of Ottawa.
- Rosenthal**—In Ottawa, on October 3, Miss Shirley Natalie Snaith, to Robert Workman Rosenthal, B.Com. '32, both of Ottawa.
- Ross**—In Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., on September 7, Miss Jessie Mildred Caughill, of Blind River, Ont., to Harry Urquhart Ross, B.Eng. '36, M.Sc. '38, of Sault Ste. Marie.
- Savage**—In Montreal, on August 28, Miss Mary Helen Savage, B.A. '34, B.L.S. '36, to Basil Dion Irvin, both of Montreal.
- Scott-Serbinova**—In Kinburn, Ont., on November 2, Miss Ariadna Alexandrovna Serbinova, B.Sc. '40, to Ainsworth David H. Scott, B.Eng. '40, of Montreal.
- Shaw-Harkness**—In Montreal, on November 2, Miss Mary Gwendolyn Harkness, B.A. '37, to Keith Walker Shaw, B.Eng. '36.
- Skinner**—In Westmount, Que., on August 17, Miss Jean Gilbride, to Roland W. Skinner, B.Eng. '39.
- Smiley-McNaughton**—In Westmount, Que., on August 17, Miss Muriel Amanda Carr McNaughton, B.A. '25, daughter of Francis M. A. McNaughton, B.A. '95, M.D. '99, to George Willmott Smiley, B.Eng. '36, of Magog, Que.
- Smyth**—In Montreal, on September 3, Miss Florence Gertrude Pepper, to William Angus Smyth, B.Com. '35, both of Montreal.
- Townsend**—In Montreal, on September 14, Miss Isabel Margaret Townsend, B.A. '32, to Arthur Edward Wilson.
- Vaughan**—In Montreal, on November 7, Miss Cynthia Anne Hingston, to Robert Polk Vaughan, B.Eng. '40.
- Warner**—In Ottawa, on October 11, Miss Alleyne Margaret Browne, to Harry M. Warner, B.Sc. '32, M.D. '36, of Temiskaming, Que.
- Watt**—In Montreal, on September 14, Miss Anne Mary Fraser, to Malcolm Laird Watt, B.Com. '34.
- Weinstein**—In South Timmins, Ont., on August 18, Miss Evelyn Goldie Halperin, to J. A. Weinstein, B.Eng. '37, of Timmins.
- Wood**—In Westmount, Que., on October 4, Miss Elizabeth Helen Wood, B.A. '38, to Walter Charles Harrison.

Wootton—In Montreal West, on November 2, Miss Mary Hooper Wootton, B.Sc. '35, to Dr. Richard Lambert Masland, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Wootton-Scrimger—In Bic, Que., on August 10, Miss Jean Ligny Scrimger, B.A. '40, daughter of the late Lt.-Col. F. A. C. Scrimger, V.C., B.A. '01, M.D. '05, and of Mrs. Scrimger, to Lieutenant T. A. Wootton, B.Sc. '39, Royal Canadian Artillery, C.A.S.F.

Young—In Lancaster, Ont., on August 24, Miss Margaret Ethelbert Whyte, to John Clement Young, M.D. '36, of Sydney, N.S.

Births

Ackman—In Montreal, on September 12, to F. D. Ackman, M.D. '23, and Mrs. Ackman, a daughter.

Angus—In Montreal, on August 12, to Lieutenant F. W. R. Angus, B.Sc. '29, R.C.N.V.R., and Mrs. Angus, a son.

Beattie—In Hawick, Scotland, on September 24, to Rev. J. Donald Beattie, B.A. '17, and Mrs. Beattie, a daughter.

Beattie—In Chambly Canton, Que., on August 27, to Mr. and Mrs. James R. Beattie (Anne MacFarlane, B.A. '30, B.L.S.'31), a daughter.

Calder—In Montreal, on October 19, to Lieutenant R. M. Calder, Jr., B.A. '34, and Mrs. Calder, a daughter.

Call—In Montreal, on October 25, to Russell B. Call, B.Com. '31, and Mrs. Call, a son.

Collins—In Montreal, on August 19, to Frederick T. Collins, B.C.L. '24, and Mrs. Collins, a daughter.

Conner—In Montreal, on August 20, to Gordon M. Conner, B.Sc. '25, and Mrs. Conner, a daughter.

Crawley—In Ottawa, on July 3, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Radford Crawley (Judith R. Sparks, B.A. '36), a daughter.

Detlor—In Summerside, P.E.I., on September 1, to Rev. W. Lyall Detlor, B.A. '30, M.A. '31, and Mrs. Detlor, a son.

Dixon—In Wilmington, Delaware, on August 23, to P. R. B. Dixon, B.Eng. '34, and Mrs. Dixon, a son.

Dworkin—In Montreal, on August 1, to Simon Dworkin, D.D.S. '23, M.D. '27, M.Sc. '28, and Mrs. Dworkin, a daughter.

Evans—In Montreal, on October 21, to Edward N. Evans, B.Sc. '31, and Mrs. Evans (Marion Brisbane, B.A. '31), a son.

Fraser—In Montreal, on September 27, to J. Ramsey Fraser, B.Com. '34, and Mrs. Fraser, a son.

Gale—In Brantford, Ont., on September 23, to Charles Gordon Gale, B.Com. '39, and Mrs. Gale, of Montreal, a son.

Gold—In Montreal, on August 23, to Solomon Gold, M.D. '23, and Mrs. Gold (Carmen Olesker, B.A. '33), a daughter.

Goldenberg—In Montreal, on September 14, to Maxwell Goldenberg, D.D.S. '25, and Mrs. Goldenberg, twin daughters.

Grant—In Toronto, on May 24, to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McG. Grant (Mina H. Smith, B.A. '29), a son.

Gurd—In Montreal, on October 17, to Fraser Newman Gurd, B.A. '34, M.D. '39, and Mrs. Gurd, a daughter.

Hankin—In Montreal, on July 19, to E. A. Hankin, B.Eng. '34, and Mrs. Hankin (Cynthia Bazin, B.A. '34, Phy.Ed. '35), a daughter.

Hutchison—In Montreal, on September 17, to J. Gordon Hutchison, B.Com. '31, and Mrs. Hutchison, a son.

Jacobs—In Montreal, on October 1, to David S. Jacobs, B.Eng. '37, and Mrs. Jacobs (Lillian Wilanski, B.A. '30), a daughter.

McEwen—In Toronto, Ont., on April 13, to Nelson McEwen, B.A. '33, and Mrs. McEwen, a son.

McLean—In Boston, Mass., on July 24, to Sterling A. McLean, M.D. '34, and Mrs. McLean, a son.

McMaster—In Montreal, on July 29, to William R. McMaster, B.Com. '30, and Mrs. McMaster (Alice Gilmore, Past Student), a daughter.

Marshall—In Sweetsburg, Que., on September 11, to Rev. Arthur Marshall, B.A. '33, and Mrs. Marshall, (Grace Sherlock, B.A. '34), of Stanbridge East, Que., a son.

Monaker—In Montreal, on August 29, to Jacob Monaker, B.A. '24, M.D., C.M. '28, and Mrs. Monaker, a daughter.

Morehouse—In Montreal, on September 23, to F. R. Morehouse, M.Sc. '31, Ph.D. '32, and Mrs. Morehouse, of Beloeil, Que., a daughter.

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Spong, Rev. J. Rowan

Law '76
McDonald, John S.

Law '78
Beauchamp, Joseph

Law '79
Decary, Alderic
Leblond, Albert
Trudel, Bouthillier J.

Law '82
Beaudet, Omer
Duhig, John T.
Guertin, Alfred L.

Law '84
Baril, Joseph
Cullen, James

Law '91
Hatchette, Francis Joseph

Law '92
Ryan, Percy Carrol

Law '94
Jones, Arthur Gordon

Law '97
Dickson, E. H. Trenholme

Law '99
Carter, William F.
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Whitehead, Wallace I.

Dentistry '35

Eisenstat, Jack

Births—Continued

Peters—In Montreal, on September 10, to Charles H. Peters, B.A. '28, and Mrs. Peters, a son.

Ratner—In Montreal, on October 19, to Max Ratner, M.D. '26, and Mrs. Ratner, a daughter.

Rollit—In Greenburg, Pa., on August 28, to John B. Rollit, B.A. '31, M.A. '32, Ph.D. '34, and Mrs. Rollit, a daughter.

Shuster—In Montreal, on August 18, to Samuel Shuster, B.Sc. (Arts) '31, M.D. '36, and Mrs. Shuster, a son.

Smith—In Ottawa, in November, to Rev. Stanley B. Smith, B.A. '37, and Mrs. Smith, of Middleville, Ont., three sons.

Smith—In Montreal, on August 20 to Stanley G. Smith, B.Sc. '35, M.Sc. '36, Ph.D. '38, and Mrs. Smith, of Wimbledon, England, a daughter.

Sutton—In Montreal, on October 29, to J. Carl Sutton, M.D. '28, and Mrs. Sutton, a son.

Van Vliet—In Montreal, on September 27, to G. L. Van Vliet, B.A. '23, B.C.L. '27, and Mrs. Van Vliet, a daughter.

Weldon—In Montreal, on July 28, to Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Weldon (Kathleen Eaves, B.A. '28), a daughter.



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THE McGILL NEWS

SPRING
1941



Montreal Star

Their Majesties Inspect an Anti-Tank Battery

Capt. A. W. D. Swan, B.Com. '29, of Westmount, Que., anti-tank officer to the 3rd Infantry Brigade, who went overseas with the First Contingent from Canada, is walking with the King. From 1927 to 1929

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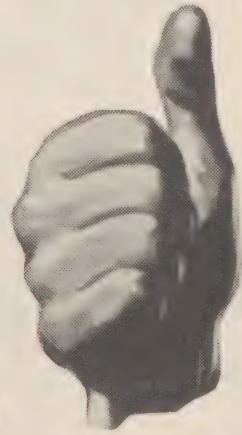
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The McGill News invites the submission of articles for the Editor's consideration, particularly articles by graduates or members of the University staff. Payment for such contributions has been authorized by the Editorial Board, provided that there is agreement as to such payment between the Editor and the contributor before the article is published. Communications should be addressed to: The McGill News, 3466 University Street, Montreal, Que.

THE McGILL NEWS

Spring, 1941
Vol. XXII, No. 3

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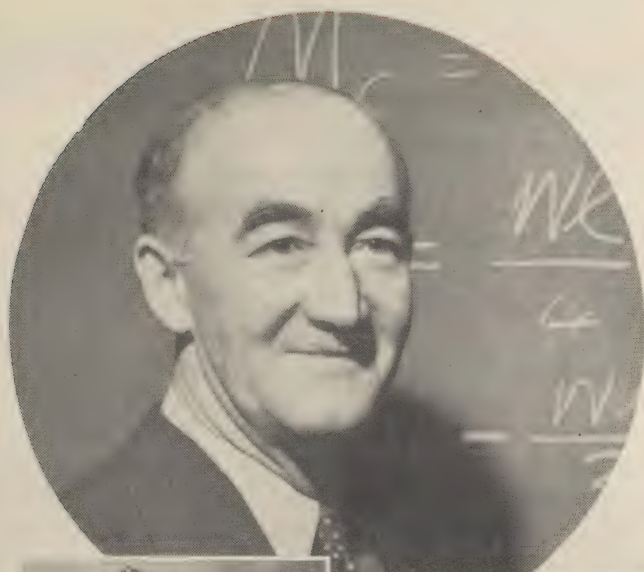
"IT'S THE TOBACCO THAT COUNTS"



inspection of the C.O.T.C. by Major General Tremblay was one of the highlights of the winter training season. General Tremblay expressed himself as highly pleased with the work and progress of the Corps after thoroughly examining every phase of its activity. Photographs show scenes during the inspection in the musketry and tactical schools. *Top*, General Tremblay listening to Musketry Instructor Mackenzie Furniss during a training period. *Left to right*, Brig.-General E. de B. Panet C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., Commanding Officer, M.D. 4; Lieut.-Col. J. M. Morris, M.C., V.D., Commanding Officer, C.O.T.C., M.R.T.B.; Capt. A. E. Underhay, M.C.; Assistant Adjutant, C.O.T.C.; Major General Tremblay, Major C. G. Heward, Musketry Officer, C.O.T.C.; Lieut.-Col. T. S. Morrissey, D.S.O.; Capt. O. Scott, orderly officer to General Tremblay and Mr. Furniss. The *middle* photograph shows Capt. Underhay, R. A. Johnston of the musketry instruction staff, Capt. Scott, Major Heward, General Tremblay, General Panet, Major Parker, Col. Morris.



Capt. G. F. Savage, of the C.O.T.C. staff, was busy teaching a tactical scheme in defence positions when General Tremblay visited the sand-table room. *Left to right*, Lieut. E. C. Duff, Capt. Savage, Lieut.-Col. Morris, General Tremblay, General Panet, Major Parker, Major C. G. Heward.



*Left, LIEUT. COL.
R. W. MITCHELL,
M. C., Engineers*



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*Left, MAJOR W. H. BAGG
Quartermaster*

Outstanding authorities in their respective fields are directing the training programme of the McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C.

McGill C.O.T.C. Graduates Eagerly Sought, 500 Already Serving in Canadian Army

By
CAPT. J. EDGAR MARCH

WITH approximately 500 cadets serving in the Canadian Army, both Active and Reserve, with a new and progressive schedule of instruction in full swing, and armed with a spirit of healthy enthusiasm for the task in hand, officers and cadets of the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, under command of Lieut.-Col. J. M. Morris, M.C., V.D., are steadily, and with increasing efficiency, equipping themselves for strenuous service in greater spheres of usefulness. The record of the Corps since the outbreak of hostilities is one of which the University as well as the general public may well be proud, and is attested by the congratulatory remarks made by Major General T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.,

CAPT. J. EDGAR MARCH, Liaison Officer of the McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., is Assistant Manager of the Press Bureau, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal.

A.D.C., Inspector General of the Forces in Eastern Canada, following his recent close inspection of the C.O.T.C. and its training facilities.

At the same time, the work of the McGill Reserve Training Battalion, under the immediate supervision of Major A. T. Field, M.C., has resulted in a high level of general efficiency. The University students have taken to their military training, under competent instructors, with the most marked energy and enthusiasm. As a result, the inspection by Major General Tremblay was most successful and impressive.

Training in the McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., has been on an expanding scale during the winter months. Cadets in training in the different wings of the School, established in the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury, number 882. All are of an age

competent to become officers, and all are pledged to proceed overseas when qualified and absorbed into Canadian Army units. Colonel Morris and his officers are insistent on this point and will not accept for training any cadet who is not prepared to go on active service. The standing of the School is attested by the fact that six of the Montreal units have sent eighty-two of their provisional officers for training, and by the further fact that in a majority of cases the cadets are eagerly sought by the active service and reserve organizations. This latter point is particularly well illustrated by the almost nation-wide demand for graduates from the artillery wing of which Major Harold J. Inns is the chief instructor.

The artillery school was actually set up two days before war was declared, and has already contributed more than 150 trained artillery officers to the active service list. A very high percentage of the first class

of 184 was immediately absorbed, and the second class of fifty has been largely requested by artillery units before their course has been completed. The third artillery class, 150 strong, has been in training for several weeks and similar satisfactory results are assured. It is encouraging to note that unofficial word has come from Petawawa of the excellence of the graduates of the McGill C.O.T.C.

The School has also made its mark in signalling, and at the request of M.D. 4, the signalling school, under Captain W. Bowie is now taking on the task of training signal officers from the units in the district.

The training course which commenced on October 2 last and finished with the examination of December 14 was particularly notable for the hard work and enthusiasm shown on the part of both the instructors and the cadets. In the examination of March, 1940,

(Continued on Page 50)



Richard Arless photos

Major General T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O., E.D., A.D.C., Inspector General of the Forces in Eastern Canada, had well-deserved words of praise for the training being carried on by the McGill Reserve Training Battalion following his recent annual inspection. In the upper photograph General Tremblay is shown watching a demonstration of arms drill, and in the lower picture, with members of his staff, he is attending a lecture on musketry. *Top, left to right:* Brigadier General E. de B. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., Officer Commanding, Military District No. 4; Major A. T. Field, M.C., Commanding the M.R.T.B.; Major General Tremblay; Major E. de L. Greenwood, Adjutant, C.O.T.C., and M.R.T.B.; Major C. A. Parker, of M.D. 4, and Lieut. Col. J. M. Morris M.C., Commanding Officer, C.O.T.C., and M.R.T.B. *Bottom, left to right:* Capt. H. S. L. Brown, Capt. C. R. Payan, Musketry Officer, M.R.T.B.; Lieut. Col. Morris; Professor C. H. Carruthers, O.C. "A" Company, M.R.T.B.; Major Field, M.C.; Major C. A. Parker; Brig.-Gen. Panet; Major General Tremblay; Lieut. George A. McVey; and Sgt. A. J. Myles, who was giving a musketry lecture.

Jiu-Jitsu

By
GORDON E. PERRIGARD

JIU-JITSU has a part in modern warfare. At a time when every method of self-defence is being brought into play, this ancient science has recently come to the fore. There has never been a war in which personal contact with the enemy did not appear in at least one of its phases. Machine guns and hand grenades play a dominant role but there are often times when silent attack is required, such as in taking prisoners, overcoming sentries and so on, and it is here that Jiu-Jitsu is invaluable to the soldier.

Those who saw the Paramount Picture "Judo Expert" may recall a scene in which a soldier with rifle and bayonet was suddenly disarmed, thrown to the ground and the bayonet used against him by an unarmed Jiu-Jitsu exponent. The soldier was a bayonet instructor of the last World War. There are many Jiu-Jitsu methods which may be of great value in military training, not only against the bayonet but also against other small arms.

The Army Training Memorandum issued in London, England, last July included a section on Unarmed Combat, in which it was stressed that a form of unarmed self-defence should be taught to all units, so that a man could acquit himself as a soldier even if he found himself in a desperate situation.

Boxing and wrestling are primarily sports, and secondarily methods of self-defence. Jiu-Jitsu is not a sport. It is the most deadly method of self-defence known. A suitable course as applied to military activity should include about one hundred Jiu-Jitsu throws, carefully selected for warfare. It would take the average soldier about twenty hours of instruction to master such a course.

The principles of Jiu-Jitsu have been effectively applied to defence against revolver, knife and club. It is a simple matter to disarm a man twice your size. And it is an old subtle custom in Jiu-Jitsu to use an opponent's weapon against him. Against the upward thrust of a knife there is one gruesome throw in which you lever in the wrist of your opponent so that the point of the blade points to his stomach. Then, holding his wrist, you throw him up over your shoulder so that the knife is forced into his stomach by the upward jerk of your throw and his own weight bearing down.

There are effective methods of defence against a revolver pointed from any direction at you. Against a man confronting you with a revolver there is one method which has been proved effective, in which

you strike his wrist, buckling the gun towards his chest. Then, by sliding your forefinger over his, you can pull the trigger, thus shooting him with his own gun. There are simpler methods in which a sudden blow is delivered at the wrist, sending the gun spinning out of his grasp, five yards away. All of these methods may be sequenced by follow-up locks and throws which may terminate in anything from fractures and dislocations to death for your opponent.

As stated by a military official in London: "War is a matter of life and death, even where unarmed combat is concerned; hence there must be no scruple or compunction over the methods employed."

Therefore, in time of war, the self-defence method of Jiu-Jitsu would appear to be the one of choice. Like other methods of physical education it may be claimed to develop neuro-muscular co-ordination, but above all it gives confidence on which can be built initiative.

Jiu-Jitsu is a self-defence technique of doing the unexpected quickly, and is based on a knowledge of leverage, a sense of balance and some understanding of neuro-vascular anatomy and physiology. It is surprisingly easy to learn.

When a man attends his first class in the study of Jiu-Jitsu at the British Samurai Jiu-Jitsu Society he is taught how to fall without injury and then how to spin to his feet as soon as he is thrown to the ground.

The practical medical value here is two-fold. The method of breaking falls is so efficient that it may be advantageous to introduce it as part of the physical education programme in school and college. Once the reflex of falling properly is established firmly, there will probably be a lower incidence of fractured ankles and wrists from slips on ice, rugs and banana skins. Members of the Jiu-Jitsu Society have been thrown hundreds of times without suffering even a sprained wrist. One, a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, recently jumped two stories onto pavement in pursuit of a man without injury.

It is interesting to note that German aviators, especially those in the parachute corps, have been trained in the breakfall technique. Illustrations of this appeared in an issue of *Picture Post* last year. The German infantry have also been given some instruction in Judo for close fighting. The methods they have been taught are elementary, but used against a soldier not educated in Judo at all, they can be quite effective.

The method of rising immediately to one's feet after being thrown to the ground utilizes an upward spin from a crossed legs position on the ground.

GORDON E. PERRIGARD, B.A. '39, Gishi of the British Samurai Jiu-Jitsu Society, is regarded as the foremost exponent of the Jiu-Jitsu art on this continent.



Canadian National Railways photo.

Above: How to handle a violent opponent. Gordon E. Perrigard demonstrates a new technique in police methods for the benefit of members of the Investigation Department of the Canadian National Railways.

Left and right: Scenes from the Paramount motion picture "Judo Expert" showing Mr. Perrigard demonstrating the application of the deadly Teko-to-Tsuppari methods of Jiu-Jitsu to unarmed defence against bayonet thrusts.

Right: One of Mr. Perrigard's students, now with the R. C. A. F., demonstrates with another student how a handkerchief can be used as an effective weapon.



Below: Mr. Perrigard shows a simple counter against a wrestler's headlock—painful pressure under the nose.



Medically speaking, it may be an excellent exercise to counteract "flat feet," and for this reason alone it may be of some value in the physical training of the armed forces. Perhaps more attention could be given to this problem in active exercises of this nature.

Lao Tze, the Chinese philosopher, in considering water as "nothing so soft, nothing so powerful" might have aptly applied that to the muscles of a Jiu-Jitsu expert. Jiu-Jitsu does not develop big muscles. It has been called the "soft art" because the utilization of strength and weight is not of prime importance as in other physical exercises. (Yet a man of 115 pounds can throw an opponent weighing 290 pounds.) Agility is developed to a high degree and the holds are practised so that they become a part of an integrated system of condition-reflexes. Accordingly, Jiu-Jitsu appears lightning fast . . . If a man pushes you, you immediately grasp his elbow, his hip, put a leg behind him and, whang! . . . he is thrown on his back. The whole throw is done automatically, without any forethought, any hesitation or fumbling. Fortunately, one is able to decide beforehand if the man pushing you should be thrown or not. As there are about twenty throws from a hand-shake position, it would be an unfortunate breach of etiquette to have to throw everyone over your head who shook hands with you because of an uncontrollable condition-reflex acquired in the study of Jiu-Jitsu. The phrase "so sorry" may have originated from some uncontrolled condition-reflex of this nature.

While Jiu-Jitsu does not develop large biceps, it does develop muscles of the shoulder girdle, the waist and the legs. It has been claimed that most men who practise Jiu-Jitsu for some time develop powerful tendons, and that their body loses most of its extraneous fat. Powerful neck muscles are also acquired. But the whole physical structure of the individual is marked by its liteness.

Jiu-Jitsu is first taught as a technique of counter movements. No matter where a man touches you, no matter how he holds you, you develop a series of interchangeable locks and throws just for such situations. Besides the locks and throws, there are nerve and artery grips and deadly edge-hand blows available. At first it sounds very complicated, but its simplicity is amazing in practice.

Legend claims that the sciences of Jiu-Jitsu, pronounced *Jew-Jut-Sue*, originated in China as far back as 640 B.C., when a form of group exercise was practised by fully-clothed Chinese. It involved gripping the jacket of your partner in various ways, exercises in breathing and balance. About 25 A.D. the Japanese are said to have visited China and taken away with them not only ideas of Chinese art but also knowledge of this method of exercise. They

apparently saw in the beautifully controlled movements the possibility of a method of self-defence for men of small stature. Accordingly they developed from the system of balance the kekaeshi, or trip-throws; and from the breathing exercises and grips on a partner's jacket the seoinage, or over-the-head throws. By adding the principle of leverage, it was a simple step into the dangerous teko-to-tsuppari throws. For many centuries certain Japanese families of the Samurai caste are said to have developed by trial and error the method of self-defence now known as Jiu-Jitsu. It was developed to the point where one small Japanese could dispose of as many as ten large opponents.

Until about eighty years ago, the knowledge was kept a guarded secret, controlled by a few of the higher masters in Japan. Very little of the science filtered into the Western world. But several years ago, this knowledge was handed down to a British student of one of the Japanese masters, and the ancient science became a British acquisition.

The British Samurai Jiu-Jitsu Society, with international representation, controls knowledge of the science at present, and perpetuates many of the ancient customs allied with it. Students are carefully selected so that the knowledge will not get into wrong hands and be misused.

Jiu-Jitsu adds about ten times to the self-defence efficiency possessed by a man who studies it. If the world champion boxer or wrestler knew it, he would become ten times more dangerous. If a slim, seemingly powerless individual knew it, he would become ten times as able to take care of himself as before. These generalities are based on knowledge acquired from the primary Futa Momo course, as taught everywhere by the British Samurai Jiu-Jitsu Society.

One question which every student eventually asks is:

"What happens when two Jiu-Jitsu experts get into a fight?"

Following the custom of some of the European Jiu-Jitsu Schools, The Dominion of Canada Samurai Jiu-Jitsu Society has a small card at one end of the room, to which the student is referred. The card reads: "Reserve two slabs at the nearest morgue."

Actually, if two men, both experts in Jiu-Jitsu to the same degree, were in a fight, it would be comparable to two men pointing loaded revolvers at each other. The one who pulled the trigger first would live. In Jiu-Jitsu, the one who gets the first death Shi lock on his opponent would survive. Counters are useless against these terrible locks, which compress the trachea, carotid arteries and can break the neck of any man. However, it is an interesting psychological point that once a man becomes skilled in Jiu-Jitsu, he probably never wants to use it. This is an actual

fact which many of the students have told me themselves. Furthermore, they hardly ever have an opportunity to use it. Perhaps there is something in the expression of the eyes of a Jiu-Jitsu exponent which melts away any physical opposition.

Another question frequently asked by students of Jiu-Jitsu is whether there are ever any accidents in learning Jiu-Jitsu. In eight years in the Montreal class, there has not been one accident. When studied under authoritative supervision it is perfectly safe.

Bone Fixers and Bone Breakers

Interest in Jiu-Jitsu is apparently very keen among members of the medical profession. The possible medical applications of Jiu-Jitsu are probably most important with reference to resuscitation, fractures and dislocations, psychiatry and neurology.

Methods of resuscitation have been taught concomitantly with Jiu-Jitsu for centuries under the name of Kuatsu. Some of the principles have recently been adapted into a method of artificial respiration which, in the opinion of some medical authorities, is superior to the Schaefer method.

Nazi Bombs and Jiu-Jitsu Treatment

The painful nerve grips of Jiu-Jitsu may have some value in hysteria and malingering. There is one grip which involves compression of the femoral artery against the bone in the upper leg. The excruciating pain elicited is probably derived from the nerves about the artery as suggested by Dr. N. Viner. This special grip is called the "Jade" grip.

Recently a sailor was admitted to one of Montreal's hospitals, complaining of paralysis of the whole left side of his body. Apparently it was a case of hysteria or malingering, as there is probably no anatomical lesion which will give this result.

The patient had been a sailor on merchant ships, convoyed from Greece, and the last three ships he had sailed on had been bombed by Nazi planes. On one occasion he was the sole survivor, having clung to a mattress in the water before being picked up. He had undoubtedly had many horrifying experiences. He had witnessed the sudden death of many of his fellow seamen.

On his last voyage, a bomb had exploded near his ship and a large piece of wood was hurled against his head. He told me that he was knocked unconscious and that when he awoke in his cabin later he found that his left arm and leg were so weak that he could not move them.

When the vessel reached port, he was sent to the hospital. His paralysis had not improved. On examination, I was able to stick pins into the entire left half of his body without his experiencing any pain or discomfort whatever. He told me that some other

doctors had also tried sticking pins into him, but that he could not feel anything at all.

I told him one day that I was going to give him a new kind of treatment. I applied the painful Jade nerve grip on his left leg. The leg shot up quickly and the patient twisted out of the loose grip. He quickly informed me that he could feel the pressure. I applied some other painful Jiu-Jitsu nerve grips on other parts of his left side and he appreciated them all, to some degree. I told him I would return each day and give him the same treatment until he was well. He walked out of the hospital in three days.

Jiu-Jitsu nerve grips are interesting in a number of ways. Some people have a lower pain threshold than others and can stand a few of the nerve grips without flinching. Counters for many of the grips involve tightening the muscles about the nerves, as in the case of the posterior interosseous nerve and the radial nerve in the arm.

There is a possibility that some Jiu-Jitsu holds may add to the myriads of clinical tests already in medicine.

A handkerchief is a valuable weapon when you want to lead a man away and yet not cause him any harm. The handkerchief is folded into a band about one inch in diameter and both ends are grasped so that about six inches are between your hands. Then, getting behind your man, slip the handkerchief over his eyes, levering your thumbs into both parotid glands behind the angles of the jaw and pull back his head. It causes a helpless feeling. The man cannot see. There is painful pressure over his nose and if he twists you can press your thumbs into his neck harder causing excruciating pain. There are throws from this position to counter kicks.

When a man is fighting madly there is often not much to differentiate him from an insane patient, except that an insane patient twists suddenly from one direction to another and is accordingly very difficult to hold. These sudden twisting movements are employed in Jiu-Jitsu against more than one opponent.

Psychological Aspect

In the study of Jiu-Jitsu there is an inoteric significance to the throws. They are symbolic of oriental proverbs. Their efficiency is taken as proof of the truth of the saying, just as Christ's miracles gave facts to substantiate his teachings. One of the proverbs means "Conquer by yielding." To become a believer, just push a Jiu-Jitsu exponent. He will yield back immediately, pulling you with him so that you are thrown slightly off balance, then he takes advantage of this and trips you off your feet. Another proverb is, "A charred stick is easily kindled." This is common knowledge, but here it is applied knowl-

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Francis McLennan

By
C. W. COLBY

ON Christmas Day, 1940, McGill lost a most faithful and enlightened friend. In this age of narrow specialization Francis McLennan represented a broader, more catholic conception. By his ideals and his attainment he continued the tradition of gentleman and scholar. Nothing relating to mankind was alien to his sympathies. Gentle by nature but firm in his convictions, well educated in the best and broadest sense, he illustrated throughout his life the value of academic training as a groundwork for personal and civic virtue.

Of the most authentic Scottish lineage, McLennan loved learning like a true Scot, and in befriending McGill he carried on what his father had begun. For many years Hugh McLennan was an active and very effective member of the Board of Governors during the period of Sir William Dawson, when the institution was being transformed from a small college into a real university. Himself a graduate of Harvard, Francis McLennan had shown himself to be an alumnus of McGill in spirit (and was, indeed, an alumnus in Law) long before he received its honorary LL.D. at the Centenary Convocation. Serving as a Governor for more than fourteen years, it is not too much to say that McGill became a large part of his life.

Those only are enabled to see Francis McLennan in his true setting who have had an opportunity to read what his brother, Senator John McLennan, wrote about the family history. This record, designed only for the home circle, portrays so well the exceptional group to which Francis belonged that through it one is made to understand how fine was the tradition which he himself carried on. Descended from John McLennan of Inverinid and Ranald Stewart of Appin, his Highland ancestry was as authentic as could well be. From it, like all of his family, he derived a quick imagination and immediate responsiveness to the ideal.

Murdoch McLennan, the great grandfather of Francis, came to Canada with his wife and children in 1802, accompanied by more than a thousand other Highlanders who all sailed aboard the *Neptune*, once a man-of-war. The voyage took four months and when the emigrants landed they proceeded at once to Lake St. Francis—thence taking their axes into the wilderness to make homes. Murdoch McLennan died the following year but in the course of the next half century his widow and children struck their roots deep into the soil of Glengarry. John McLennan, the grandfather of Francis, was only fourteen at his father's death, so he came to manhood in the Canada of forests and clearings. Six feet four in height and forty-eight inches round the chest, he was well qualified to cope with the wilderness. He had just come of age C. W. COLBY, B.A. '87, LL.D. '21, M.A. Ph.D. (Harvard), D.C.L. (Bishop's), F.R.S.C., a Governor of the University, was Professor of History at McGill for many years.

when the War of 1812 broke out, and in it he took an active part as a Lieutenant in the Glengarry militia. At the capture of Ogdensburg by the Canadian troops, an American officer was made prisoner and sent on to Montreal under the charge of John McLennan. Subsequently this officer—Winfield Scott—commanded the forces of the United States in the Mexican War, and was also Commander-in-Chief of the Federal Army during the first months of the Civil War. With great size John McLennan possessed enormous strength. One of his exploits was occasioned by the political troubles of 1837.

In that year, and through parishes which were greatly agitated, he walked from Quebec to Montreal in four days.

Hugh McLennan, the father of Francis, was as eminent and valued as any citizen Montreal ever had. Born in 1825, he came here at the age of seventeen, soon became connected with navigation on the St. Lawrence, and ended his career by becoming the largest grain merchant in Canada. No one who ever saw Hugh McLennan could forget his noble appearance, and his character was no less distinguished than his aspect. A pillar of Church and State, he maintained high standards with no loss of gentleness and sympathy. His nature, calm and self-controlled, was fortified by deep religious faith. In business, he was clear-sighted and courageous. In all the more intimate personal relationships he rose to Chaucer's conception of a

"verray parfit gentil knight."

The son of such a father and of a very wonderful mother, Francis McLennan was greatly indebted to heredity. Nor was he one to wrap his talent in a napkin. Throughout his long life he was studious to pursue a path of self-improvement on lines which were not selfish. Born in 1857, he came to manhood when the Victorian era was at its height and when Canada was beginning to reap the first benefits of Confederation. Having taken the Bachelor's degree in Arts at Harvard he entered the McGill Law School, and on completing the course for B.C.L. he at once began the practice of law. This was in 1884. Thenceforward, he devoted himself to professional work for twenty-one years—at the end of which time he was compelled by considerations of health to lead a less strenuous life.

As a lawyer, McLennan's work was marked by extreme diligence and thoroughness—a reflection of his moral qualities. Like his great friend, Eugene Lafleur, he was deeply concerned about the principles of jurisprudence, and those cases meant most to him in which basic issues were concerned. It is not for a layman to comment upon the range of the field which he covered during these years at the bar, but the outstanding fact is that which has just been noted—namely, his extraordinary thoroughness and his grasp of fundamentals. The cases in which he was pre-



FRANCIS MCLENNAN

eminent were those which are considered important by lawyers themselves. For example, in one action which concerned the Montreal Park and Island Railway, he established the jurisprudence as to the relative position of husband and wife where the issue is one of damages in the case of personal injury. One large fact connected with his legal years is that not only was he universally respected but that he kindled among his partners and the members of his staff a feeling of devotion. It may be added that here he surrounded himself with McGill men.

However brief, no statement about Francis McLennan can fail to emphasize the happiness of his family life. He was one of thirteen children, nine of whom lived to maturity. All were knit to their parents and to each other by perdurable ties, and as all possessed unusual talents they formed a group whose members reacted on each other to mutual inspiration. McLennan's married life was also one of outstanding happiness. In 1896 he married Alma Stuart, whose father—Sir Andrew—was Chief Justice of Quebec, and whose mother was a De Gaspé. Of congenial natures and aspirations, they so ordered their lives as to spread the happiness which was theirs. During the years that followed McLennan's retirement from active legal work they spent much time in European study and travel—though only as an adjunct to their lives as Canadians. Their permanent home they fixed at Loretteville, near Quebec, and it was there that McLennan surrounded himself with such books as only a true scholar could collect.

Immersed in the best literature and devoted to McGill, it was inevitable that McLennan should become in the truest sense a friend of the Redpath Library. He was a member of the original committee appointed to administer it and continued to serve continuously for more than forty years. His personal relations with C. H. Gould, its earliest Librarian, were very close, and out of their affectionate conferences arose many works of expansion through which multitudes of students have benefited. Family friendship also rendered his association with Dr. Lomer very intimate and cordial. Among the fruits of this co-operation the most conspicuous was the establishment of the travelling libraries for which the McLennan family provided an endowment in memory of their father. Every province has become a beneficiary, since to the remotest corners of each have been sent books on all sorts of subjects from the many thousands of volumes thus provided. Besides his part in this family benefaction, McLennan contributed materially to the resources of the Library and of the McCord Memorial Museum by the gift of innumerable volumes selected with reference to the special needs of the University. Those who know best what he did to provide McGill with books are those who appreciate most the inestimable value of his incessant efforts.

Nor were his activities in the library field confined to McGill. He gave material assistance to Dalhousie, and even to the scholars of Newfoundland. It should also be pointed out that the McGill Travelling Libraries blazed a trail for the different provinces, which have taken up this work as part of their educational service.

While McLennan's intellectual interests were very wide, they are to be associated, first of all, with humanistic studies. *Belles lettres* are talked about less frequently now than in the days of our ancestors. And more's the pity! Had McLennan gone to Oxford as an undergraduate, he undoubtedly would have devoted himself to *literae humaniores*. In fact, all his life he studied in that school, and with notable results. By nature sympathetic and responsive, his familiarity with the best in literature made him so broad in spirit that no vestige of narrowness was ever present in his conversation—though where principles were concerned, he could debate with firmness and courtesy. Wherever he went—in Canada, in the United States, in Europe—he made friendships which proved lasting and covered all classes of society. Doing good by stealth constantly, even his intimates did not know the extent of his beneficence. Fielding depicted his nature in the portrayal of Squire Allworthy—though McLennan was far more cultured than this grand gentleman of the Eighteenth Century. Remembering his love for the odes of Horace there is no single phrase which seems to fit him better than

Integer vitae, scelerisque purus.

Graduates' Society, Senate and Governors Mourn Francis McLennan

RESOLUTIONS regretting the death of Francis McLennan, B.C.L. '81, LL.D. '21, have been adopted by the Executive Committee of The Graduates' Society of McGill University and jointly by the University Senate and Board of Governors. The texts of these resolutions appear below.

The Graduates' Society:

"The Graduates' Society has learned with sorrow of the death on Christmas Day of Francis McLennan, K.C., a graduate of the Faculty of Law and an Honorary Doctor of Laws of the University.

"Dr. McLennan was a wise and generous friend of learning, contributing liberally of his time, books and financial support to the Library. He was one of the founders of the Travelling Library, a pioneer service to outlying communities. His faith in education was evidenced not only by gifts to the Library but by frequent assistance to promising students who without help would have been unable to continue their work. For many years he served the University as a Governor bringing to its problems sound judgment, wisdom and scholarly approach.

"As a life member of the Graduates' Society Dr. Francis McLennan did much to further its efforts to help the University, both by financial assistance and advice."

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The Study of Poetry—Quest or Inquest?*

By

THEODORE F. M. NEWTON

IT seems to me that the final words of the¹ above title suggest two fundamentally different avenues of approach to the study of poetry. The one implies a search for values in a living medium,—a medium of expression that has endured as a vital, eloquent, and compelling part of the fullness of life for twelve centuries of English letters, and, by virtue of the accumulated gifts of time, lives to-day as the greatest poetic heritage that any nation has ever possessed. The other suggests that we are merely performing an inquest on the dead concepts of certain noteworthy men of our past, concepts which may have served their fitful purpose during the short span of a poet's life, but which are now only meaningless relics of former greatness, carefully embalmed through the miracle of language, and demanding irksome examination under a clinical microscope.

I am not very fond of what I see under clinical microscopes. I take no joy in inquests or autopsies—literary or otherwise. In this instance, I do not think I could find a corpse. Even in the field of literature there must be, metaphorically speaking, men working with microscopes, men who are necessary for the advancement of knowledge, as you are for its distribution. But the dry bones of specialized scholarship, the minutiae of research, have little part in the greatest function which, it seems to me, is yours—to help those in quest of the intellectual and spiritual inspiration which can be derived from the true appreciation of poetry. I do not conceive of it as a role where, forced by duty, one holds a morbid inquest over the lifeless remains of former eminence.

As you can judge then, poetry which possesses the elements of greatness is, to me, a living and vital thing, implicit with a message not only for its own time but for all time. That is just as true of our first English lyric, written 1,200 years ago, as it is today. The refrain from Deor's Lament chants the melancholy passion and dignity of an old English minstrel and utters an eternal message of consolation in adversity—"That he overcame; so may I this." It could be the text of today's sermon, or tomorrow's editorial, or a tonic to the unquenchable spirit of man twelve centuries from now.

Let us come down through the centuries for six hundred years from that time, half the distance to the present day. So doing, we meet that wonderful student of men whom Tennyson has called "the

morning-star of song"—old Dan Chaucer, who, six hundred years ago this very year, first opened his eyes on mediaeval England. He has given us an incomparable portrait gallery, a gorgeous tapestry of humanity, dressed in the trappings of the Middle Ages, but, because Chaucer saw to the soul, those portraits possess such universality that they live today in undiminished colour.

Those are poets of our tongue who wrote enduringly six and twelve centuries ago. Since then, there has been the wealth of the Elizabethan outburst: Spenser, Shakespeare, Sidney, Marlowe; there have been the organ tones of Milton (whose resting-place was bombed only a short time ago) and the pungent wisdom of Pope. Only one century old is that great Romantic surge which culminated in a wealth of lyrical expression such as the world had never before known. At the core of that movement was a young poet with an eternal appeal for youth, intoxicated with poetry and burning to fulfil his mission by sharing "the strife, the agonies of the human heart." It was John Keats who announced for poetry a credo which all too many forget, that "the great end of poesy is that it should be a friend to soothe the cares and lift the thoughts of men."

That edict says nothing about poetry as a mere intellectual exercise, as so many limp words on a passive page. It speaks of poetry as a living, humanizing agent, performing two of the most splendid functions possible for anything of man's creation.

It is a manual of life, then, which has been left us,—a heritage compounded of universal and timeless truths carried on the strains of glorious song. It has been handed down to us, but it must be enjoyed and passed on to others, and in that lies some of the importance of our mission.

These are stressful times. They are menacing times when the spirit cries out for uplift. They are perilous times, sounding a clarion call for stout hearts and ancestral virtues, if there still is any health in us. They are times when death rains down from the sky on the homes of the living and the sepulchres of our dead. Surely there was never a period in the history of our people when the survival of those values which are distilled in the alembic of our most inspired verse was so vital to civilization for which we stand. English poetry is the sounding board of British democracy, and from Drayton to our own McCrae, from Shakespeare to Rupert Brooke, from Lovelace to Newbolt and Kipling, there is a recurrent refrain of love of

*A speech delivered before the Protestant Teachers' Association of the Province of Quebec by THEODORE F. M. NEWTON, B.A. '25, M.A. '27, Assistant Professor of English, McGill University.

country, of staunchness in peril, and the championing of the right.

Beyond the threat of the moment there lie the needs of the future. We must disseminate those ideals for which the greatest of our poets strove—the blessedness of peace, love between man and fellow man, the dignity of the human soul, the imperishability of beauty and truth, and the holiness of the heart's affections—eternal and universal values which are sacred to us, and must be retained as elixirs against lethargy, skepticism, and hate.

You have probably heard some people who are so obtuse as to say that in times of stress, "it is deeds, not words, that count." Such a sentiment is little more than flamboyant sophistry. All our times of stress are periods which need both deeds *and* words. The man who under-estimates the importance of words both in peace and war either has not taken time to think, or has not the power of thought. Mr. Archibald McLeish, one of the foremost living American poets, has recently accredited the words of pre-war writers with causing much of the disillusion, much of the spiritual bankruptcy, much of the cynicism about national honor which infected the youth of the continent before the war, that "distrust of all slogans, all tags, even words" did "more to disarm democracy in the face of Fascism than any other single influence." More recently he has said, as reported in the *London Times Literary Supplement*, that "all the poets of the world are lined up today on the side of Britain. Practical men might say that is of no consequence. But the study of history shows that it is of consequence. Every great world movement had been heralded not by propagandists but by poets; every great moment in history had claimed the firmest, strongest allegiance from the guardians of the word."

And so it becomes, more than ever before, the function of educators to guide the coming generation in its quest for the inspiration that can arise from the resounding words of our greatest singers. Teachers must try to make them see that poetry is not simply a collection of lifeless words on a printed page to be studied as a classroom exercise, but an elevating and glowing adventure for the mind, that poems are the exalted outpourings of the minds of men who were moved by fears and passions and emotions, even as you and I, but who possessed, in addition, the divine gift of recording their gusts of emotion, their glimpses of beauty, or their visionary ideals in words of lyric splendor.

Teachers should try, thus, to make their students realize that poetry is not fancy and fantasy in a vacuum, but that it is permeated with humanity and vitality, that these are the lofty thoughts of men who have lived and lived intensely. One aid to that end is

to surround their poetry, whenever possible, with the facts of its occurrence. Frequently, such information will lend new meaning to specific poems and will colour their interpretation. How much more meaning does *Adonais* take on for the student if he knows that in the prophetic stanzas of his lament for Keats, Shelley was really singing a requiem for his own death a few months later? How much more meaning does that wonderful final sonnet of Keats, "Bright Star! I would I were steadfast as thou art!" take on when it is known that it was written off the coast of Dorsetshire on that sorrowing final journey to Italy—written when the disease-wracked poet, who had left behind him both the country and the woman he loved, gazed long at the starry sky, and then, in a copy of Shakespeare's verse, wrote his farewell sonnet. That sonnet becomes then something more than an objective cry for a calm and large steadfastness: it becomes the death song of a lover on a lyric note of unfevered beauty.

At such times the student feels that here is not aimless fancy; here is a glowing personal document. The resultant katharsis is ennobling, for the thoughts of youth are "long, long, thoughts," and frequently deepest when least proclaimed.

The best teachers of literature are something even more than evangelists of culture and missionaries of taste. In addition to making known the best that has been thought and said in the world, they may be, consciously or unconsciously, moulders of character. The way is beset with tremendous difficulties about which I have no illusions. I know that there are practical limitations of time and equipment, limitations of age, and capacity, and desire on the part of students, necessary practice training for those horrid inquisitions set by unfeeling men—the June examinations.

Some will feel that I am holding up too high a standard, that high school students are too young for appreciation of many of the principles which I have emphasized. I submit, however, that I am doing little more than to suggest an exalted aim, a lofty objective. If what I am proposing is an unattainable ideal, both we and they shall profit from the attempt, even if we fall short of the goal. Let it be remembered that, if the teacher can plant the germ of inspiration in even one youthful mind, the effort to convert a whole multitude will have been well worth while.

Frequently, you will be unable to gauge the results of your strivings. You sow at an important seed-time in the lives of your students, and the fruits of the planting may be garnered only at their maturity, after you have passed from immediate view. The material rewards of your profession are certainly in little proportion to its contribution to humanity. The greatest

(Continued on Page 53)

The McGill School of Commerce

By
E. F. BEACH

THE McGill School of Commercial Studies was begun a little more than twenty-five years ago, with the help of a grant from the Province of Quebec. A two years' course of study was presented, at the end of which diplomas were awarded to the successful students.

An announcement of the School for the session 1915-16 gives a list of eight courses to be taken in the first year, all of which were obligatory. English, mathematics and French each received three or four hours a week, accounting and drawing two hours a week, and political economy and elementary science one hour.

In the second year, English, French, accounting and science were continued, and commercial law was added. The students also had the privilege of choosing any of mathematics, accounting, industrial organization or German. Some of the courses in each of the years were given in the evening.

By present standards this programme seems somewhat meagre. It may be noted, however, that English had to be taken in both years. There was also a course in drawing, which was given two hours a week. In our present course English is compulsory for just one year, and no drawing is offered.

It was not intended that the course be abstractly theoretical, or purely cultural, for directly after the list of courses stands the following statement: "In each of the above subjects the work will, as far as possible, be of a practical character." In support of this promise, there sat on the committee of the School four men representing business interests, in addition to the five members of the University faculty. Among those who taught the courses, we may just note the names of Dr. Cyrus Macmillan, Dr. Stephen Leacock, Dr. J. C. Hemmeon, Mr. Harold Laski, Dr. Paul Villard and Dr. H. T. Barnes.

It was just about this time (1915-16) that Professor R. M. Sugars came from the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales to direct McGill's School of Commercial Studies. Sir William Peterson was then Principal of McGill, and Mr. Walter Vaughan was Secretary and Bursar.

The School had languished, and an attempt was made to improve its fortunes by extending the period of study to three years, and presenting the degree of Bachelor of Commerce to the successful students. These changes were made effective in the 1918-19 session, and the School was ready for the great influx of students at the close of the Great War. The School

was further strengthened by an agreement with the Chartered Accountants, as a result of which the accountancy students took their classes at McGill in the evening. These changes were still inadequate, and in 1922 Principal Sir Arthur Currie sanctioned the extension of the Bachelor of Commerce course to four years. This extension was complete only in 1926-27.

These changes are perhaps the outstanding events in the history of the McGill School of Commerce. The result of these changes is reflected in the growth in the number of students. For the first few years the numbers were very small, seldom more than twenty. At the close of the last war the School expanded greatly to reach the figure of 155 in the 1920-21 session. The number continued to increase throughout the 'twenties, and reached a peak of 262 students in the 1931-32 session. A subsequent contraction has brought the figure to just under 200, where it has remained for several years. The total number of graduates should now be somewhat over seven hundred, not including those who received merely diplomas during the first few years of the School's existence.

The School of Commerce has thus shown continued strength, and there has been built up over this quarter century a substantial body of graduates. Much of the credit for this achievement must be given to Professor Sugars who held the post of Director throughout almost the whole period.

The retirement of Professor Sugars in 1939 brought some further changes. Dr. F. Cyril James became the Director of the School, but he held the position for only a very short time before he became the Principal of McGill. Mr. Gilbert Jackson then took over the duties of the Director for the remainder of the term.

Dr. James brought valuable experience from the London School of Economics and from the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. Mr. Jackson has been connected with the University of Toronto, and with the Bank of England. These two able men gave the School the benefit of their varied experiences in the form of an extensive revision of the curriculum. These plans are now being incorporated into the course of studies of the School, but it will be several years before the new scheme is completely worked out.

This revision of the curriculum consists first of all of an extension of the course from four to five years, including a preparatory year in Arts. This preparatory work will be the equivalent of that done for the

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Senior Matriculation. The second year will include economics from an historical approach, and an elementary course in accounting. A course in economics will be compulsory each year thereafter. The particular courses are in the following order: elements of economics, economic statistics, and money and banking. There will be, furthermore, a set of three new courses on the place of science in economic life. These also are compulsory, one during each of the last three years. The scientific fields treated will be geology and geography, chemistry and physics. The increasingly scientific nature of business would seem to promise a good reception to this innovation.

Each of the last two years will consist of two compulsory courses (economics and science), and three other courses which may be chosen from a large number of courses offered in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. During the last four years there will be eight courses which may be chosen by the student. It will be possible for the student, therefore, to follow a series of courses within or relating to a chosen field. For example, he may choose to become an accountant, as many of our students have done. He will then take those courses which the accountancy associations require. On the other hand, the student may choose to study a modern language, or English, or economics or some combination of these. He should then formulate a programme of courses in the chosen field so that when he has obtained his degree he will have taken a sufficient number of courses to have a fair mastery of the field.

In addition to this extensive revision of the curriculum which should result in a more thorough training for the student, there have been some additional courses offered to Arts and Commerce students. Professor P. E. Corbett is offering two new courses in law, one in jurisprudence and one in international law, in which he discusses the nature and function of law. The writer offers a course in economic statistics and one in economic geography.

These extensive modifications and new courses should constitute a valuable enrichment of the Commerce curriculum. The unfortunate occurrence of war complicated the adjustments somewhat, but the changes are now being carried out.

Those who graduate under the new system of studies should be better prepared for a business career in several ways. They will have had a longer course of study which will have given them a better coverage of the basic materials, and a chance to enquire into some special field. They will have had more economics, more science, and perhaps some law. The growing importance of each of these subjects makes it important that business men be familiar with them.

In addition to the students working towards a Bachelor of Commerce degree during the day, the

School of Commerce holds classes for some 500 students during the evening. These courses have developed through the agreements with the accounting associations by which the School has provided classes for student accountants who work in the offices of the accountants during the day. These now include a variety of courses in accounting and auditing from the elementary to the very advanced, as well as other subjects, such as mathematics, political economy, commercial law and industrial management. The associations with which the School has had most contacts are the Society of Chartered Accountants, the Corporation of Public Accountants, and the Canadian Institute of Cost Accountants and Industrial Engineers.

The relations between the School of Commerce and these associations of business specialists have been mutually beneficial. The School of Commerce does not attempt to give courses leading to a Bachelor of Commerce degree during the evening, but through the agreements with the associations, many students have received instruction at McGill who might not otherwise have had any contact with the University.

A few remarks may be in order as to the function of a school of commerce. There is a considerable difference in the opinions held at various times on the part which such a school should play in business and in education. During a period of transition in the school, and in an economy at war, it may be well to have these points clearly understood.

As a medical school trains doctors, a law school trains lawyers, and a school of engineering trains engineers, so a school of commerce trains business men. For the doctors and the lawyers, however, the demands of the professions have been defined more or less by provincial laws. The training of the engineers is also fairly easily defined inasmuch as the engineers choose fields in which to specialize, becoming mining, mechanical, chemical or other engineers. The needs of the business man cannot be so easily defined. In fact an engineer's training can be a very good one as an *entree* into business, and a large number of engineers become business leaders.

The training required for "business" is largely a matter of opinion. Those who have been taught in the traditional arts subjects are inclined to believe that a general arts education is the most appropriate. Arts subjects do not train a person for a specific position, but attempt to give him the insight, the sense of values, the faculty of judgment and the capacity of expression necessary of a man of culture.

Some educators feel that these qualities cannot be imparted in four years of arts study. This is particularly true when there is present on the part of the students a certain lack of sympathy with this approach to education. These students may realize the value

of this kind of an education in the long run, but they may point out that the number of university graduates is very much larger than it was twenty-five or fifty years ago, and the matter of "getting a job" has become a major problem. Certain changes have taken place in our economic system as a result of which university men do not secure positions with the ease which was once so typical.

The students are very much aware of this pressing difficulty, and it is much more important for them to prepare to meet this problem upon graduation. Cultural values are important, but they have become submerged by the more obvious demand that the student fit himself into some niche in the present economic scheme.

A school of commerce must have a curriculum which takes care of this situation. Cultural courses must always be present; in fact, they should play a very important part in the programme. There are certain other things, however, which commerce graduates should know in order to make them fit more easily into the machinery of a commercial enterprise. Accounting, finance, statistics and commercial law are the tools of the business man. In a study of these subjects the student should learn how to handle business figures. A study of mathematics, of English, of French or another modern language, of economics, psychology or science will also give the prospective business man additional tools with which he can better prosecute his business. However, the studies in this second group are more than simply tools. A working knowledge of French, especially "commercial French" is a business tool; a further knowledge leads to an appreciation of cultural values in a study of language, customs, feelings and tradition. Similarly, economics may teach a business man to watch certain effects of economic laws upon his own business; but knowledge of economics should also guide him in his activities in moulding or criticizing government policy.

A pure arts training may therefore be inadequate for those who definitely plan to enter business. Cultural values are of fundamental importance, however, and should not be omitted. With a five-year course, further arts courses, such as sociology or history, can be included.

A school of commerce therefore performs a somewhat different function from that of arts courses in general. Students in commerce should always have an easy access to arts courses and an appreciation of their value.

In the fulfilling of its function, however, a school of commerce is subjected to criticism from another quarter. Business men are often heard to criticize the university schools of commerce because they do not turn out men who can do the things which they want done. When this criticism refers to the inability

of the graduates to obtain information from common sources, to handle it intelligently, and to express their conclusions clearly, in written or oral form, such criticism cuts deeply. This is essentially what commerce studies should train a man to do.

When, however, such criticism refers to the ability to operate a typewriter or other business machine, or to the familiarity with the firms in a particular industry, or the products in a particular market, or even to the techniques in a particular business process, such criticism is hardly fair. Most schools of commerce do not pretend to impart such specialized knowledge.

Most students do not know what kind of a business they will be connected with, or what kind of a position they will have within a business firm. A university course should supply general information about business and its relation with other factors of life. Most students, it should be kept in mind, graduate before they are twenty-five years old, and they will probably reach their prime in about twenty years. Even in peacetime, business developments of considerable importance take place within such a period. Well trained men should be able to observe such trends and take advantage of them, rather than suffer obsolescence as a result of a falling demand for their specialized training. The lessening importance of houses of finance during the last fifteen years, which is more than just a cyclical development, is a striking example of such a trend.

The answer to these criticisms from business men should be the turning out of graduates who are able to make their way in the business world. Not that we hope merely to build up an alumni with a good organization so that it will be able to make itself felt through its organization, but we hope that our graduates will find things to do for their employers and for their community which will illustrate qualities of thoughtful leadership. We hope that the McGill School of Commerce can be credited in some small measure for the development of these abilities.

Memorial for Sir Arthur Currie

On the snow-covered slopes of Mount Royal, a group of Montrealers paid tribute to the memory of the late Sir Arthur Currie, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, on December 8. The occasion was the annual memorial service, sponsored by the Sir Arthur Currie Branch of the Canadian Legion, held at Sir Arthur's grave in Mount Royal cemetery. The service, which was conducted by Capt. Rev. F. H. Wilkinson, was brief. Following the prayer, Piper W. Kerr played "The Flowers of the Forest" and wreaths were laid, one by Capt. Garner Currie, Sir Arthur's son, on behalf of the family, and another by Lt.-Col. S. W. Watson, President of the Legion Branch. Sgt. Bugler F. Barber sounded the Last Post and Reveille and Captain Wilkinson pronounced the blessing.

John McCrae

By
H. ORTON HOWITT

SO much has been written about Colonel John McCrae, author of "In Flanders Fields," that it is difficult to add much that may be of interest.

I almost feel as if I am writing about some other person than the John McCrae who attained such fame when I mention these few disjointed reminiscences; but, because throughout his lifetime we were thrown a great deal together in Guelph, Montreal, and for a short time in Toronto, because I do not remember the time when I did not know him or look up to him as my boyhood ideal, I am writing about plain Jack McCrae as he was to me. After all it is the intimate associations that we treasure most, and perhaps for that reason these notes may be of interest.

I like to think of Jack McCrae as he was when he lived in my father's house; tall, boyish, hair inclined to be wavy and fair; striking, sparkling eyes, teeth with hardly a filling in them, hard and of a pearly colour, the second incisors slightly tilted; all of which, strange to say, added to the attractiveness, and the infection of his smile. His smile was one of his greatest assets. His cheeks were inclined to be reddish; his head was well-formed; he had an excellent forehead. His expression changed frequently, but I think when smiling that he was most attractive. He wore clothing that was not considered fashionable, generally rough grey with considerable black mixed with it. His coats were cut shorter than those that the average person wore. They were not particularly well-tailored and seldom were his trousers pressed. I cannot remember him ever wearing other than black high shoes when in town. He never wore any jewellery, unless one would consider jewellery, his silver watchchain and the silver seal that dangled from it. His watch was also silver, and if I remember correctly, it was a hunting case and wound with a key. He often wore a polka dot necktie; generally his collar was of the winged type.

Jack McCrae had just returned from the South African War, and I was a freshman in medicine at McGill, when we met in Montreal and renewed our friendship. I frequently would meet him at the Medical Building, and sometimes at dinner with friends, such as Dr. Adami. We belonged to the same Greek Letter Society, where we had many mutual friends. Nearly every Saturday evening he would turn up at the Zeta Psi House, and although an elder, he showed great interest in the active members, and gave wise counsel on many occasions. Best of all was to hear him tell stories, as only he could tell them.

When I was doing my first year's work at The

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Montreal General Hospital, Jack McCrae demonstrated each Saturday in pathology. From some interesting case he would use "wet specimens" and demonstrate them to the students. As a rule some student read the case history to the class. This history gave all the illnesses of the patient during life, paying particular attention to the last illness. It told of the method of onset, and the progress of the last disease and finally of the mode of death of the deceased. The diagnosis made by the physician was read and also the treatment given. Then Jack McCrae would give a short talk on the possible presence of other conditions than those noted, or what doctors call a differential diagnosis. The various organs of the deceased would be shown as "wet specimens" and microscopic sections of the same. Jack McCrae's ability to make lucid these findings and to explain the reasons in a logical and brief way, so that the students could easily digest and remember after the lecture what had been said, made these demonstrations very popular with the students. No student ever missed them. It was the reputation which he created at those Saturday demonstrations that largely influenced his future.

He was promoted to the position of Junior Physician at the Royal Victoria Hospital, but he never lost interest in pathology. With three other men he opened an office, which by intimates was referred to as "The Bull Pen." In a short time one heard his name frequently referred to as the attending physician of someone or other. To know him was to like him. No one questioned his knowledge of medicine. Such a combination could not help but be associated with success. To be on the staff of one of the large hospitals, and to have a connection with the university, helps a beginner in medicine a great deal. It means, of course, that anyone holding those appointments must have had an excellent training. Jack McCrae had those qualifications. He was Gold Medallist when he graduated. He did post-graduate work at the Toronto General Hospital, and in Baltimore, at the Johns Hopkins, during the halcyon days of Sir William Osler. He had experience in the Artillery at the South African War, where he and the late General Morrison formed a unique friendship which lasted throughout their lives. On his return from South Africa he went to Montreal and worked in pathology under Dr. Adami, Professor of Pathology at McGill University, who was then considered by many the best-known pathologist in the English-speaking world, and author of the most complete work on pathology at that time published in the English language.

In my third year he demonstrated in histology and bacteriology. Histology is microscopic anatomy. I am forever grateful for the assistance Jack McCrae gave me in making easy a subject which at first was very difficult for me. To be able to do so was his great gift and one of the reasons of his popularity with the students. I remember one day in the bacteriological laboratory we were working with tetanus, the germ which causes lockjaw. I had a tube in my hand containing a culture of tetanus, which I thought Jack McCrae told me to drop. I promptly did so, the tube crashed, and broke on contact with the floor. There was not a smile on his face, but a look of sternness, and severity. He made a remark which even today would have to be printed with words omitted, and asterisks substituted. I protested that I had done what he told me to do. For a moment we stood facing each other; suddenly his expression changed and the smile reappeared and with his eyes fixed on mine he said, "The first duty of a soldier is to obey, you did it." For a time we were occupied in removing the debris and destroying the deadly germs that I had dropped, then work went on as if nothing had happened.

In my fourth year Jack was a clinician in medicine. It was then that I learned the great value of pathology to the student of medicine. In his clinics he referred to the pathological changes in the various organs, and interpreted the effect of these changes as causes of the symptoms of the various diseases.

Having graduated I left for London to do post-graduate work, and stayed at a place recommended to me by Jack McCrae; the place where he had stayed a year or so before when working in the London hospitals. I met many of his friends and all spoke glowingly of his charm and ability.

The following year I returned to take up practice in Guelph. One of my first cases was an English student at the College who was suffering from lockjaw. He was one of the few, at that time, fortunate enough to recover. Before the turn came I suggested a consultation and was asked to name the consultant. I named Dr. John McCrae. He came up from Montreal but the turn for the better had taken place when he arrived. He refused to take any of the credit and, furthermore, the relatives of the patient could not understand why his fee was so small.

Some years later I worked on the subcutaneous injection of oxygen. Jack McCrae was very interested. He tried the injections at the Royal Victoria Hospital, and published his findings in the *American Journal of Physiology*. He prefaced his paper with the statement that the work had previously been done by me, and stated that my work had yet to be published, and had priority over his. This was typical of him.

On another occasion a young woman in Guelph, who had had her tonsils removed, developed quite a swelling in the tonsillar space, and in the neck, which was not of an inflammatory nature. When called in to see her, I realized the extreme seriousness, and as Jack and Tom McCrae were both in Guelph, I suggested that Dr. John should see her in consultation with me. When I told him I had diagnosed sarcoma (a very malignant growth), he said to his brother Tom, "We will go together and you will be the consultant." His brother then had a greater reputation as a medical man, having collaborated with Dr. Osler in editing his book on medicine, which was the best-known text book at that time.

I remember that Tom shook his head and said, "It is so rare I would doubt it very much." Jack did not express an opinion, but after the consultation he made a section, and pronounced it sarcoma. Throughout the entire consultation he remained in the background. This was typical of him—when in the presence of anyone, like his brother, who was better known than himself.

Years ago the *Toronto Globe* published an annual Christmas number, and sometime in the summer announced that it would pay for a short story, written by a Canadian, for this special number. I remember Jack reading this announcement to me and he said, "I am going to try to win that prize. I should have at least an equal chance with others." He wrote his story and won twenty-five dollars. At that time he was living in my father's house, where I now live. Later he turned from prose to verse. A number of his poems were written while he sat on a seat in the bay window at the front of my house. I remember particularly his poem "Eventide." He allowed me to see it before it was completed. I am shocked to note that it was published in 1895 when I was at the 'teen age. This poem is one of my favourites. Everyone is familiar with "In Flanders Fields," but several of his other poems are splendidly written, such as "The Unconquered Dead," "The Anxious Dead." I feel surprised when occasionally I hear someone say that he wrote only one poem.

One summer father sent the family to Lake Ahmic. Accompanying us was a young friend of mine, who with myself had collected an arsenal, which we proposed to use in the north country. Jack McCrae who was spending the summer with us was sent along to keep us out of danger. We lived together, fished together and hunted together for nearly three months, and when we returned, all of us in the pink of condition, he had endeared himself to everyone, especially to my friend and myself.

At Lake Ahmic one night the weather suddenly became cold and my friend and I went out to get wood. It was rather a tedious job to cut down a

tree, so we returned with a supply of wood we had taken without permission from a neighbouring camper. I remember he laughed and apparently suspected where we had obtained the wood. On attempting to use it, the logs were found to be too long for our fireplace, so they had to be cut. A saw was borrowed and we were about to use it when Jack asked, "Where did you get the saw?" We told him.

"Where did you get the wood?" We told him. It happened to be the same place.

Then he said, "I don't mind you stealing his wood, but I'll be damned if I'll let you borrow his saw to cut it with." . . . That decision was final.

The McCraes and the Howitts shared the same pew in St. Andrew's Church. The families visited each other a great deal. Colonel David McCrae used to tell us stories, and taught us a great deal of history, mostly about battles, and that sort of thing. At that time the French and the English were rather far apart and we were not the slightest bit sceptical when he told us one Britisher was equal to three Frenchmen—anytime.

For a time Colonel David McCrae lived on Woolwich Street in a stone cottage next door to where the Priory Club now is. Later he moved to his father's home on "Janefield Farm," at the west end of College Avenue. Jack could never sleep in the "Janefield" house without getting severe asthmatic attacks, so he slept at my father's home when in Guelph. Something at "Janefield" caused an allergic reaction. It only caused it at night. Very likely the mattress or pillows were filled with goosefeathers that caused Jack's asthmatic attacks. So I have to thank goosefeathers for increasing a friendship that I will always treasure.

In 1914 my father and two sisters were abroad when war broke out. There was a scramble to obtain accommodation for the trip home. It so happened that Jack McCrae was a fellow passenger on the ship. Those who had known him well, and so long, noted that he was not as jovial as he used to be. Something seemed to be preying on his mind. He told them that from South Africa he knew all that war meant. He had no illusions about it. Now, at his age, he would much prefer to be out of it. He was in practice in Montreal, doing well and had a splendid future ahead of him. The war would ruin it all; but he felt it was his duty and he was on his way back to enlist with the Canadian forces. In South Africa he was an Artillery officer; in the war of 1914-1918 he was in the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Jack McCrae was a man's man. All men seemed to like him. Somehow or other he made an equal appeal to the fairer sex. From time to time I would hear of his engagement to someone. In fact there were for years rumours that this or that young lady would be married to John McCrae; but the final plunge was never made. Possibly one reason he never married

might be that he did not feel that his financial position warranted it. Although at his death he was middle aged, he was not well off. Until his death he had spent his time in study and as he himself might have said "was lining his brain." He could not save money, because he had never made much, and with his way of living, and his fondness for travel, accumulation of wealth was impossible. It is a fact that his entire estate was considerably less than five thousand dollars, possibly half of which was in life insurance that was made out to his mother. Had he lived undoubtedly the story would have been different, because fortune and fame were knocking at his door.

Mutual friends who had known him in the days of his health and vigour, in those happy days of the infectious smile, have told me that for months before his death he was a totally different man. They spoke of this change of temperament with subdued voices, as if they were mourners, as if an ikon had been broken. In my life work I have many times seen temperaments alter with illness, or after accidents. Biochemistry explains laughter and frowns, ability and inability to make friends, but, as Kipling might say, "that is another story." If Jack's temperament altered, it was not his fault, but because he was a human being, and not immune to the effect of chemical change.

We are told that on the afternoon of January 23, 1918, he complained of a slight headache which grew worse towards evening. It was then confirmation arrived of his appointment as Consulting Physician to the British Army. We are told of the pleasure that this information brought to him. Sad to say his enjoyment was short lived, his condition rapidly grew worse, his mind became confused, and he died in coma on January 28, 1918.

On December 29, 1915, *Punch* published its index for the year. On examining this index I found that the author of "In Flanders Fields" was Dr. John McCree. His name was incorrectly spelled. At that time the poem had not become known to the world. Today such an error would be impossible. When his friends have all passed on, he will probably be remembered as Dr. John McCrae, author of "In Flanders Fields." Before his great poem became well known, Jack McCrae was referred to as the brother of Dr. Thomas McCrae, the doctor who edited Osler's *Practice of Medicine*. A few years ago Dr. Thomas McCrae died. The dispatch from Philadelphia, telling of his death, informed the public that he was the brother of Dr. John McCrae, author of "In Flanders Fields." Such is fame.

Dr. McCrae wrote a three-verse masterpiece, of original construction, which dealt with a subject which had a world appeal. This poem—descriptive, informative, prophetic—is really a prayer. This combination, so perfectly timed, placed John McCrae among the immortals, his fame, "more enduring than brass."

John Alexander Nicholson, M.A., L.L.D.

1860—1940

By
HENRY F. ARMSTRONG

FOR over forty years the writer was privileged to enjoy the close friendship of J. A. Nicholson. That friendship, which started several years before he came to McGill as its Registrar, grew stronger as the years passed and could not have been more intimate or more enduring, and so it was with readiness that the suggestion and invitation to contribute this article was accepted.

From the records it is learned that John Alexander Nicholson was born at Eldon, Belfast, Prince Edward Island, on March 27, 1860, the son of the Hon. James Nicholson and Mary Jane Munro. His father was for many years a member of the Provincial Legislature.

After attending Belfast Grammar School and Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, he taught school, with a first class Teacher's Licence, for over three years in his native province, before entering McGill University as a student in 1883. He graduated in 1887 as B.A. with first rank honours in English language, literature and history, winning the Shakespeare Medal, and for the next three years he occupied a position as a teacher under the Montreal Board of School Commissioners.

At the age of thirty he was appointed Superintendent of Education in Prince Edward Island and in 1892 he became Principal of the Westmount Academy. For ten years he carried on, with impressive success and great popularity, as head of this important school. He obtained his M.A. degree from McGill in 1893.

The crowning position in his long and useful career now came to hand. He was offered and accepted, in 1902, the Registrarship at McGill University, and here, during a period of twenty-eight years, he gained great distinction both for his organizing and administrative ability and for the splendid contribution he made as an able educationist, for he brought to his new position, which he greatly adorned, the values of just such experiences as made it possible for him to serve the University, in his capacity, with the highest success.

Dr. Nicholson was elected a member of the Westmount School Board, and for three years served as its Chairman. He was also appointed to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education for the Province of Quebec. He remained a member of this

important body for sixteen years, and in that time did valuable work on the several sub-committees, contributing much to the general improvement of the Quebec educational system, and became an outstanding figure in the educational life of the province. These interests came naturally to a man who showed such a devotion to the problems of general education, and his wise proposals dealing with the linking up of day school courses with those of the University were eagerly taken advantage of and adopted.

As the first Registrar proper of McGill University, Dr. Nicholson brought to his office a wealth of wisdom.

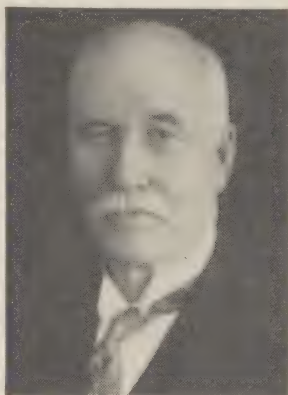
He visited a number of the principal universities on this continent to investigate and study what was likely to be of use to McGill, and very soon the Registrar's Office became one of the best organized and most efficient to be found anywhere.

In 1912 he was urged to return to P.E.I. as Superintendent of Education, but after due consideration decided to remain at McGill. His decision was received with enthusiasm by governors, faculties and students.

In the Minutes of Corporation, 1916, the following occurs: "On the unanimous recommendation of all the Faculties of

the University, Corporation resolved to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws on J. A. Nicholson, in recognition of his literary attainments, his long period of educational work and especially his devoted service for the period of fourteen years as Registrar of the University."

In his Convocation address, on May 12, 1916, Dr. Nicholson said, in part, in addressing the graduates, "May your lives be brightened by the sunshine of prosperity, but above all may they be characterized by the virtue of uprightness which will be worth more—a thousand times more—both to yourselves and to the world, than all the benefits which can flow from material prosperity alone. Occasions of this kind have always in them an element of sadness, for they mean, in the great majority of cases, the severance of pleasant college ties and the breaking up of congenial companionship and confidential friendships. You will be obliged to find new associates, to form new friendships and to carve out for yourselves new paths. May your new associates be helpful, your new found friends true, and your future life filled



Notman

DR. J. A. NICHOLSON

HENRY F. ARMSTRONG, M.A., is Emeritus Professor of Drawing and Descriptive Geometry, McGill University.

with happiness and success." These words were uttered by one of the most popular members of the staff of the University on the occasion of his receiving his LL.D.—the highest honour the University can confer to mark distinction and approval.

Dr. Nicholson retired at the age of seventy, and for ten years he enjoyed well-earned rest, some travel, good long holidays in his native province and the opportunity for reading.

In 1891 J. A. Nicholson married Catherine Isabel McLean, daughter of Wm. McLean, at that time Manager of the Merchants' Bank of P.E.I. in Charlottetown. They were exemplary in their devotion to one another and it seemed but natural that after his passing she should so soon follow. Dr. Nicholson died after a short illness on October 8, 1940, and Mrs. Nicholson, also after a brief illness, on December 9, 1940.

In a tribute, Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of McGill University, wrote, "Dr. Nicholson was distinguished as one of the most loyal and conscientious of the University's former officers, and during his long term of service was noted for his devotion to the University and its interests in ways which were conspicuous."

From personal experience, covering many years, I knew their home to be a truly happy one. It was a benediction to enter it. Their daughter, Miss Evelyn, graduate of the Royal Victoria Hospital, and two sons, honour them. The sons both served with distinction in the Great War and won honours well deserved. They are both successful graduates of McGill. Lt. Col. W. C. Nicholson, D.S.O., M.C., and Major J. Gordon Nicholson, M.C., are well known as lawyers and for their interest in the well-being of the community as well as in military matters.

I found in Dr. Nicholson all the marks of a true gentleman—always looking for an opportunity to do a good turn for somebody, ready to overlook others' short comings and to make those who came to consult him about things feel at ease. He spent infinite pains to alleviate trouble and to bring ripe judgment to bear on vexed questions. His cheery way with those who looked in upon him at any time of the day helped to make duties pleasures. He radiated a happy, jovial spirit, and when the time came for sympathy none could show it more truly. As is so often the case with a man of his character he was exceedingly kind to dumb animals and every dog he had a chance to meet he met as a friend.

In Free Masonry Dr. Nicholson was one of the oldest members of the Westmount Lodge and was a charter member of Westmount Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and in both of these he came to occupy the highest offices. He was one of the most faithful members of St. Andrew's United Church, Westmount, in which he was an elder for thirty-four years. Before

his death he specially asked that his old friend and pastor Rev. Dr. W. J. Clark, retired, take part in the funeral service which was conducted by Rev. Dr. F. W. Kerr. This article might well be concluded by quoting from Dr. Clark's tribute on that occasion:

"When I came to Westmount I became acquainted with Dr. Nicholson. I saw much of him, at social gatherings, church meetings and on the Sabbath. I know of the merry jest and keen sense of humour which he possessed. He was interested in young people, helping them in every way he could, inspiring them on their way. He made a difference in their lives . . . And so we cherish his memory, as we think of his good life, his faithful service and the contribution he made to other lives.

"Dr. Nicholson was a great lover of Tennyson and an interested student of this Victorian Age poet, and so it is fitting to close with

"Sunset and evening star, And one clear
call for me,

And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea;

But such a tide as moaning seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,

When that which drew from out the
boundless deep Turns again home.

"Twilight and evening bell, And after
that the dark,

And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark;

For though from out our bourne of time
and place The flood may bear me far,

I hope to see my Pilot face to face,
When I have crossed the bar."

Those who were present at that Farewell will probably never forget the deep solemnity and tenderness with which the Rev. Dr. Clark recited these beautiful lines in memory of one beloved by all who knew him.

Four McGill Men Awarded Smith Medals

Three graduates of McGill, and a Governor of the University, were among the eight Canadians selected as the initial recipients of the Julian C. Smith Memorial Medal for outstanding service in the development of Canada. At the annual meeting of the Engineering Institute of Canada, held in Hamilton, Ont., on February 7, medals were awarded to Sir Herbert Holt, a Governor of McGill, and Chairman of the Board of Directors of The Royal Bank of Canada; Beaudry Leman, B.Sc. '00, President of the Banque Canadienne Nationale; R. J. Durley, Ma.E. '98, Secretary Emeritus of the Institute and a former Professor of Mechanical Engineering at McGill; and Richard S. Lea, B.Sc. '90, consulting engineer, and former Professor of Civil Engineering at McGill.

P. T. Molson Awarded Rhodes Scholarship

Percival T. Molson, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Molson, has been awarded a Rhodes Scholarship for 1941. He is a Fourth Year Honours student in Economics and Political Science.

Sir William Dawson as a Teacher

By
EDGAR ANDREW COLLARD

OUTSTANDING as Sir William Dawson was in his administration of McGill, he achieved a success no less remarkable by his teaching. It would seem, indeed, that in the class room, his learning, his energy, his interest in others, and his faith all found their freest expression, and that those who studied under him had an exceptional opportunity to know his greatness as a man.

It was as a teacher, rather than as a principal, that Sir William liked to regard himself. In his last university address, when describing how he had come to accept the principalship of McGill, he said: "My plans for life lay in an entirely different direction. I had prepared myself, as far as was possible at the time, for field work in geology; and my ambition was to secure employment of this kind; or next to this, to have the privilege of teaching my favourite science, with sufficient spare time to prosecute original work." He hesitated when the principalship of McGill was offered to him; and accepted it only when he became certain that his summers would be free for field work, and that an opportunity for teaching would be provided for him.

Dawson held the chair of geology throughout his thirty-eight years as Principal of McGill; but during the earlier years, when the University's funds were at their lowest, he volunteered to give lectures covering the whole range of natural science.

When Dawson began his principalship in 1855, no instruction whatever in natural science was being offered by McGill. There were only three faculties—those of Medicine, Law, and Arts; and the Arts Faculty was carrying on with one full-time professor, fifteen students, and a curriculum of languages, mathematics, and a little formal philosophy. Within a few years, Dawson was giving both pass and honour courses in geology, mineralogy, chemistry, botany, ethnology, palaeontology, and zoology. Though he relinquished these courses—with the exception of his geological teaching—as the University became able to engage special professors, this relief came slowly, and he found it necessary to continue instruction in some subjects for more than twenty years. At the time when he began this extensive teaching programme, he was almost without assistance in the administration of McGill, and he had undertaken the unpaid duties of University Librarian, Curator of

the University Museum, and supervisor of improvements to the very rural campus.

Dawson's willingness to remedy, by his own efforts, the absence of any instruction in natural science was one of his most valuable services to McGill. He greatly widened the scope of the University's work, making instruction available to hundreds who would otherwise have been deprived of it. More than this, he did much to end the inertia which had so long paralyzed McGill, and to prove the truth of his belief that "progress would inspire hope." Most of the courses which he established have now developed into separate departments.

Sir William Dawson often took advantage of his evenings and holidays to extend his teaching to groups outside the University. He announced in his inaugural address that he intended to give a series of extension lectures on practical subjects, for the benefit of those who could not attend the University as regular students. In these extension courses, given mostly in the evening, he anticipated the work of Macdonald College with a course on "the principles of scientific agriculture," putting to good use the experience acquired when, as Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, he had helped to introduce the study of agriculture into the schools, and had prepared several books on farming and the care of live stock.

Societies in Montreal, whose members were interested in science study, found him ready to assist them. He was repeatedly elected president of the Montreal Natural History Society, and under his leadership it entered upon a vigorous existence. He presided over the weekly meeting; secured most of the lecturers and often gave the lecture himself; conducted the members on an annual geological excursion; and assisted in forming the Society's library and museum. He was also much interested in the work of the Y.M.C.A., and from time to time gave lecture courses on popular science to its members. In 1865, by opening one of these courses on popular science to the public, and selling tickets, the Montreal branch saved itself from financial collapse.

On Sunday afternoons during part of the college year he conducted a Bible class, either at the Y.M.C.A. or at some church in the central part of the city. The study of the Bible was one of his chief interests, and these Sunday lectures received the same careful preparation as his other teaching. A good Greek and Hebrew scholar, he dealt always with the original text, and aimed to separate the Bible from prejudices and

EDGAR ANDREW COLLARD, B.A. '35, M.A. '37, Montreal journalist, who is making a study of the life of Sir William Dawson, would welcome communication with those possessing letters, or able to supply reminiscences of the work and character, of Sir William Dawson.

interpretations mistakenly identified with it. He believed that the passages in the Bible on nature had suffered, in the English versions, from "the low state of the knowledge of nature among translators and expositors," and for such passages he often suggested translations of his own "more literal and intelligible." His classes in 1877, which were held in the old Emmanuel Church on St. Catherine Street, were attended by the Rt. Rev. Frederick George Scott, now Archdeacon of Quebec, whose father was at that time Professor of Anatomy at McGill. "He made his subjects very interesting," says Archdeacon Scott, "and inspired us with great reverence for the Bible. We felt that we were listening to one who could speak with great authority and whose own faith was simple and sincere."

Dawson often took advantage of the Christmas holidays—the only time of the college year he was free to leave McGill—to give lecture courses at other universities on the relations of science and religion. In these lectures he upheld his belief that the conflict between science and religion was a conflict of theories, not of facts; and that it was prolonged by misapprehension and misuse of terms. It seemed to him that many of the scientific writings of his day—particularly Darwin's writings on organic evolution—were an attempt to cover incompleteness of study "by the mantle of bold and gratuitous hypothesis." On the other hand, he deplored the ignorance of science displayed by many theologians; and suggested that in the curriculum of theological students, some scientific study "would be cheaply purchased even by the sacrifice of a part of their verbal and literary training." It was his conviction that "if men of science were also Bible students, and theologians had more knowledge of natural science, there would be less discussion and more agreement."

Dawson's summers were devoted to field work in geology; for he considered original research to be one of the pleasures and duties of the teacher. Immediately after the Spring Convocation, he left for a country home, selected always for its proximity to some region of geological interest. By systematically selecting a new home every summer, he was able to make a careful examination of the geology of the Atlantic seaboard from New England to the Gaspé Peninsula. By taking summer homes at Kamouraska, Murray Bay and Tadoussac he examined the geology of the Lower St. Lawrence. Of his summer home at Little Métis, which he built in 1875, he wrote with a geologist's enthusiasm: "It is near to both Pleistocene and Palaeozoic deposits, and has good dredging ground in the vicinity, which affords interesting examples of varieties of molluscs, akin to those northern forms found in the Pleistocene clays. . . . Here, too, I have found time and opportunity to

write most of my books and scientific papers, varying sedentary occupations with collecting expeditions, ranging from Quebec to the Bay of Chaleurs, and to Nova Scotia."

Sometimes part of the summer was spent in England in order to attend the meetings of the British Association. These overseas trips were also made the occasion for field work, not only in Great Britain, but also in France, Switzerland and Italy. In 1883, when in his sixty-third year, he took advantage of his first leave of absence from McGill to study the geology of Egypt and Palestine. From all these overseas tours, as from his field work in Canada, he would return to McGill in the autumn with his "many weighty boxes," filled with specimens for the Redpath Museum.

The pleasure which Dawson took in his field work gave freshness and reality to his teaching. He set little value on a knowledge of science obtained second-hand, and tried to rescue his students from the text book. To one student, who came to him on the eve of an examination to ask how many chapters in mineralogy he would have to learn, his answer was: "I do not want you to learn pages out of a book, but to know quartz and mica when you see them." Saturday afternoon excursions, when he conducted his classes to places of geological interest near Montreal, were an essential part of his teaching. One of Sir William's students recalls his zest on these occasions; his keenness in noting an interesting rock formation; and the vigour and dexterity with which he wielded his geologist's hammer.

Dawson tried also to lead his students away from the idea that the only rest from work is idleness; and tried in particular to discourage the prevalent belief that college studies are not to be thought of during the summer vacation. His view was that the best recreation is a change of employment. "When you are wearied with one kind of study or work," he suggested, "it is often a much greater relief to turn to another of a different character than to sink into absolute repose." He was convinced that the capacity to find refreshment by turning from one task to another can be developed, and that "it is essential to the highest usefulness and the highest enjoyment of life." He would back up this suggestion with the incontestable statement: "I have not in this been giving advice which I have been unwilling to take myself."

Dawson liked to become personally acquainted with his students, and invitations to evening gatherings at his residence (which was in the east wing of the Arts Building), were sent to the classes or years in rotation. These gatherings usually included a short recitation or address on some interesting topic, a few musical numbers, and refreshments. There would also be a collection of exhibits prepared by Sir William

(Continued on Page 58)

On His Majesty's Service — VI

Edited by
R. C. FETHERSTONHAUGH

SINCE our Winter Number went to press, news has continued to reach us of McGill graduates and past students serving in the Canadian Army Overseas, the Active Canadian Army, the Canadian Reserve Army, or the wartime services of the Dominion Government and Canadian industry. In this issue, subject to the provisions of the Dominion Press Censorship, we record as many details of the military and civilian appointments as possible; we record also, with deep regret, some additional casualties; and we list with pleasure the names of a number of McGill men who have won distinction, or whose gallantry has been recognized by the granting of honours or awards.

For the notices given below, we are indebted, as in the past, to those graduates or past students who filled in the "Information, Please" cards distributed by The Graduates' Society, to H. R. Morgan, of Brockville, Ontario, to the Orderly Rooms of a number of military units, and to the officers of several faculties and groups within and without the University. We again invite graduates and past students, or their friends, to send us news of the appointments, promotions, or transfers of McGill men and women in all military and civilian branches of wartime service. We should also welcome the correction of any errors found in the items printed below. Please address all such notices to THE MCGILL NEWS, 3466 University Street, Montreal.

The items appearing in this issue are those received since November 30, 1940 and prior to February 28, 1941.

Death of Sir Frederick Banting

IN common with all institutions of learning throughout the civilized world, McGill was shocked on February 24 by the news that Major Sir Frederick Banting, M.C., R.C.A.M.C., was "missing" as the result of the disappearance over the Atlantic seaboard on February 22 of a military 'plane in which he was travelling on special scientific duty. Later it was announced that the 'plane, on its way to Britain, had crashed near Musgrave Harbour, Newfoundland, and that Sir Frederick and two of the three other men aboard had been killed.

In the death of Sir Frederick Banting, Canada has suffered incalculable loss. As the co-discoverer of insulin, he became known far and wide and the renown that came to him through this discovery had been increased in later years by his further brilliant research. Recently, he had specialized in aviation medicine and in the many other medical problems arising out of the war.

So far as available records show, Sir Frederick's first association with McGill began on June 23, 1918, when, as a young graduate of the University of Toronto, serving as a captain in the Canadian Army Medical Corps, he reported for a temporary period of medical duty to No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill) in France. In 1939 McGill conferred on him the Honorary Degree of D.Sc. No grant of an honorary degree to the graduate of a sister Canadian university was ever more richly deserved, or, as Sir Frederick Banting's friends have heard him say, more warmly appreciated.

Sir Frederick has given his life in his country's service. Of him it may indeed be said that, in the hearts of his fellow-Canadians, in the enduring records of his profession, in the proud annals of his own university, the University of Toronto, and in the annals of the many universities to whom he was a foster-son, his name will live forever more.



THE KING GREETS SQUADRON LEADER G. R. MCGREGOR, D.F.C.
(PAST STUDENT), JANUARY 28, 1941.

Montreal Star

Died

IN a casualty list published by the Army Council in London on December 4, 1940, notice was given of the death on Active Service of Capt. T. D. Pickard-Cambridge, M.C., Royal Sussex Regiment, (Past Student in Applied Science, 1912-'14). Capt. Pickard-Cambridge, who won the three-mile event for McGill in the Intercollegiate Track Meet in 1914, left the University to serve in the British Army in the Great War and rose to the rank of captain in the 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment. He was wounded in France on July 18, 1916, was later Mentioned in Despatches, and was awarded the Military Cross. As is now customary, the casualty list in which his name appeared on December 4 gave no date or other details of his death, stating merely that he had died while serving with the Royal Sussex Regiment. . . .



Notman

PILOT OFFICER IVAN GLASSCO
Died on Active Service

Graduates in the School of Architecture and others at McGill have learned with regret of the death of Pilot Officer Ivan Glassco, Royal Canadian Air Force, (B.Arch. '28), who succumbed to wounds suffered when his revolver was accidentally discharged at the Royal Canadian Air Force Equipment Depot in Toronto on January 25. Born in Hamilton, Ontario, thirty-eight years ago, Pilot Officer Glassco attended the Royal Military College of Canada and, after graduating later from McGill, for a time practised architecture in Montreal. Still later, he became a cartoonist for the *Hamilton Spectator*, and continued with notable success in this work until last December, when he joined the R.C.A.F. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Gerald S. Glassco, 195 Charlton Avenue, Hamilton, by a sister, and by two brothers, Capt. A. E. Glassco, at present serving in India, and Lieut. Colin S. Glassco, Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve. He was a cousin of Gordon B. Glassco, Executive Secretary of The Graduates' Society of McGill University, Montreal.

Missing

THROUGH the casualty list issued in Ottawa on January 4 we learned that Pilot Officer Lawrence Stanley Hill, Royal Canadian Air Force, (M.Sc. '40), is "missing as the result of enemy action." No further details are known as we go to press, but it is presumed that Pilot Officer Hill was shot down on an unspecified date while in combat with the enemy over Britain. Born at Weyburn, Saskatchewan, in 1914, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Hill, now residing at Lucky Lake, Saskatchewan, the missing officer graduated from the University of Saskatchewan before taking his master's degree in science at McGill. He enlisted as an Aircraftman under the British Empire Air Training Plan in April of last year and, on completing his preliminary and intermediate training, was accorded the rank of Pilot Officer in the R.C.A.F. McGill shares with the University of Saskatchewan and with his family and many friends the regret that news that he was missing has caused.



Paul Horsdal

PILOT OFFICER L. S. HILL
Missing

INFORMATION PLEASE!

on War Service of McGill Men and Women

The Graduates' Society is collecting, recording and publishing this information. More than 800 names with appointments have already been published in "The McGill News." Please tell us what you can about McGill men or women in war service (military or civilian).

Name		
Degree and Year		
Rank		
Military Unit		
Where Stationed		
Other Information		

Bar to the D. F. C.

IN the honours list published by the Air Ministry in London on January 9 a Bar to the Distinguished Flying Cross was awarded to Flight Lieut. George Patterson Christie, D.F.C., R.A.F., (Past Student in Science, 1935-'36), son of Professor C. V. Christie, (B.Sc. '06), of McGill University, and of Mrs. Christie (Edith M. Mowatt, B.A. '07), of Montreal, for "outstanding ability and leadership in air operations over a long period." The Air Ministry statement described Flight Lieutenant Christie as a "keen and determined pilot," who had shot down at least seven enemy aircraft. Twice shot down himself, Flight Lieutenant Christie was granted short leave to Canada last October to recover from wounds, after which he rejoined his squadron of the Royal Air Force in England. Later, in the service of the Air Ministry, he returned to Montreal, where, on January 27, he was married in Christ Church Cathedral to Miss Joan Frances Morecroft Tooke, youngest daughter of Dr. Frederick Tooke, (B.A. '95, M.D. '99), and Mrs. Tooke. As these lines are written, Flight Lieut. Christie is carrying out Air Force duties in Montreal.

Congratulations

WE take pleasure in congratulating the following McGill men upon their promotions, appointments, or other activities, as noted.

MCCUSKER, COLONEL EMMET ANDREW, M.C., (M.D. '16), Deputy Director of Medical Services, Canadian Army Corps, England, upon the adoption by the British Army Medical Services of his improvement of the Thomas leg splint. The McCusker splint, according to a despatch cabled to Canada on December 27, greatly simplifies the technique of splint application.

MCGREGOR, SQUADRON LEADER GORDON ROY, (Past Student in Science, 1920-'22), now commanding No. 2 Fighter Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force, upon his investiture by His Majesty the King with the Distinguished Flying Cross, January 28, 1941.

MCAUGHTON, LIEUT.-GEN. ANDREW GEORGE LATTA, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., (B.Sc. '10, M.Sc. '12, LL.D. '20), upon the transfer to his forces of the 2nd Division, Canadian Army Overseas, and the formation under his command of the Canadian Army Corps, December 25, 1940.

PITCHER, ACTING SQUADRON LEADER PAUL B., (B.A. '35, B.C.L. '38), upon his promotion to the rank noted above and his appointment to the command of No. 1 Fighter Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force, on service in Great Britain, January 8, 1941.

PURVIS, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ARTHUR B., Governor of McGill University, formerly Director General of the British Purchasing Commission in the United States and now Head of the British Supply Council in North America, upon his appointment by His Majesty the King as a Member of the Privy Council of the United Kingdom, December 15, 1940.

TAYLOR, E. P., (B.Sc. '22), Executive Assistant to the Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, upon being one of those rescued when the liner *Western Prince* was torpedoed by an enemy submarine in the North Atlantic on December 14, and upon his fortitude in enduring the hardship in an open boat in the interval before the rescue of the survivors could be effected. As a member of the Hon. C. D. Howe's official party, Mr. Taylor returned to Canada late in January. The party, accompanying Lord Halifax, crossed the Atlantic to Chesapeake Bay aboard the battleship, H.M.S. *King George V.*

WRIGHT, LIEUT.-ENGINEER HARLOW H., R.C.N.V.R., (B.Sc. [Mining] '35), upon his gallantry during rescue and salvage operations aboard H.M.C.S. *Saguenay* last December. When the ship had been torpedoed and was afire, with a magazine explosion threatening, he forced his way through the flames to rescue comrades who were trapped and to open flooding valves to save the vessel from disaster. Later, he took part in effecting the emergency repairs that enabled the ship to reach port. The story of his brave and efficient service was told in press despatches from London, December 10, 1940.

A number of the following items have been amended to comply with the regulations of the Press Censors for Canada issued on March 4, 1941. This entire section of THE MCGILL NEWS has been passed by the Press Censors for publication.

Honorary Appointments

PETERS, COLONEL CHARLES AYRE, D.S.O., V.D., (M.D. '98), Honorary Colonel, No. 14 General Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., Active Canadian Army, Montreal.

British Forces

BACKUS, MAJOR PERCY LAVERN, (M.D. '19), Royal Army Medical Corps, serving as a specialist in Psychological Medicine, Northern Ireland.

BREAKEY, AIRCRAFTMAN (2), ANDREW, (B.A. '31, B.C.L. '34), Flight Pilot Cadet, Royal Air Force.

MULLER, PILOT OFFICER P. P., (B.Sc. '29), R.A.F., England.

WILSON, LIEUT. ROGER, (M.D. '34), Royal Army Medical Corps, Military Hospital, Shaftesbury, Dorset, England.

South African Forces

CARLYLE, 2ND LIEUT. A. W., (B.Sc. '22, M.Sc. '23), 68th Company, South African Engineers Corps, Johannesburg, South Africa.

PELLETIER, CORPORAL RENE ARTHUR, (B.Sc. '23, M.Sc. '24, Ph.D. '27), 68th Company, South African Engineers Corps, East Rand, South Africa.

SCHINDLER, LANCE-CORPORAL N. R., (M.Sc. '33), No. 55 Company, South African Engineers Corps, East Rand, South Africa.

SNYDER, 2ND LIEUT. EARLE, (B.Sc. '24), No. 55 Company, South African Engineers Corps, East Rand, South Africa.

STOBART, SAPPER W. T., (B.Sc. '31, M.Eng. '32), No. 51 Company, South African Engineers Corps, East Rand, South Africa.

THOMAS, 2ND LIEUT. W. F., (B.A. '28, B.Sc. '30, M.Sc. '31), No. 55 Company, South African Engineers Corps, East Rand, South Africa.

WILSON, SAPPER N. L., (M.Sc. '33, Ph.D. '39), No. 55 Company, South African Engineers Corps, East Rand, South Africa.

WYKES, SERGT. E. R., (B.Sc. '30, M.Sc. '31), No. 68 Company, South African Engineers Corps, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Staff Appointments

DE LALANNE, MAJOR J. A., M.C., (B.A. '19), Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Military District No. 4, Montreal, has been appointed to Staff duties at National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa.

HYDE, COLONEL WALTER C., D.S.O., V.D., (B.Arch. '15), until recently Commanding Officer, 2nd Montreal Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, Canadian Reserve Army, was appointed in December to succeed Brig.-Gen. G. E. McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., as Commandant of the Military Camp at Petawawa, Ontario.

MCCUAIG, BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE ERIC, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., (B.Sc. '06), formerly Commandant of the Military Training Centre at Petawawa, Ontario, was transferred in December to the command at Camp Borden, Ontario, now the largest military training centre in Canada.

POPE, BRIGADIER MAURICE A., M.C., (B.Sc. '11), formerly Brigadier, General Staff, C.A.S.F. Headquarters, England, has been appointed Assistant Deputy Chief of the Canadian General Staff, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa.

SMITH, LIEUT.-COL. NORMAN J. W., (B.Eng. '32), has been appointed Assistant Director of Engineer Services (Fortifications), Department of National Defence.

VAUTELET, MAJOR H. E., A.D.C., (B.C.L. '16), formerly Officer Commanding, 7th Medium Battery, 2nd Montreal Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, has been appointed to duty on the staff of Military District No. 4, Montreal.

YUILL, MAJOR LIONEL SHIRLEY, (B.C.L. '18), formerly Deputy Chief Cable Censor, Montreal, is now Canadian Chief Cable Censor, Ottawa.

Junior Staff College

The following McGill men were among the officers of the Canadian Army Overseas reported in January to be attending the newly opened Canadian Junior War Staff College in England.

- DRURY, LIEUT. CHIPMAN H., (B.Eng. '39), Royal Canadian Artillery.
ROTHSCHILD, LIEUT. R. P., (B.Eng. '39), Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.
TREMAIN, CAPT. K. H., (B.Sc. '29), Royal Canadian Artillery.

Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve

- BERLIN, SUB-LIEUT. SAMUEL SCHNIER, (B.A. '28), Paymaster, R.C.N.V.R., Halifax, N.S.
BRISSENDEN, SUB-LIEUT. WILLIAM, (B.Eng. '37, M.Eng. '38), Fleet Mail Officer, R.C.N.V.R.
CHURCH, SURGEON-LIEUTENANT ATHOL C., (M.D. '39), R.C.N.V.R., October 28, 1940. (*Canada Gazette*, December 28, 1940).
CRUTCHLOW, SURGEON-LIEUT. EVERETT F., (B.A. '33, M.D. '38), formerly Captain, Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, and Medical Officer, Internment Camp B., New Brunswick, is now a Medical Officer in the R.C.N.V.R.
DURNFORD, LIEUT. A. T. GALT., (B.Arch. '22), formerly Lieut., Royal Canadian Artillery, has been transferred to the R.C.N.V.R. and has been assigned to duty in the Boom Defence Division, R.C.N.V.R. Headquarters, Ottawa.
FINLEY, LIEUT. GEORGE S., (B.Com. '22), R.C.N.V.R., Halifax, N.S.
HIGGINS, SUB-LIEUT. E. O'NEILL, (B.Com. '34), R.C.N.V.R., Halifax, N.S.
RUSSEL, SUB-LIEUT. DUNBAR S., (Past Student in Engineering, '40), R.C.N.V.R., Victoria, B.C.
WEBSTER, D. R., (M.Sc. '30, Ph.D. '33), R.C.N.V.R., Halifax, N.S.

The following McGill men were among the officers of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve who left inland stations in January for training or service on the Atlantic or Pacific coasts.

- CHRISTMAS, LIEUT. K. E., (Past Student, 1929-'31), from Montreal.
COOLICAN, LIEUT. DENIS, (B.Eng. [Chemistry] '33), from Ottawa.
HACKNEY, SURGEON-LIEUT. JOHN WRIGHT, (M.D. '39), formerly Lieut., Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, from Montreal.
SMITH, SURGEON LIEUT. J. R., (M.D. '39), from Montreal.

Royal Canadian Artillery

- CREELMAN, COLONEL JOHN JENNINGS, D.S.O., V.D., B.A., (B.C.L. '07), Commanding Officer, 2nd Montreal Regiment, R.C.A., Canadian Reserve Army.
CRESSEY, LIEUT. FREDERICK R., (B.Com. '37), R.C.A., Active Canadian Army.
DOHERTY, LIEUT. D'ARCY M., (B.Com. '31), R.C.A., Hamilton, Ontario.
GORDON, LIEUT. JOHN, (B.Sc. [Me.] '25, B.Sc. '26), R.C.A., Canadian Army Overseas.
HEBDEN, MAJOR EDWARD RAYMOND W., M.C., (Past Student in Applied Science, 1911-'15), 2nd Montreal Regiment, R.C.A., Canadian Reserve Army.
LESLIE, LIEUT. CHARLES W., (B.A. '27, B.C.L. '32), Royal Canadian Artillery Training Centre, Petawawa, Ontario.
MARKHAM, LIEUT. WALTER MANNING, (B.Com. '35), Royal Canadian Artillery Training Centre, Petawawa, Ontario.
MCNUTT, LANCE-BOMBARDIER WILLIAM M., (B.Com. '34), 1st Survey Regiment, R.C.A., Canadian Army Overseas.
PASCAL, LIEUT. FRED. (B.Sc. '31), 1st Field Survey Regiment, R.C.A., Petawawa, Ontario.
PECK, LIEUT. G. RICHARD H., (B.Sc. '40), No. 2 Royal Canadian Artillery Holding Unit, Canadian Army Overseas.
REID, MAJOR FRANCIS M., (B.A. '25), Officer Commanding, 46th Field Battery, R.C.A., Canadian Reserve Army; temporarily attached A.T. Staff, 25th Field Brigade, R.C.A., C.R.A., Simcoe, Ontario.
SEYBOLD, LIEUT. JOHN E., (B.Com. '31), Royal Canadian Artillery Training Centre, Petawawa, Ontario.

- SKELTON, LIEUT. DAVID MELBOURNE, (B.Arch. '40), 1st Survey Regiment, R.C.A., Active Canadian Army.
STEWART, 2ND LIEUT. CHARLES, (B.Com. '36, B.L.S. '40), Royal Canadian Artillery Training Centre, Petawawa, Ontario.
TALBOT, LIEUT. ALAN, (B.A. '35), Royal Canadian Artillery Training Centre, Petawawa, Ontario.
UNDERHILL, LIEUT.-COL. FREDERICK CLARE, (B.Sc. '11), Commanding Officer, 15th (Vancouver) Coast Brigade, R.C.A., Canadian Reserve Army.
WALLACE, LIEUT. R. H., (B.Sc. '26), 1st Survey Regiment, R.C.A., Canadian Army Overseas.

Royal Canadian Air Force

- ABRAMS, LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN HYMAN, (Past Student in Commerce, 1933-'34), R.C.A.F., Malton, Ontario.
BIGGAR, PILOT OFFICER H. WILLIAM, (B.Com. '31), R.C.A.F., Toronto.
BLUMER, AIRCRAFTMAN (2) JOHN, (B.Sc. '40), R.C.A.F., Toronto.
BRONFMAN, AIRCRAFTMAN (2) GERALD, (B.Com. '35), R.C.A.F., Toronto.
COLEMAN, SQUADRON LEADER S. W., (B.Sc. '28), has been promoted to the rank of Wing Commander, R.C.A.F., Ottawa.
COOPER, FLYING OFFICER SYDNEY, (B.Sc. '36), R.C.A.F., Calgary, Alberta.
CURRIER, FLYING OFFICER JOSEPH, (Past Student, 1920-'21), R.C.A.F., St. Thomas, Ontario.
EVANS, PILOT OFFICER CHARLES D., (B.Sc. '24), R.C.A.F. Aeronautical Engineering School, Montreal.
EVELYN, FLIGHT LIEUT. KENNETH A., (B.Sc. '32, M.D. '38), Medical Officer, Clinical Investigation Unit, R.C.A.F., London Association for War Research, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario.
FELLER, FLYING OFFICER JACOB, (M.D. '33), Medical Officer, R.C.A.F. Manning Depot, Toronto.
GILLEAN, PILOT OFFICER IAN, (B.Eng. '40), Instructor, No. 1 Wireless School, R.C.A.F., Montreal.
GRAHAM, SQUADRON LEADER C. C. P., (Past Student in Arts '14), formerly Officer in Charge, R.C.A.F. Records, London, England, returned to Canada in January, upon his appointment to duty at R.C.A.F. Headquarters, Ottawa.
LAPIN, CAPT. ALBERT W., (B.A. '31, M.D. '35), Medical Officer, R.C.A.F. Recruiting Depot, Montreal.
MACKEY, FLYING OFFICER IAN EARL, (M.D. '37), R.C.A.F., Medical Branch, July 3, 1940. (*Canada Gazette*, January 18, 1941).
PERRON, JACQUES, (B.C.L. '21), R.C.A.F., Ottawa. (Rank not reported).
SCOTT, LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN FRED ARTHUR, (B.Sc. '38), R.C.A.F., Summerside, Prince Edward Island.
TURNER, FLYING OFFICER JAMES GILBERT, (M.D. '32), Medical Officer, R.C.A.F., St. Thomas, Ontario.
VAUGHAN, PILOT OFFICER ROBERT POLK, (B.Eng. '40), Aeronautical Engineer Branch, R.C.A.F., November 16, 1940. (*Canada Gazette*, December 21, 1940).
WHITE, EARLE A., (B.A. '40), R.C.A.F., Trenton, Ontario. (Rank not reported).

No. 2. Fighter Squadron

The following McGill men, who served in No. 1 Fighter Squadron, R.C.A.F., throughout the air battles over Britain in the autumn of last year, are now among the senior officers of No. 2 Fighter Squadron, R.C.A.F., according to a press despatch received from London on February 15.

- CORBETT, FLIGHT LIEUTENANT VAUGHAN BOWERMAN, (B.C.L. '36), who was reported wounded (not seriously) in the casualty list issued by the Department of National Defence on September 4, 1940.
LITTLE, FLYING OFFICER THOMAS BURGESS, (Past Student, 1934-'35), who was reported wounded by R.C.A.F. Headquarters on September 16, 1940.
MCGREGOR, SQUADRON LEADER GORDON ROY, (Past Student in Science, 1920-'22), Commanding Officer, who was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross in the Autumn of 1940.

Royal Canadian Engineers

- FRASER, CAPT. C., (Past Student, 1925-'28), Northern Ontario Regiment, Active Canadian Army.
GROSS, 2ND LIEUT. PHILIP NORCROSS, (B.Sc. '26), R.C.E. Training Centre, Petawawa, Ontario.

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HERON, W. KENNETH, (Past Student in Science, 1935-'38), Eastern Canada Regiment, Canadian Army Overseas.
ROCHESTER, LIEUT. BERTRAM COLE, (B.Sc. '23), Eastern Ontario Regiment, Canadian Reserve Army.
WALSH, MAJOR G., (B.Eng. '33), 3rd Field Company, R.C.E., Canadian Army Overseas.

Royal Canadian Corps of Signals

HART, CORPORAL DAVID L., (Past Student in Commerce, 1923-'24), R.C.C.S., Canadian Army Overseas.
RUTHERFORD, 2ND LIEUT. J. FOREST, (B.Sc. '26), is serving in Kingston, Ontario, in the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, not in the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, as reported in our December, 1940, issue.
SHORTALL, LIEUT. JOHN DESMOND, (B.Eng. '35), R.C.C.S., Barriefield Camp, Kingston, Ontario.

Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps

BRANDS, LIEUT. K. N. R., (B.Eng. '40), No. 1 District Army Field Work Shop, Active Canadian Army.
DUFF, LIEUT. C. HUNTLEY, (B.Eng. '40), R.C.O.C., Canadian Army Overseas.
MCCRIMMON, CAPT. A. MURRAY, (B.A. '16), Ordnance Branch, Department of National Defence, Ottawa.

Royal Canadian Army Service Corps

MANDEL, BERNARD, (Past Student, 1929-'31), R.C.A.S.C., Camp Borden, Ontario.
SIMON, LIEUT. EDWARD, (B.Sc. '40), R.C.A.S.C., Canadian Army Overseas.

Canadian Forestry Corps

EDEN, LIEUT. G. C., (Past Student in Science, 1939-'40), C.F.C., Canadian Army Overseas.

Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps

ARGUE, CAPT. ALAN F., M.C., (B.A. '13, M.D. '14), R.C.A.M.C. (General List), October 7, 1940. (*Canada Gazette*, December 28, 1940.)
CHAISSON, LIEUT. ARTHUR FRANCIS, (M.D. '38), R.C.A.M.C.
CLARK, LIEUT. H. H., (Pharmacy '22), No. 1 General Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army, Overseas.
COVERNTON, LIEUT. CARLETON CAMPBELL, (M.D. '40), General List, November 16, 1940. (*Canada Gazette*, January 25, 1941).
DESMOND, LIEUT. F. J., (M.D. '39), R.C.A.M.C.
ELKINGTON, LIEUT.-COL. ERIC HENRY WILLIAM, (M.D. '18), General List, R.C.A.M.C., December 4, 1940. (*Canada Gazette*, January 25, 1941).
EREUX, LIEUT. LEMUEL PRICE, (B.Sc. '20, M.D. '23), R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Reserve Army, Montreal.
GORSSLINE, COLONEL R. M., D.S.O., (Diploma Public Health, '21), Director-General of Medical Services, Department of National Defence, Ottawa, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier.
HARDING, LIEUT. THOMAS ERNEST WHITE, (M.D. '26), Lieutenant (Supernumerary), R.C.A.M.C., October 15, 1940. (*Canada Gazette*, December 28, 1940).
JOHNSON, LIEUT. ARNOLD LIVINGSTONE, (B.A. '35, M.D. '40), R.C.A.M.C.
MACEY, LIEUT. HENRY PERCY, (M.D. '32), R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Reserve Army.
MACDOUGALL, CAPT. J. T., (M.D. '37), No. 12 Detachment, R.C.A.M.C., Regina Armouries, Regina, Saskatchewan.
MCINTOSH, LIEUT.-COL. C. A., (B.A. '21, M.D. '24), Officer in Charge of Surgery, No. 14 General Hospital, Active Canadian Army, was in January assigned temporarily to duty in the Halifax Military Hospital, Halifax, N.S.
MITCHELL, LIEUT. DONALD STRANG, B.Sc., M.D., (Assistant Demonstrator in Dermatology, McGill University), Lieutenant (Supernumerary), R.C.A.M.C., October 15, 1940. (*Canada Gazette*, January 4, 1941).
MOFFAT, LIEUT. WILLIAM, (M.D. '27), Lieutenant (Supernumerary), General List, R.C.A.M.C., September 16, 1940. (*Canada Gazette*, December 7, 1940).
PATTEE, LIEUT. CHAUNCEY JOHNSON, (M.D. '36), Lieutenant (Supernumerary), R.C.A.M.C., October 15, 1940. (*Canada Gazette*, January 4, 1941).
PETRIE, MAJOR J. G., (M.D. '32), No. 14 General Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., Active Canadian Army, Montreal.

POLLACK, CAPT. SAM, (B.Sc. '34, M.D. '37), R.C.A.M.C.
STEWART, CAPT. ARTHUR J., (M.D. '38), 5th C.M.C.R., Esquimalt, B.C.
STUART, CAPT. EDWIN A., (M.D. '33), General List, R.C.A.M.C., October 18, 1940. (*Canada Gazette*, January 18, 1941).
SUTHERLAND, MAJOR THOMAS WELLINGTON, (M.D. '12), Area Medical Officer and Officer Commanding Military Hospital, Prince Rupert, B.C.
TAYLOR, CAPT. G. DOUGLAS, (M.D. '28), Medical Officer, Canadian Provost Corps, Montreal.
USHER, LIEUT. BARNEY DAVID, (B.A. '19, M.D. '22), General List, R.C.A.M.C., October 18, 1940. (*Canada Gazette*, January 25, 1941).
WOLSTEIN, ACTING MAJOR EDWARD, (B.Sc. '28, M.D. '32), Ophthalmologist, No. 8 General Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., Active Canadian Army, serving in Saskatchewan.
WRIGHT, MAJOR HENRY PULTENAY, (M.D. '14), R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Reserve Army, Montreal.

Canadian Dental Corps

CLAENER, LIEUT. M., (D.D.S. '39), C.D.C., Military District No. 6, Halifax, N.S.
COPNICK, LIEUT. IRVING, (B.A. '29, D.D.S. '34), Dental Officer, No. 1 Wireless School, Royal Canadian Air Force, Montreal.
DOCKS, CAPT. RUPERT GEORGE, (D.D.S. '21), C.D.C., Ottawa.
GITNICK, LIEUT. J. PHILIP, (D.D.S. '35), C.D.C., Military District No. 5, Quebec, P.Q.
HANDELMAN, LIEUT. A. BERNARD, (D.D.S. '39), No. 12 Company, C.D.C., Active Canadian Army.
HERSHON, LIEUT. SAMUEL, (D.D.S. '24), C.D.C., Military District No. 4, Montreal.
SUDGEON, LIEUT. GEORGE WILLIAM, (D.D.S. '26), C.D.C., Military District No. 4, Montreal.
WOODMAN, LIEUT. JOHN, (D.D.S. '23), Dental Officer, No. 1 Wireless School, Royal Canadian Air Force, Montreal.

McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps

DUFF, 2ND LIEUT. EDGAR COWPERTHWAIT, (B.Sc. '22), with seniority from September 19, 1940. (*Canada Gazette*, December 21, 1940).
JORDAN, 2ND LIEUT. JOHN NEALON, (B.Sc. '23), with seniority from September 17, 1940. (*Canada Gazette*, December 21, 1940).
RUDENKO, 2ND LIEUT. SAMUEL DAVID, (B.C.L. '24), with seniority from September 20, 1940. (*Canada Gazette*, December 21, 1940).

R. M. T. B.

JAMIESON, LIEUT. ROBERT EDWARD, (B.Sc. '14, M.Sc. '20; Professor of Civil Engineering, Chairman of the Department of Civil Engineering and Applied Mechanics), 2nd-in-command, "E" Company, Reserve Military Training Battalion, McGill University.

WOOD, LIEUT. F. MAURICE, B.Sc., M.A., (Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering and Applied Mechanics), 2nd-in-command, "B" Company, Reserve Military Training Battalion, McGill University.

Our thanks are due to the Orderly Room of the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, and to Capt. J. Edgar March for a list of 491 members of the Corps, who, since the outbreak of the war, have completed their training and have been assigned to duty in units of the Active Canadian Forces, the Canadian Reserve Army, or the Canadian Army Overseas. Seventy of the names on the list were published in these columns in June, 1940; 98 have appeared since then. Of the remainder, the following have now been identified as graduates or past students of McGill, through a check made with the kardex list in The Graduates' Society's office. The names of the formations to which the trainees were appointed on leaving the C.O.T.C. are also shown.

ANDERSON, FRANCIS L. P., (Past Student in Arts, '24), Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

BIRKS, GEORGE DRUMMOND, (B.Com. '40), 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada.

BOOTHROYD, EDWARD F. H., (B.C.L. '40), Royal Montreal Regiment (Machine-Gun).

CARDWELL, ANTHONY H., (B.A. '35), Victoria Rifles of Canada.

CHARTERS, STEWART A., (B.Eng. '36), Royal Canadian Artillery.

CLARK, ALAN CHRISTIE, (B.Com. '28), Royal Canadian Artillery.

CLAYMAN, WILLIAM, (B.Com. '32), Canadian Military Training Centre.

CONRAD, WALTER GRENFELL (B.A. '40), Royal Canadian Air Force.

COOPER, REX H., (B.A. '35), Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

COSTIN, SAUL J., (B.Sc. '39), Royal Canadian Air Force.

CREELMAN, DONALD WELLESLEY, (B.Sc. [Agr.] '38), N.N.S.H.

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN DOUGLAS LOCKE, (B.Com. '29), 6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars (Armoured Cars).

DONNELLY, WALTER G., (B.A. '39), 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars.

DUFRESNE, MAURICE R., (B.A. '39), Les Fusiliers de Mont Royal.

EWART, LINDSAY, (B.Sc. '36), Royal Canadian Air Force.

FRASER, DAVID R., (B.A. '38, M.A. '39), Royal Canadian Artillery.

FRIEDMAN, EDWARD ADOLPHE, (B.Com. '24), 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars.

GWILLIAM, HARRY, (B.A. '37), 5th A.A.R.

HENDERSON, CONWAY D., (B.Sc. '22), Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

HICKEY, CHARLES H., (B.Com. '35), Royal Montreal Regiment (Machine-Gun).

HILTON, ROBERT JAMES, (B.Sc. [Agr.] '36), McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C. (R.F.).

HOW, RICHARD BRIAN, (B.Sc. [Agr.] '39), Victoria Rifles of Canada.

HUTCHINS, JOHN ANDERSON, (B.A. '31, B.C.L. '35), Victoria Rifles of Canada.

KATZ, JACK, (B.A. '31), Royal Canadian Artillery.

KEEFER, RALPH G., (B.Com. '40), Royal Canadian Air Force.

KERRIGAN, JOHN W., (B.Com. '37), Royal Canadian Artillery.

LEVINSON, LEON DE HIRSCH, (B.A. '23), Royal Canadian Artillery.

MACDUFF, ROBERT, (B.Com. '36), 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Montreal.

MACFARLANE, ROBERT M., (B.Eng. '36), Royal Canadian Artillery.

MANSON, CHARLES ALEXANDER, (B.Sc. '29), Royal Canadian Artillery.

MCCULLOGH, WILFRED B., (B.S.A. '32), 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars.

MCDougALL, ERROL K., (B.A. '36, B.C.L. '39), Royal Canadian Artillery.

MCDougALL, JOHN FREDERICK, (M.Sc. '31), The Canadian Grenadier Guards.

MCGEE, DENNIS J., (B.Com. '39), Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

MCKIM, ANSON COUTES, (B.Com. '24, B.A. '27), McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C. (R.F.).

MCMASTER, DAVID ROSS, (B.A. '30, B.C.L. '33), Royal Canadian Artillery.

MCMASTER, WILLIAM ROTHWELL, (B.Com. '30), Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

MENZIES, DONALD C., (B.Com. '39), Victoria Rifles of Canada.

MERSERAU, HARRIS C., (B.Sc. '32), Royal Canadian Artillery.

MURRAY, GEORGE S., (B.Com. '36), Canadian Military Training Centre.

NEALE, ARTHUR CECIL, (B.Com. '39), Royal Canadian Air Force.

OGILVIE, JAMES D., (B.Eng. '39, M.Sc. '40), Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

PARKER, CHARLES ALEX., (B.Sc. '22), Headquarters, Military District No. 4, Montreal.

PARKER, CEYLON M., (M.D. '35), The Canadian Grenadier Guards.

PECK, ROBERT A., (B.A. '35), R.R.C.

POLLOCK, ALFRED S., (B.A. '39), 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars.

PUDDICOMBE, GEORGE BEVERLEY, (B.A. '23, B.C.L. '26), Victoria Rifles of Canada.

RAMSAY, ROBERT H., (B.Eng. [Mech.] '40), Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

RAWLINGS, H. MILLER, (B.Com. '35), Royal Canadian Artillery.

ROSS, DONALD RALPH, (B.Sc. '31), Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

SHOTWELL, JOHN STEWART GLASHAM, (B.Sc. '25, M.Sc. '26), The Governor General's Foot Guards.

SKELTON, PHILIP HANBURY, (B.Sc. '13), Royal Canadian Artillery.

SNYDER, JOHN KELLERMAN, (B.A. '30, M.A. '32), 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars.

STUART, WILLIAM WALLACE, (B.Com. '40), 2nd E.S.R.

TAYLOR, JOHN H., (B.Eng. '35), Canadian Military Training Centre.

TURNER, CHARLES N., (B.Com. '36), 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada.

WEBSTER, LORNE STEWART, (B.Com. '30), Department of Munitions and Supply.

WIGLE, FREDERICK ERNEST, (B.Com. '36), 6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars (Armoured Cars).

WILKINSON, ARTHUR, (B.Eng. '33), Allied War Supply Corporation.

WILKINSON, WILLIAM ARTHUR, (B.A. '37), Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

WILSON, HENRY E., (M.D. '37), Royal Canadian Air Force.

WINTER, FRANCIS EDWARD, (B.Sc. '26), R.V.R.

YOUNG, RICHARD OLIVER, (B.Com. '40), Victoria Rifles, of Canada.

Military Service

ASHBY, 2ND LIEUT. REGINALD BEALE, (B.Sc. '24), 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Canadian Reserve Army, Montreal.

BARR, 2ND LIEUT. J. WEST, (Past Student in Commerce, 1936-'37), 6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars (Armoured Cars), Canadian Reserve Army, Montreal.

BENNETT, 2ND LIEUT. E. RONALD, (B.A. '38), The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Active Canadian Army, Aldershot, Nova Scotia.

BIGNELL, CAPT. HILARY VIVIAN, (B.Sc. '15), 2nd Battalion, Victoria Rifles of Canada, Canadian Reserve Army, Montreal.

COLLINS, COMPANY QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT JAMES, (B.A. '39), The Governor-General's Foot Guards, Active Canadian Army.

FINESTONE, LIEUT. BERNARD, (Past Student in Arts, '43), Canadian Armoured Brigade, Active Canadian Army, Camp Borden, Ontario.

GILDAY, 2ND LIEUT. A. M., (B.Eng. '37), The Canadian Grenadier Guards, Montreal, has served in recent months as Chief Inspector, Canadian Military Ski School, Active Canadian Army, Ottawa.

HAMILTON, 2ND LIEUT. ALEXANDER DANIEL, (B.Eng. '40), 3rd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Canadian Reserve Army, Montreal.

HANNEN, LIEUT. FRANCIS RAYMOND, (B.C.L. '22), Paymaster, 2nd Battalion, The Canadian Grenadier Guards, Canadian Reserve Army, Montreal.

HARRIS, LANCE-CORPORAL J. J., (B.A. '29, M.Sc. '33), District Depot, Military District No. 4, Montreal.

HOLLINGWORTH, HON. CAPT. W. D. GRANT, (B.A. '27, Theology '28), Chaplain, Canadian Infantry Rifle Training Centre, Currie Barracks, Calgary, Alberta.

JOHNSTON, LIEUT. ERSKINE B., (Past Student in Arts, '25), Central Ontario Regiment, Canadian Army Overseas.

LADORE, LIEUT. DAVID R., (B.Com. '22), Western Ontario Regiment, Canadian Army Overseas.

LEVINSON, LIEUT. LEON, (B.A. '23), Canadian Provost Corps, Military District No. 4, Montreal.

MACCALLUM, MAJOR WILLIAM JAMES, (M.Sc. '35), Officer Commanding, No. 3 Company, No. 2 Infantry Holding Unit, Canadian Army Overseas.

MCDougALL, LIEUT. COLIN M., (B.A. '40), Western Canada Regiment, Active Canadian Army.

MOLSON, 2ND LIEUT. WALTER KINGMAN, (B.A. '38), 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Canadian Reserve Army, Montreal.

NUTIK, SERGT. H., (B.Com. '32, M.D. '38), Small Arms School, Ottawa.

PECK, LIEUT. HUGH SANDS HAMILTON, (Past Student), formerly of the 1st Battalion, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, now with the Canadian Army Overseas.

PETCH, MAJOR CHARLES, (B.Com. '28), formerly of the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, is now with the Canadian Army Overseas.

RITCHIE, CAPT. R. BRUCE, (B.C.L. '37), a Quebec Regiment, Canadian Army Overseas.

RUBIN, LIEUT. LIONEL, (B.A. '30, M.A. '31, B.C.L. '35), No. 42 Canadian Military Training Centre, Joliette, P.Q.

We have been informed that the following McGill men are serving in the Canadian Forces in Canada or overseas. Details of their ranks and appointments have not yet been received.

AULD, FREDERICK C., (B.A. '17).

COUSENS, THE REVEREND HENRY, (B.A. '22), Chaplains' Services, Canadian Forces.

MILLER, KENNETH STUART, (B.A. '40), Royal Canadian Air Force.

SHEPPARD, JOHN, (M.D. '39), Royal Canadian Artillery.

WAIT, PHILIP AYLMER, (B.Com. '25), Royal Canadian Air Force.

WALSH, ALEXANDER BRADFORD McBAIN, (B.Sc. [Agr.] '36), McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps (R.F.).

Engineering, '39

We have learned from the Second Annual News Letter, distributed in December by the Class of Engineering, '39, the following details of the military duties members of the Class are performing.

BUCHANAN, PILOT OFFICER A. A., Royal Canadian Air Force, Aeronautical Engineering School, Montreal.

DUNPHY, LIEUT. J. S., Royal Canadian Artillery, Canadian Army Overseas.

FLETCHER, LIEUT. DONALD R., a Quebec Regiment, Canadian Army Overseas.

GARRETT, AIRCRAFTMAN R. H., Royal Canadian Air Force, in training as a pilot, Vancouver, B.C.

GORING, PILOT OFFICER GILMAN R., Royal Canadian Air Force, Graduate, Aeronautical Engineering School, Montreal.

GOHIER, 2ND LIEUT. R. E., 2nd Battalion, Three Rivers Regiment (Tank), Canadian Reserve Army, Three Rivers, P.Q.

LANGLEY, 2ND LIEUT. JOHN GORDON, 10th Searchlight Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, Active Canadian Army; serving temporarily with 4th Field Battery, R.C.A., Canadian Reserve Army, Peterborough, Ontario.

MACCALLUM, SUB-LIEUT. PETER M., Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

MCALLUM, V. I., 15th Field (Quarrying) Company, Royal Canadian Engineers, Active Canadian Army. Rank unreported. Believed to be serving overseas.

MENDELSON, LIEUT. ALBERT I., Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps Training Centre, Active Canadian Army, Kingston, Ontario.

MOORE, LIEUT. D. J., No. 2 Army Field Workshop, Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, Canadian Army Overseas.

STANFORTH PILOT OFFICER HAROLD F., Royal Canadian Air Force, Aeronautical Engineering School, Montreal.

Undergraduates

We are indebted to the Assistant to the Dean, Faculty of Arts and Science, for the following list of students of the Faculty who have recently left McGill to join the Canadian Armed Forces, or the wartime civilian services of the British Government.

Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve

COCKFIELD, A. STUART

CULLEY, JOHN R.

DRENNAN, ROBERT M.

GENTLES, ROY A.

GILLESPIE, IAN A.

KER, ROBERT HAROLD

KERR, DAVID F.

LORIMER, DONALD B.

MACKAY, W. R.

MOLSON, PERCIVAL T.

QUINN, HUBERT F.

SEAGRAM, THOMAS B.

SIMPSON, ROY J.

STUART, DUNCAN N.

WAGNER, SYDNEY

WINSER, FRANK C.

Royal Canadian Air Force

CAMPBELL, ROBERT A.

COLQUHOUN, ROBERT S.

ELGIE, RICHARD W.

HALE, WARREN M.

HEYBROEK, E. PETER

NUSSBAUM, LAMBERT R.

THOMSON, JAMES S.

Active Canadian Army

FINESTONE, B. J. (Canadian Armoured Corps)

HAMPSON, JOHN G. (1st Regiment, 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars)

LEMESURIER, ANDREW S. (5th Anti-Aircraft Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery)

MACKAY, EDWARD R. (Royal Montreal Regiment)

MORRISON, WILLIAM B. (1st Regiment, 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars)

ROGERS, GARNETT W. (Machine-Guns)

STEELE, ALEX. C., Royal Canadian Artillery Training Centre, Petawawa, Ontario.

Staff of British Embassy, Washington, D.C.

JOHNSON, WALTER E. F.

SMIBERT, ALFRED P.

Corrections

We are indebted to the Office of the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering for the following items, which correct the spelling or initials of the names of Engineering graduates as given in these columns in our Winter, 1940, issue.

MACLAREN, LIEUT. JAMES ISBESTER, (B.Eng. '33), a Nova Scotia Regiment, Canadian Army Overseas.

NOWLAN, 2ND LIEUT. BRETE C., JR., (B.Eng. '37), Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, Barriefield, Ontario.

STAPLETON, DAVID OUTRAM, (B.Eng. '38), British Purchasing Commission (Civilian Service).

WALLACE, LIEUT. REGINALD HENDERSON, (B.Sc. '26), a Quebec Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, Active Canadian Army.

Civilian Service

ABBEY, SYDNEY, (B.Eng. '40), Aircraft Inspector, British Air Commission.

BECKER, SYDNEY, (B.Eng. '38), Aircraft Inspector, British Air Commission.

BELL, MRS. FLORENCE SEYMOUR, (B.C.L. '20), Senior Commandant, Women's Volunteer Reserve Corps, Montreal.

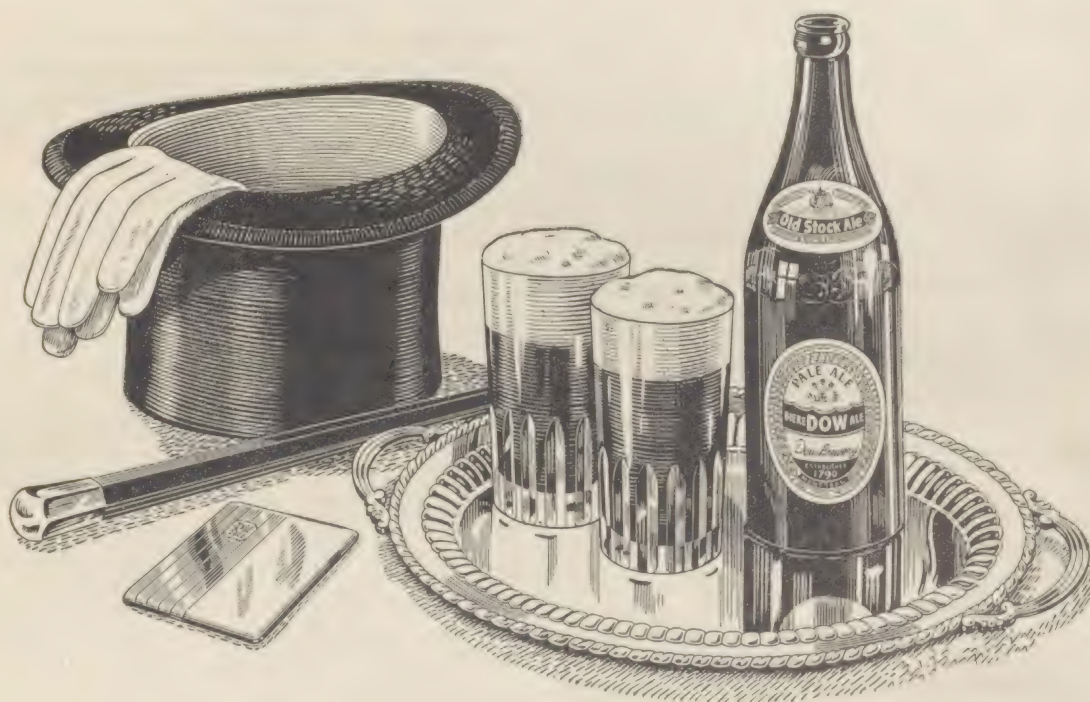
CAMPBELL, MISS DORA MACDONNELL, (B.A. '28), Postal Censor, Bermuda.

CRAIG, CARLETON, (B.A. '30, B.Eng. '33, M.Eng. '34), Chief Civilian Ground Instructor, R.C.A.F. Flying School, Windsor Mills, P.Q.

EASTWOOD, GORDON K., (B.Eng. '40), Aircraft Inspector, British Air Commission.

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- ELDER, AUBREY H., (B.A. '10, B.C.L. '13), Director, Fairmont Company, Limited.
- ELDER, DR. MAUREEN, (M.D. '27), Medical Officer, Women's Volunteer Reserve Corps.
- FISHER, PHILIP, (B.A. '16), Member, National Advisory Committee for Children from Overseas.
- GORSEY, LEO MANSFIELD, (B.Eng. '40), British Supply Board, Aircraft Branch, Fort William, Ontario.
- GRANT, WILLIAM J., (B.Eng. '40), Aircraft Inspector, British Air Commission.
- HAMILTON, LORNE D., (B.A. '37), English Organizer, Educational Services, No. 3 Canadian Military Training Area, Province of Quebec.
- HERSCHORN, H. E., (B.A. '11, B.C.L. '14), Chairman, Auxiliary Services Recreation Committee, Military District No. 4, Montreal.
- HODGSON, J. A., (B.Sc. '17), Director, Fairmont Company, Limited.
- JONES, DAVID C., (B.Eng. '37), Chief Civilian Ground Instructor, R.C.A.F. Elementary Flying Training School, Lethbridge, Alberta.
- LEMAN, BEAUDRY, (B.Sc. '00), Director, Allied Supplies Corporation.
- LYONS, J. H. K., (B.Eng. '37), Munitions Manufacturing Department, Otis-Fensom Elevator Company, Hamilton, Ontario.
- MAASS, PROFESSOR OTTO, (B.A. '11, M.Sc. '12), Member, Canadian Government War Technical and Scientific Development Committee.
- MARTIN, REGINALD LEE, (B.Eng. '33), Inspection Board, Department of Munitions and Supply, Ottawa.
- MAYEROVITCH, ROBERT H., (B.Eng. '33), Aircraft Inspector, British Air Commission.
- MCCLELLAND, W. R., (B.Sc. '22, M.Sc. '23), Gauge Production Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply.
- MCDONALD, BRIGADIER-GENERAL HAROLD F., (B.Sc. '07), Chairman of the Canadian Pension Committee and Chairman of the General Advisory Committee on Rehabilitation and Demobilization, has been appointed to additional duties as Chief Executive Assistant to the Honourable C. G. Power, Canadian Air Minister.
- MORTON, DR. NELSON WHITMAN, (B.A. '30, M.A. '31, Ph.D. '33), Psychologist, Military Districts Nos. 4 and 5, Montreal and Quebec, P.Q.
- PACKHAM, J. M., (B.Com. '24), Purchasing Agent, Federal Aircraft Company, Limited.
- PECK, HUGH A., (B.Arch. '11), Architect for Works and Buildings Division, No. 3 Training Command, R.C.A.F.
- ROGERS, J. C., (Past Student in Commerce, 1926-'28), Assistant Divisional Chairman (Western Division) War Savings Committee, Province of Quebec.
- STAVERT, REUBEN EWART, (B.Sc. '14), Honorary Member, Canadian Government War Technical and Scientific Development Committee.
- TAIT, DR. WILLIAM D., (Head of the Department of Psychology, McGill University), Psychologist, Military Districts Nos. 4 and 5, Montreal and Quebec, P.Q.
- TANNENBAUM, JOSEPH, (B.Eng. '34), Aircraft Inspector, British Air Commission.
- WAIT, E. H., (B.Sc. '22), Priorities Division, Munitions Production Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply, Ottawa.
- WEBSTER, DR. EDWARD CLARK, (B.A. '31, M.A. '33, Ph.D. '36), Psychologist, Military Districts Nos. 4 and 5, Montreal and Quebec, P.Q.
- WILSON, MORRIS W., President of the Royal Bank of Canada and a Governor of McGill University, formerly representative in Canada and the United States of the British Ministry of Aircraft Production, was appointed Deputy Head of the British Supply Council in North America, January 14, 1941.

McGill Represented at Medical Congress

Dr. J. C. Simpson, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at McGill University, and Dr. J. P. McIntosh, Secretary of the Faculty, attended a meeting of the Congress of Medical Associations held in Chicago in February.

Jiu-Jitsu

(Continued from Page 12)

edge. In applying a wrist throw, the Jiu-Jitsu savant takes no chances that you may pull your wrist out of his grasp, so before throwing you he strikes the brachio-radialis muscle in your forearm, which results in a temporary painful paralysis. Then he is able to twist your arm where he wants to for the throw.

These proverbs, especially in the past, guided most of the activities of the Jiu-Jitsu men, forming almost a philosophy of life. Their application in everyday life can be manifold. For instance, in the practice of the "Conquer by yielding" proverb, a new acquaintance may be listening to you playing the piano. Let us assume that you are a very proficient pianist. After playing, if he says that your playing was atrocious, do not throw him through the nearest window with a Taku-Jitsu throw, but agree fully with him—most fully. You may say, very seriously:

"Yes, I have practised twenty years and I am getting worse all the time. It seems that my life has been worthless . . ." Then your critic generally modifies his previous assertions with something like:

"Oh, I was only fooling. Don't take me seriously. I think your playing is wonderful."

And you gain a friend instead of an enemy. However, if he does not say this, then you may throw him out the window.

The application of, "A charred stick is easily kindled," may also be applied in everyday life. If a man has been working hard at his office all day and is dead tired, then it is obvious that he will have a tendency to irritability and it is no time to sell him insurance or ask him for a loan. This proverb is appreciated unwittingly in modern business where transactions are concluded after a rapid dinner or following an enjoyable round of golf, and not in the rush of office routine.

The psychological and philosophical aspects of Jiu-Jitsu go much deeper than mere throw-proverbs. In the higher circles there is a philosophy based on the same "show me" principle, but here facts are observed and from the observations, small generalizations concluded. It is akin to Western scientific method.

It is from the same process of thinking that the ancient Egyptians formulated religious and philosophical ideas by observing the habits and life cycle of their sacred scarab beetle. In modern times, chemists frequently attain a philosophy of life from their study of the electron configuration of atoms. Bacteriologists may transfer what they witness under the microscope and in the Petrie dishes to human life, not only medically but philosophically. It is interesting that so many practical things have evolved from the East.

In the Realm of Literature

Edited by
T. F. M. NEWTON

Leaves From a Literary Note-book

IN the light of news from London, it is clear that English books have suffered a holocaust through the savagery of the German air raids. Writing in *The Spectator* on January 10, Mr. Stanley Unwin described the havoc wrought by the fire in London at the end of December and by the bombing with high explosives and incendiaries in the weeks immediately before. More than a million of the books in his own publishing lists were destroyed and a score of other publishers lost almost as severely. The incomparable whoselale stock of Simpkin Marshall, said to number more than four million books, was also wiped out and the loss among public and private libraries was stupendous. Many of the books in the publishers' sheet stocks were of the scholarly type, which, though selling steadily at the rate of a few dozen copies year after year, offer no hope of adequate financial return if a new edition be attempted. In one stock, Mr. Unwin stated, more than a thousand "titles" of this description will now pass into the "out of print" classification as soon as the meagre residue of copies held by the retail trade is exhausted. With little hope that other book centres can totally escape what London already has suffered, the loss to scholarship and learning looms as one of the great sacrifices to be made by the British in this most sacrificial war.

* * * *

Realization of the fact that radio is fast becoming a favoured handmaiden of the Arts is fostered by a tribute paid recently by Mr. Graham Greene to J. B. Priestley. Not that Mr. Greene admires what would by general consent be called the most typical of Mr. Priestley's works. Far from it. They repel him exactly as before. *The Good Companions* and *Let The People Sing* still arouse within him critical emotions which can find no adequate expression in conservative prose. But for Mr. Priestley, author of *Postscripts*, the series of addresses delivered in the radio programme, *Britain Speaks*, Mr. Greene acknowledges a vast admiration. "After the disaster of Dunkirk," he writes, Priestley "became a voice . . . and the voice on Wednesday, June 5th, began to lead the way out of despair." He became, in short, "a leader second only in importance to Mr. Churchill. . . . He gave us the idea of two orders, the Nazi and our own, in simple terms, as moving as poetry. . . . When the war is over we may argue again about his merits as a novelist; for those dangerous months, when the Gestapo arrived in Paris, he was unmistakably a great man."

* * * *

As these lines are written, it is just a year since Canada mourned the passing of Lord Tweedsmuir. Since then his autobiography, *Memory Hold The Door*, has appeared and has attained a high place in Canadian esteem. True, the book contains less relating to the Canadian scene than might have been hoped for, or than it would probably have contained had the author lived and postponed the writing until a later occasion. But John Buchan's autobiography suffers little in Canadian favour as a result. His joy in the literature of Britain, shining, as might be expected, from almost every page, and his judgments, so thoughtful and so essentially his own, reveal the man of faith, the man of abiding loyalties, whom Canadians knew so well. Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* he considered to be in a class by itself. "The rhythms of its prose," he wrote, "save in King James's Bible, have not been equalled in our literature." He added that, if in some catastrophe, the text of the *Pilgrim's Progress* should be lost to the sight of man, he believed he could restore nearly all of it from memory.

More and more this book will be read for the merit that is peculiarly its own, for its sidelights on the personalities of the post-Victorian age, and for its value in reflecting so inimitably the hopes and fears and thinking of these later times. It is a fact, alas! that the proof-reading of the Canadian edition leaves much to be desired; the printing errors are many; some of them are gross; yet one is grateful, despite this egregious publishing fault, that a book, so incomparable in other respects, should have come to us in a Canadian edition while affectionate memory of the author is still so fresh in Canadian minds.

Scriptor.

Our Reviewers

Monteath Douglas is Economist to The Royal Bank of Canada.

R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, whose most recent book is *The Royal Canadian Mounted Police*, is a former Editor of THE MCGILL NEWS.

Miss J. Grace Gardner, B.A. '18, a member of the staff of the Montreal High School for Girls, is a former President of the McGill Alumnae Society.

Gordon B. Glassco is Executive Secretary of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Leonard L. Knott, a contributor to several national journals, is President of Editorial Associates, Ltd.

Forrest LaViolette has recently been appointed Assistant Professor of Sociology at McGill.

E. G. D. Murray, O.B.E., F.R.S.C., is Chairman of the Department of Bacteriology and Immunity, McGill University.

The Principal—With Accrued Interest

THE ECONOMICS OF MONEY, CREDIT AND BANKING, by F. Cyril James. Third Edition, revised and enlarged, 1940. Ronald Press Company, New York. 740 pp. \$4.00.

"OF all the great questions that have for many years occupied the public attention, there is not one on which opinions have prevailed more discordant, or less reconcilable for the most part to sound principles, than the important subject of Currency and Banking. The discussions in the periodical press, which on other matters have so greatly tended to enlighten and instruct, upon those seem calculated almost universally to darken and mislead, and the consequence is that, with respect to the Currency, a future is now opened to us, to which even a bold man . . . can hardly look without dread." These words do not come, as might be supposed, from a recent Hansard, or from the keynote speech of an American bankers' convention, but were written over a hundred years ago by a director of the Bank of England. They are quoted by Dr. James in his account of the great controversy between the so-called Currency and Banking Schools, out of which the Bank of England grew to central bank stature and evolved the practices which have subsequently been rationalized under the name of the Gold Standard.



F. CYRIL JAMES *Rice*

Perhaps we can derive some comfort from the fact that the second-half of the nineteenth century, to which we can look back as a period of prosperous progress, presented a prospect which filled even a bold man of the Napoleonic post-war world with dread. This, at least, would seem to be the inference which Dr. James would expect his readers to draw, not merely from this particular example, but from his treatment of the whole subject of Money. He states in his preface, and exemplifies by his writing throughout the book, that a functional approach is the most direct method of handling monetary problems, and that theory must be grounded in historical facts. In effect, he represents money as a tool, showing how it has developed through various historical stages of economic organization, and how it works in the many specialized forms of our own time. The monetary problems which have become particularly prominent during the past ten years, especially in the international field, seem less imposing in the light of earlier experiences out of which new methods appropriate to new conditions have continually been born. At the same time, these experiences cannot be made to yield profitable results except through realistic understanding of what money really is, what it can be expected to do, and what it cannot do. Dr. James'

treatment of these essential facts is as clear and specific as his appreciation of policies and methods is free from dogma.

Some text books fail to accomplish their purpose in the attempt to be all things to all men. This one was clearly designed for the use of American students. It, therefore, has the advantages of its limitations in the sense that, while it is concerned to a considerable extent with the institutions of the American money market, it gives a very clear and complete picture of them which has its value for purposes of illustration to readers elsewhere. The first edition, published in 1930, was written when Dr. James was Professor of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania, and naturally reflected the requirements of the undergraduates whom he was then teaching. The present edition has been enlarged by the addition of a short chapter on Canada's financial system, prepared by Mr. Philip Vineberg of McGill University, and by the inclusion of new chapters in the general historical section, and it has been revised and brought up to date.

It will be understood, however, from the preceding comments that the book offers much more than a description of American institutions and methods. Out of its 740 pages, about 200 are devoted to this subject. The rest of the book contains a fairly detailed and admirably written history of the development of money and banks—in which such significant and picturesque episodes as John Law's career in Paris are worth reading for their own sake—an account of international practices and problems, and a brief summary of the minimum agreed content of contemporary monetary theories.

Owing to the size of the book, and the amount of ground which it covers, the general reader in search of information can probably make better use of it by selecting the particular sections which concern him than by reading it from cover to cover. He will find this easy to do, for as regards accessibility of contents it is a good example of what a text book should be. The headings of the chapters clearly and adequately indicate their contents, and in conjunction with the index should enable a stranger to the subject to pick up his bearings quickly. It is well furnished with charts and graphs which illuminate the text, and do not merely adorn it, as is often the case. For readers who wish to follow any aspect of the subject further than the book itself takes them, there are comprehensive reading lists at the end of every chapter, and direct foot-note references. The list of the little known writings evoked by the Banking and Currency Controversy deserves to be mentioned in particular as an example of the author's care and scholarship.

In short, this is a first-rate and authoritative text book. It has been recognized as such in the United States for ten years, and the present edition may be expected to extend its reputation in Canada. It is to be hoped that Dr. James will be able to bring out a fourth edition after another five years, when he may have the opportunity of explaining many interesting developments which still remain to be seen.

Monteath Douglas.

"... of the World in Arms"

COME THE THREE CORNERS: ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE EMPIRE OVERSEAS SINCE WAR BEGAN, by Sir Harry Brittain, K.B.E., (LL.D. '20; Honorary President, McGill Society of Great Britain). Hutchinson and Co. London. 222 pages. 7/6.

IN this straightforward, well-illustrated book, Sir Harry Brittain describes how the overseas nations of the British Empire have met the shock of war. On this subject, there is still much that is shrouded by the essential veil of wartime censorship, but, within the limits of what is entirely permissible, Sir Harry has compiled a book packed with authentic information. At times, his interpretation of the facts and figures presented seems optimistic—he dwells perhaps too little on the bottlenecks that hamper programmes for the raising of armies and bedevil plans for industrial production—but against this is the fact that he gives on almost every page some new and valid reason why optimism is justified.

For Canadians, however appreciatively they may read the author's generous tributes to the work our own armed and civilian forces are performing, the great interest of this book lies in the marshalling of so many details of the war effort in other lands. It is good to read of the magnitude of Australia's programme, to learn more about New Zealand's effort by land and sea and air, to realize how searching have been the problems in South Africa. And it is inspiring to find within the covers of a book of moderate size so comprehensive a survey of the martial rally in the Colonial Empire.

Only a cynic could read this book without sharing the author's belief that a miracle is under review. The tale is as fabulous as the Arabian Nights. Regiments, with soldiers of every complexion known, march towards a common goal; ships that never thought of combat hoist new flags and steam in fighting trim to unknown horizons; aeroplanes darken unexpected skies; factories rise like mushrooms of Mars on gigantic foundations; and money is poured out as a free-will offering in a manner never seen before. Many of the gifts in cash or kind are listed—a million pounds sterling from the Straits Settlements, ten thousand pounds from the Kabaka of Buganda, five thousand pounds from the Busoga tribe, a thousand pounds or more from the Sultan of Mukalla and the Sultan of Lakej, fortunes from the Princes of India, and a cow—it was all he had—from a farmer on the Indian frontier.

In the survey, India's effort is, of course, given special attention, and in this instance as in others the summary covers not only the military and naval contribution, planned or already effected, but also the political and industrial factors that weigh so heavily in the balance. No part of the British Empire beyond the seas is overlooked in the study, even the remote islands and dependencies are given the mention that is their due, and tribute to the astounding variety of the forms in which their loyalty has been expressed is paid with admiration.

Inevitably the timeliness of a work such as this passes quickly in a world that is itself changing from day to day, but this book is so up-to-date that it takes into account all major developments in the Imperial war effort up to the late autumn of 1940. If an index

could be added to future editions—already a second printing in Britain has been made—the usefulness of the book would be increased and its reference value would be consolidated.

R. C. F.

Sociology on the Prairies

PIONEERING IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES: THE SOCIAL SIDE OF THE SETTLEMENT PROCESS, by C. A. Dawson and Eva R. Younge. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto. xi + 338 pp. \$4.50.

THIS research report is the eighth publication in the series of nine volumes known as "Canadian Frontiers of Settlement," edited by W. A. Mackintosh and W. L. G. Joerg. These volumes represent the most systematic social research which has yet been done on any Canadian region. Each book has been designed to make a specific contribution to our knowledge of the physical and social characteristics of the Prairie region of Canada, and every volume of the series is of singular importance.

The report contains the usual historical, population, and community organization materials. The institutional materials are limited to some consideration of family income and expenditures, education, religion, and health services. These data are organized about the problems of establishing a stable social life in a new country. But the book somewhat belies its title, for some of its evidence is descriptive of contemporary Canadian life in the settled areas. Of course, such material enhances the interest of the book. It may come as a shock to residents of Quebec and Ontario to learn that settlement in most of the areas is not only recent, but is also not yet complete.

The function of such research is to show clearly the significance of such factors as climate, prices on the world wheat market, and technological changes in the process of distributing and redistributing population. This provides a more objective base for evaluating social problems and social programmes. After reading the statistics and analyses carefully, we urbanites are inclined to ask, "Who wants to be a farmer?" Most certainly the authors have added important support for an increased awareness that the establishing of a more equitable relationship between agriculture and industry is a central problem of our society.

Dawson and Younge have demonstrated that the settlement of the Prairie region has not been a uniform process, but has been rather "spotty." From such a vast region with little social uniformity, the field workers in 1930 and 1931 took schedules of evidence from certain selected areas. This produced a vast array of data, and in order to make it comprehensible, the authors have made use of "the settlement cycle," as stated first in the second chapter. From this statement, the reader who is not acquainted with the literature of human ecology is unlikely to obtain a clear notion as to what this cycle means. In the fifth chapter, however, after including other historical and population materials, the writers discuss this settlement cycle as "Typical Communities in Action." This discussion of "chronic fringe areas," "new pioneer areas," "transitional areas," and "stable settlements" finally pins down forcefully and effectively the meaning of "the settlement cycle." Some of the communities described have already gone through the cycle, and

are now stable and settled, while others appear to be fated to stop at some early phase. As an organizing scheme, this notion has been very effective.

As the sub-title indicates, the book deals with "the social side of the settlement process." Because the field data were collected by means of schedules, the usual documentary materials which provide certain types of social psychological evidence were not gathered, so only certain aspects of the "social side" of settlement are portrayed. Such gaps may later be filled in by other investigators, but it is to be regretted that this volume could not have incorporated them.

Professor Dawson, the senior member of the writing team, is the dean of Canadian sociologists. He has spent considerable time in the field and was intimately associated with the work of the whole series. From these experiences in the field and in the preparation of the data, he has achieved a varying insight and accumulated many fine points of theoretical analysis. Of course, the theoretical orientation works out in the presentation of the report, but occasionally the professional reader wishes that he had not only made the theory explicit, but also had had space to tie these points into a larger frame of reference. Perhaps, in later publications, this will be done. But certainly as the work now stands, no one can fully understand the social life and problems of the Prairie Provinces without a careful reading of this report.

Forrest E. LaViolette.

Speculations of a Canadian Philosopher

FROM A LIBRARY WINDOW, by Herbert Leslie Stewart. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto. 323 pp. \$2.75.

MANY Canadians who used to listen to the weekly radio commentaries "Dr. Stewart Reviews the News" and who have been disappointed at finding these able and brief discourses removed from our radio programmes will find in this collection of essays by the Professor of Philosophy at Dalhousie University the same lucidity and power of expression which formerly attracted their attention.

From writings which have previously appeared in various journals, a selection has been made which covers a wide field of interest—historical, political, social, literary, biographical, and philosophical. Distributed among the essays are a few well-chosen radio talks and other public addresses on subjects of more than passing importance.

In the historical section will be found notable discussions on Pepys, Leonardo da Vinci, Benjamin Franklin, and the Puritans. Mussolini's *Autobiography* and *Mein Kampf* invite one's closest attention when perusing the political group, which also includes two good articles, "France's Overseas Empire" and "Jew and Arab in Palestine." The literary and biographical sketches cover significant phases in the lives of Churchill, Shaw, Anatole France, Masaryk, Baldwin and Kipling. The final group in this book of "reflections" comprises six scholarly philosophical studies which well repay the reader's application, especially the timely discussion, "Philosophy in a World Crisis."

Altogether, these writings form a volume which will add much of interest to one's library table.

G. B. G.

How To Win The War

SPEAK UP FOR DEMOCRACY, by Edward L. Bernays. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto. 128 pp. \$1.25.

THERE are a great many Americans who are beginning to feel that the people of the United States are a lot more interested in our war than we are in Canada. They appreciate the fact that this conflict is a new kind of war, a war of ideas, and they are beginning to do something about it on their own. As I write, for instance, I have before me a copy of a national business magazine, *Business Week*, and on the cover is a photograph of a billboard showing Uncle Sam putting on his workman's cap and saying "Defend American Freedom. It's Everybody's Job." Fifteen thousand of these billboards were put up in February by the National Association of Manufacturers as part of a campaign to make America freedom conscious.

That is a good beginning, but if Edward Bernays, described as America's foremost counsel on public relations, has his way it will be only a beginning. Mr. Bernays, who put over such colossal public relations stunts as the Edison Festival of Light, tells in his 128-page, paper-bound volume just how to put public relations policies to work for Democracy to get a good press.

"The depression of the last decade weakened belief in Democracy all over the world," Mr. Bernays writes. "The military machines and dynamic propaganda of Communists, Nazis and Fascists have vanquished Democracy in most of Europe and placed it on the defensive in its last great stronghold here." From there on, Mr. Bernays argues that Democracy had better wake up and do a little propagandizing on its own behalf. This book may be accepted as a very capable text book on how Democracy should go about it.

This propaganda, Mr. Bernays believes, should not be left to a few government officials. It should be done by everybody. Especially it should be done by those organized groups which are spread across America, service clubs, fraternal orders, Y.M.C.A.'s and others. "In the last analysis," he says, "our nation's safety depends on our people's belief in our way of life . . . Don't think you are powerless because you are only one of 130 millions . . . Public opinion is the dominant factor in shaping our country's course . . . You can influence the opinions and activities of others."

Chapter headings give the best possible indication of the book's contents and purposes. Some of them are: "What is Democracy?" "What Democracy Means to You;" "Accusations and Answers;" "Saboteurs of Democracy;" "How to Speak Up for Democracy;" "The Press;" "Direct-by-Mail, Pamphlets and Leaflets;" "The Forum Discussion;" "Radio, Motion Pictures and Other Media;" "Youth."

Mr. Bernays supplies the ammunition for the defenders of Democracy and the publishers make a special offer whereby large organized groups may secure extra copies in order to launch nation-wide campaigns. If advertising can sell soap, there does not seem to be any reason why intelligent propaganda should not sell Democracy. Mr. Bernays thinks it will, anyway, and his book offers enough interesting possibilities to make it worth while trying.

Leonard L. Knott.

The Survival of Learning in Adults

THE THREE R'S AND THE ADULT WORKER, by K. E. Norris. *Social Sciences Research Committee, McGill University. (McGill Social Research Series). 213 pp. \$2.00 (cloth cover); \$1.50 (paper cover).*

THE Principal of Sir George Williams College, Montreal, Mr. K. E. Norris, M.A., Ph.D., has recently published the results of an investigation into the amount of retention or forgetting of formal school education and its effect on unemployment.

This is an investigation into a specified educational problem. The primary purpose of education is to stimulate the growth of the individual in all aspects: the secondary aim is to help the individual acquire facts and skills. Mr. Norris is investigating the secondary field, to find out whether subject matter is retained in the memory after school days are past. If so, how long is it retained and does it help the vocational effectiveness on ordinary life of the adult employed and unemployed? He discusses further the survival of certain subjects in certain occupations; the effect of subject-learning on securing occupation; the effect of the occupation on the retention of learning; and the effect of post-school education on both memory and occupation.

The author refers to many studies carried on in the United States, which show a rapid initial rate of forgetting, followed by an almost stable level of retention. This rate is sometimes modified by maturation of intelligence, sometimes by the relation of the subject to life itself, and sometimes by further incidental learning or "overlearning."

Some interesting facts and figures present themselves at the beginning of this book. The percentage of illiteracy in Canada is 3.79—a gradually decreasing percentage. The length of school life is increasing yet only 28.9 per cent of elementary students enter High School and only about one-third of those who enter Grade VII graduate from Grade XI. Mr. Norris, considering whether an adult's present status in any school subject is due more to his intelligence, his occupation, his age, or to the number of grades of schooling he has originally completed, decides that people do not receive schooling commensurate with their ability and that lack of scholastic intelligence is not the factor responsible for a great proportion of school leaving. Great discrepancies were revealed between the figures for post-school formal education in the different occupational classes tested—white-collar technicals having 93.5 per cent and unskilled 18.8 per cent, factors which would greatly alter the degree of retention of school learning.

In his investigation of the retention of specific school subjects, the author finds that the higher operations of arithmetic are not retained as permanent skills of adults; general science shows a loss, (excepting geography), whereas there is a marked gain over the pupil-average in ability to understand and use the English language—more noticeably in vocabulary than in spelling. It is unfortunate that Mr. Norris did not include the subject of language study in his inquiry, as French is one of the most debated subjects in the school course, and must undoubtedly, in the Province of Quebec, not only have a very marked effect on employment, but, in turn, be affected by occupation.

In his study on the relation of education to employment, the author takes as his measure of voca-

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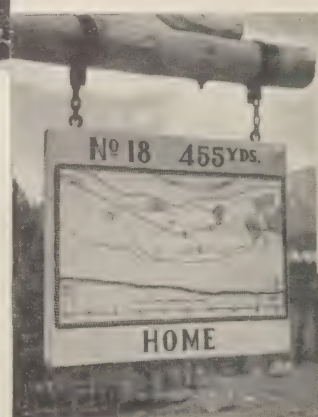
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tional success, (a) the salary of the last job held, (b) the period of unemployment at the time the tests were taken. His tests seem to give some evidence that a longer school education and a better retention of basic school subjects were rewarded by slightly higher salaries, whereas the men of lower school status suffered longer periods of unemployment.

The value of this inquiry, which is profusely illustrated by tables and graphs, and has an imposing bibliography, is in its stress on the need for teaching all subjects in a functional way so as to become a part of life, and on the suggestion that subjects, which cannot be treated in this way, should be dropped from the school course. Surely, from the arithmetic findings recorded by Mr. Norris, it would seem that in drawing up an ordinary school curriculum it has been fatally wrong to assume that mathematics, beyond simple fractions, play any important role in the life of every adult!

J. Grace Gardner

Manual on Parasites

THE PARASITES OF MAN IN TEMPERATE CLIMATES, by T. W. M. Cameron, Director, Institute of Parasitology, McGill University. The University of Toronto Press, Toronto. 182 pp. \$3.00.

THIS book is founded on the course of Animal Parasitology given to medical students in McGill University and is designed to meet the needs of practitioners of medicine in North America and Great Britain.

To this end it seems admirably suited, for it is not overloaded with purely scientific interest requiring specialized knowledge for its appreciation. The presentation of the material is direct and simple, aided by a wealth of helpful original illustrations. The illustrations are remarkably good, especially the microphotographs. The only improvement in the illustrations which might be suggested for a future edition would be the replacement of the half-tone drawings of arthropods by photographs of the order of those on pages 79 and 88.

The book is divided into five main sections: Protozoa (30 pages), Helminths (86 pages), Leeches (3 pages), Arthropods (50 pages), and Technique (8 pages). To these is added a brief selected bibliography, which does not represent the sources of the author's information but, rather, useful references for the student who wishes to know more. Finally, the index is adequate, although it is interesting to speculate whether the Canadian reader will look under Gad-fly for what he knows as a Deer-fly, when he does not know the meaning of Tabanidae.

The main sections are sub-divided for the convenience of the practitioner reader (not the Parasitologist) and with each sub-section goes it appropriate discussion of diagnosis, treatment, and medication. All this is nicely done to suit its purpose. Nevertheless, it is earnestly to be hoped that page 109 will be entirely re-written for the next edition. It would seem that this discussion and method for the serological diagnosis of Hydatid was taken from one of the workers (p.110) claiming an accuracy of twenty per cent or even less.

The section on Technique may prove of some value to the inexperienced, for whom it is presumably written. Its usefulness could be increased by adding

a few pages to supply more detailed instruction for essential methods. Simple methods clearly described, with every encouragement to use them, would stimulate an interest in the subject, for it is natural that finding things sought for in one case begets a desire and a reason to search in other cases.

Although the parasitologist does not need this book in his own work, he would use it to advantage as a text for his elementary classes. In fact, medical students would be well advised not only to buy this little volume but to study it carefully. They should have no difficulty in either respect because the book is inexpensive, is well and interestingly written, and is clearly printed on good paper.

E. G. D. Murray.

For Those Who Read and Run

CANADA GETS THE NEWS, by Carlton McNaught. The Ryerson Press, Toronto. 271 pp. \$3.50.

EVERYBODY reads newspapers and some years ago the Institute of Pacific Relations decided to find out just where newspapers got the news they print. The Institute is a serious-minded organization and it undertook this study not out of mere curiosity but in order to find out what influences were at work upon the Canadian newspaper reader's mind.

The result of this survey, put together in more or less readable form by an advertising agency employee, does not provide the makings for a particularly enjoyable evening before a grate fire. It is pretty dull, plodding stuff devoting a great deal too much space to the mechanics of newspaper reporting and omitting almost entirely the personalities which influence the production of news. There are one or two interesting chapters, notably the one dealing with the French agency Havas which will surprise even some newspaper workers.

Mr. McNaught explains why every Canadian daily newspaper prints almost identical news reports day after day and gives charts and tables which illustrate how many columns the principal papers print. He does not succeed in giving the reader any idea of whether the present news set-up is good or bad and he does not increase or decrease reader confidence in the news pages. He does show that newspaper publishing is now big business and that very little of the moving picture romance exists in today's newspaper world.

Perhaps he wrote a dull book just to show how dull the newspaper profession has become. If so, he succeeded admirably.

Leonard L. Knott.

Our Contemporaries

The University of Toronto Quarterly

THE January issue displays a distinguished list of contributors and unusual strength in articles of literary import. McGill's Leon Edel discusses Henry James and that other "Great War," Professor E. K. Brown writes on Thomas Wolfe and Arthur Barker of Trinity analyzes Milton's Nativity Ode. Bernard Cohen of Montreal contributes a commentary on "Commercialism and the Jews" and A. Brady reviews the political scene in South Africa. The contributors to the regular forum on the war are Lord Eustace Percy, Philip Child, G. S. Brett and Donald Cowie,

and the gallery of book-reviewers includes Sir Robert Falconer, F. H. Anderson, B. K. Sandwell, Douglas Bush of Harvard, A. R. M. Lower of Manitoba, and Arthur E. Case of Northwestern University.

Queen's Quarterly

THE current number achieves a catholic balance between scholarship and *belles lettres*. C. D. Graham writes on Mozart, H. Alexander on "Chaucer After Six Centuries," and G. S. Graham on Gustav Stresemann. H. H. Newman discusses "Hereditry, Environment and Twins" and A. R. M. Lower comments on Canada's foreign policy. Lighter essays are contributed by Alan Sullivan, Marguerite Edgelow and Barry Sullivan and verse by G. H. Clarke and C. E. Eaton.

The Canadian Historical Review

THE December issue contains the following articles: "Railways and the Confederation Issue in New Brunswick, 1863-1865, by Alfred G. Bailey; "Early Parliamentary Reporting in Nova Scotia, 1817-1837" by J. S. Martell; "Records of the Early Proceedings of the Legislature in British Columbia" by W. Kaye Lamb; "The Fate of Henry Hudson" by Lawrence J. Burpee; "A Private Report of General Winfield Scott on the Border Situation in 1839" edited by C. P. Stacey.

Le Canada Francais

THE issue for January features the following: "L'Oeuvre de la France dans la Vallée du Mississipi" by J.-M. Carrière; "La 'Mutualité' chez les Franco-Américains" by Adrien Verrette; "L'Essai sur Mackenzie de Chateaubriand" by M.-M. Cameron; "La Feuille, Laboratoire de la Vie du Monde" by Marcelle Lepage.

Mourn Francis McLennan

(Continued from Page 14)

The Senate and Board of Governors:

"McGill University records with sincere regret the death on Christmas Day of Dr. Francis McLennan, a graduate of the Faculty of Law, an honorary Doctor of Laws, a former Governor, and throughout his days a wise and generous friend of the University.

"Francis McLennan loved above all things to help those in need, and, if possible, to help them in secret. His generosity was widespread, but his faith in education made him particularly sympathetic to the needs of the University and of its students.

"Himself a lover of books he liked to give books to those who lacked them, and many lonely settlements throughout the Dominion must appreciate his thoughtfulness.

"His death breaks many friendships and deprives Canada of a man of fine feelings and great charm, of sympathetic kindness and unbounded generosity."

Dr. McLennan Bequeaths Books to McGill

McGill University, whose libraries have been enriched by thousands of volumes from the McLennan family, will shortly receive an additional number of valuable books through a bequest by the late Dr. Francis McLennan, it was announced in February.

Alfred Noyes, English poet, gave a series of three lectures at McGill University in January.

MONTREAL, SPRING, 1941

From our files . . .

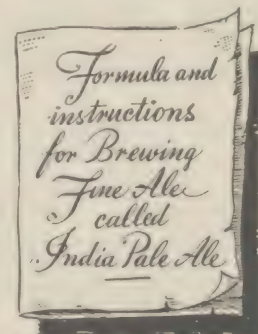


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News and Notes About the Branches

Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society

OVER 100 members and their friends attended the reception and dance of The Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society of McGill University held at the Royal Ottawa Golf Club on Friday evening, February 14. The guests were received by Brigadier General H. F. McDonald, President of the Society; Dr. R. Lorne Gardner, Past President, and Mrs. Gardner; Dr. T. H. Leggett, Honorary President and Mrs. Leggett. The committee in charge of arrangements was composed of G. E. Rickwood, Chairman, Dr. L. A. S. Stewart, Mrs. F. R. Crawley, Miss Helen Hilborn and C. Maxwell Taylor. Following a buffet supper Dr. A. P. Davies led the singing of McGill songs.

* * * *

At the annual meeting of the Society held in the Chateau Laurier on November 30, Brig.-Gen. H. F.



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BRIG.-GEN. H. F. McDONALD

McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O., was elected President, succeeding Dr. R. Lorne Gardner. Other officers elected for 1940-41 were: Honorary President, Dr. P. D. Ross; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Lt.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Dr. T. H. Leggett, Dr. G. S. MacCarthy, and Dr. H. M. Tory; Vice-Presidents, Dr. W. S. Lyman, L. D. Wilgress, Dr. A. P. Davies and A. K. Hay; Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, C. M. Taylor; Honorary Assistant Secretary, G. Rickwood; Executive Committee—Mrs. F. R. Crawley, Miss Helen Hilborn, W. R. McClelland, Dr. Arthur Stewart, G. H. Gilchrist and H. R. Cram; Representatives to the Graduates' Council, G. H. Burland and Dr. R. L. Gardner; Historian, R. C. Berry.

Dr. C. W. Colby, a Governor of the University, spoke on "Landmarks in the Annals of Democracy."

He was introduced by General McDonald and thanked by Dr. Tory. C. R. Westland, retiring Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, reported that the Society had 168 members and that finances were in a satisfactory condition. During the year \$100 had been donated to the Gymnasium-Armoury Fund and two scholarships had again been awarded. At the suggestion of Dr. Gardner, it was moved by Dr. MacCarthy, seconded by Dr. Leggett, that a letter be sent to Lt.-Gen. McNaughton congratulating him on his promotion to Lieutenant-General commanding the Canadian Corps. The Nominating Committee's report was presented by Mr. Berry and seconded by Dr. Mohr. Eighty members of the Society were present.

Vancouver and District Branch

GEORGE A. WALKEM* was elected President of the Vancouver and District Branch of The Graduates' Society of McGill University at the annual meeting held in the Vancouver Hotel on January 22. Others elected were: *Dr. H. H. Pitts, Vice-President; *Ross Wilson, Secretary; *H. M. Boyce, Treasurer; Councillors—*G. S. Eldridge, *G. Darling, P.C. Gill, Science; *Dr. H. H. Boucher, Dr. C. A. Eggert, Dr. R. A. Palmer, Medicine; *Alex. Ree, J. Malkin, *W. Smaill, Arts and Law; *D. Leckie, Commerce and General; *R. R. Arkell, Auditor; *Dr. R. E. McKechnie, Honorary President; *Dr. C. F. Covernton, ex-officio member of the Executive Committee.

New York Branch

THE Governors of McGill University, at a meeting on January 28, asked Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor, to express to the New York Branch of the Graduates' Society their appreciation of the \$60 donation which the Branch made to the Sir William Dawson Bursary Fund. In a letter to the Society acknowledging the gift, Dr. James added: "Such bursaries have, in the past, done much to encourage individual students, and I know that the Faculty joins with the student body in expressing appreciation of this aid."

*Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

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Graduates in Maritime Provinces Greet Principal F. C. James

DURING a tour of the Maritime Provinces in mid-January Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University, addressed groups of McGill graduates at Fredericton and Saint John, N.B. and at Halifax and Sackville, N.S.

Fredericton

At Fredericton about fifty graduates attended a supper meeting in the Pythian Hall on January 13. Dr. James discussed recent activities at McGill, referring to the military training and women's war service programmes, war research and activities of the Faculty and Governors resulting from the war. He urged graduates to keep in closer touch with the University so that they might offer suggestions, criticism and advice.

A. P. Crocket, M.D. '96, who was in the chair, introduced and thanked Dr. James. The meeting was arranged by the following committee: Harriet Van Wart, B.H.S. '23, A. A. Colter, B.Sc. '10, S.F.A. Wainwright, M.D. '97, and William Warwick, M.D. '04. Those present included: Henning Aalund, B.Sc. (Agr) '39, J. A. M. Bell, M.D. '18, Mrs. K. B. Brown, B.H.S. '32, Kenneth Campbell, B.Arch. '12, *G. E. N. Chalmer, M.D. '33, Scott F. Clarkson, B.S.A. '34, *Ashley A. Colter, B.Sc. '10, A. Pierce Crocket, M.D. '96, Reginald Gilbert, B.Sc. (Agr.) '35, Dr. Ella Duff Good, B.A. '18, R. P. Gorham, B.S.A. '11, Doreen Harper, B.L.S. '34, L. S. Hawboldt, B.Sc.

*Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

(Agr) '38, C. P. Holden, M.D. '06, J. Lorne, Howatt, B.S.A. '29, M.Sc. '31, *J. A. S. Hynes, M.D. '22, W. M. Jenkins, M.D. '08, M. L. Jewett, M.D. '14, Fred McClosky, B.Sc. '04, Wilfred McCullough, B.S.A. '32, D. W. MacLauchlan, Ph.D. '37, Chas. W. B. Maxwell, B.S.A. '32, M.Sc. '39, Melvin B. Moore, B.S.A. '34, O. E. Morehouse, M.D. '33, Frank W. Park, B.A. '31, B.C.L. '34, Major Gordon Petrie, M.D. '32, W. A. Reeks, B.S.A. '31, M.Sc. '32, C. S. Reid, B.Sc. (Agr) '35, E. M. Taylor, B.S.A. '18, Frank J. Toole, B.Sc. '23, M.Sc. '26, Ph.D. '29, *Harriet F. Van Wart, B.H.S. '23, *Lt.-Col. A. B. Walter, M.D. '12, H. S. Wright, M.D. '18, Robert H. Wright, M.Sc. '30, Ph.D. '31, A. C. Yerxa, B.Com. '25; and Miss Mabel Sterling, Mrs. R. P. Gorham, Miss Ethel Thurott, Rev. J. D. L. Howson, Dr. Alvah Good, all past students.

Earlier in the day Dr. James addressed the students of the University of New Brunswick.

Saint John

On January 14 Dr. James visited Saint John where he addressed a luncheon meeting of the Canadian Club in the Admiral Beatty Hotel, following which the Principal met a number of graduates residing in Saint John and vicinity at an informal reception.

The following McGill men attended the Canadian Club luncheon: *G. A. B. Addy, M.D. '90, S. F. Blundell, B.A. '25, M.D. '40, *L. DeV. Chipman,

M.D. '08, A. M. Clarke, M.D. '25, L. M. Curren, M.D. '02, *H. A. Farris, M.D. '07, R. T. Hayes, M.D. '27, J. K. Higgins, D.D.S. '24, Guy S. Lordly, B.Sc. '21, E. W. Lunney, M.D. '17, G. C. McDougall, B.S.A. '27, *F. A. McGrand, M.D. '23, Gordon H. Nichol, B.Com. '22, M. A. Oulton, M.D. '07, *E. A. Petrie, M.D. '24, V. A. Snow, M.D. '27, Geo. M. White, M.D. '24.

Halifax

Following a visit to Acadia University, Wolfville, on the previous day, Dr. James went to Halifax on January 16 where he addressed a dinner meeting of the Canadian Club. A number of McGill graduates residing in Halifax and vicinity attended this meeting, following which they met the Principal at an informal reception. About fifty graduates attended the reception which was arranged by Henry P. MacKeen, K.C., President of the Halifax Branch of The Graduates' Society. Among those present were: M. L. Boswell, Prof. D. L. Cooper, *Prof. and Mrs. George V. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Kay, Lieut.

Commander George Mitchell, *Dr. and Mrs. Walter L. Muir, Mrs. H. Oxley, Dr. and Mrs. E. Gordon Young, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. MacKeen, *C. H. Wright, *Surgeon Commander and Mrs. Stuart C. McEwen, Lieut. W. H. Pugsley.

Sackville

As the guest of Dr. G. J. Trueman, President of Mount Allison University, Dr. James toured the campus buildings on January 17. That evening he was the guest of honour at a dinner attended by McGill graduates residing in Sackville and Moncton which was held in the Marshlands Inn. Those present included: *Miss Zerada Slack, B.A. '23, chairman of the dinner committee, Dr. A. C. Cuthbertson, Lieut. Ronald Bennett, Dr. S. W. Hunton, *H. W. Read, Thomas Pickard, Miss Eileen Miller, Miss Peg Tilley, Mrs. Katherine Williams, Miss Ella Smith and Miss Dubois.

A heavy snowstorm prevented a number of graduates residing in Moncton from attending the reception.

New York, Toronto, Chicago, Minneapolis, Winnipeg Alumni Meet the Principal

GRADUATES in New York, Toronto, Chicago, Minneapolis and Winnipeg were hosts to Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill, during his tour of these cities in February.

New York

At the Canadian Club on February 5, Dr. James spent several hours discussing McGill affairs with Cyril K. Church, B.A. '13, M.D. '16, President of the New York Branch, and a number of other graduates. In addition to Dr. Church those present included *Robert Boggs, M.D. '33, Otto Schmidt, M.D. '22, Aubrey MacLean, M.D. '19, *Gaston Fortin, B.Sc. '21, and James Simpson, B.Com. '23, Secretary-Treasurer of the Branch.

Toronto

A number of graduates met Dr. James in Toronto on February 6 when he addressed a luncheon meeting of the Empire Club, a dinner meeting of the University Women's Club, and held an informal discussion with members of the McGill Society of Ontario at a reception in the Royal York Hotel. The latter event was arranged by *E. G. McCracken, Secretary of the Society. Others present included: *H. L. Burrow, E. Bishop, *F. I. Ker, *W. S. Ewens, Russell Payton, *J. G. G. Kerry, *M. J. McHenry, *H. C. Davies, *Kenneth Carter, *D. G. Ross, *P. R. Hilborn and Dr. A. L. Lockwood.

Chicago

On February 7, Dr. James was entertained at a luncheon in the Palmer House by *C. B. Magrath, President of the Chicago Branch, and a number of graduates of McGill and members of the teaching staff of the University of Chicago. The Principal spoke briefly about the work of Canadian universities dealing particularly with recent developments at McGill.

Minneapolis

Dr. James, who went to Minneapolis to address the third annual Minnesota Bankers' Conference on

*Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

"Canadian Economy Under Wartime Conditions," was the guest of a group of graduates residing in Minneapolis and St. Paul at a dinner in the Leamington Hotel on February 13. The arrangements for the dinner were made by a committee composed of *Clement C. Clay, M.D. '32, chairman, *Wilbur H. Cherry, B.A. '07, William E. Murphy, B.Sc. '02, *George G. Ulmer Jr., B.Sc. '18, and *Peter D. Ward, M.D. '24.

Dr. Clay acted as toastmaster and introduced the following guests representing McGill's sister universities: Rev. Frederick E. Tyner (Trinity, Toronto), Dr. John McKelvey (Queen's), Dr. C. W. del Plaine (Acadia), Victor M. Anderson (Bishop's), Dr. John Korchik (Manitoba).

The Principal, who was introduced by Dr. Clay, spoke informally about McGill with particular reference to the effect of world conditions on the University. In a rather lengthy question period following his address Dr. James replied in a most informative manner to queries relating to economics, educational policies, national defence, international relations and other matters.

In addition to those already mentioned, the following graduates and guests were present at the dinner: K. Wallace Husted, Mrs. William E. Murphy, Gerald T. Evans, M.D. '32, M.Sc. '33, George L. Kennedy, M.D. '32, *Alexander R. Hall, M.D. '00, *James F. Hammond, M.D. '06, Edward L. Kannary, M.D. '00, Mrs. A. L. Burt, B.A. '13, Edmund P. Murphy, M.D. '35, George O. Orr, D.V.S. '93, *Alexander Stewart, M.D. '09, *Alexander Colvin, M.D. '94, Muriel B. Carr.

Winnipeg

About thirty members of the Winnipeg Branch of The Graduates' Society attended a reception in honour of Dr. James held at the Manitoba Club on the afternoon of February 17. The Principal, who spoke briefly about the effect of the war on McGill, was introduced by *A. B. Rosevear, K.C., B.A. '16, President of the Branch. Guests included Sidney

Addressed McGill Alumnae



Richard Arless photo

John G. Winant, M.A., LL.D., formerly Director of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, and now United States' Ambassador to Great Britain, delivered an address on "War and Social Security" to a capacity audience in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on January 15, the occasion being a joint meeting of the McGill Alumnae and The Business and Professional Women's Club. Miss Kathleen Jenkins, B.A. '26, President of The Business and Professional Women's Club, opened the meeting. Miss Muriel Wilson, President of the McGill Alumnae, introduced the speaker; and Miss Margaret Wherry, First Vice-President of the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, moved the vote of thanks.

Smith, President of the University of Manitoba, and A. R. Bonnycastle, Secretary of the Canadian Club. Graduates present were: *J. G. Glassco, B.Sc. '00, M.Sc. '01, *Lt.-Col. John H. Edgar, B.Sc. '03, *G. M. Hutt, M.Sc. '31, Secretary-Treasurer of the Branch, *A. Savage, B.S.A. '11, J. D. Bulgin, B.Sc. (Arts) '24, *Lt.-Col. G. E. Cole, B.A. '02, B.Sc. '06, *Walter M. Scott, B.Sc. '95, *H. C. Brown, B.Eng. '36, *O. S. Waugh, M.D. '08, *Rev. Christopher Carruthers, B.A. '05, Sir Charles S. Tupper, B.A. '05, *A. C. Reid, B.Arch. '10, H. W. Huntley, B.A. '07, M.A. '10, *J. C. Davis, B.Sc. '12, Rev. C. W. Finch, B.A. '90, O. C. Trainor, M.D. '20, *Col. D. S. McKay, M.D. '01, D. C. Tennant, B.Eng. '38, *H. J. Curtis, B.Eng., '38, H. Lamontagne, M.D. '37, C. Gilmour, M.D. '03, *E. P. Fetherstonhaugh, B.Sc. '99, I. W. Beverley, B.Sc. '18, *W. P. Carter, B.Sc. '36, D. L. McLean, B.Sc. '09.

*Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union

Dean Simpson has been appointed the University's representative on the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union.

MONTREAL, SPRING, 1941

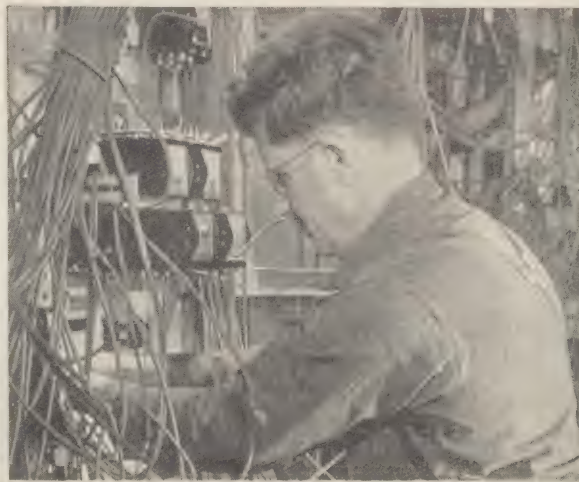
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Gold Medal Awarded to G. McL. Pitts



Photo by Conrad Poirier

On the occasion of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, at the Cercle Universitaire, Montreal, on Friday, November 23, 1940, Gordon McL. Pitts, President of The Graduates' Society of McGill University, was awarded the Medal of Merit of the Association, "in testimony of the recognition and esteem of the profession." This honour, the highest given by the Association, was conferred in recognition of the recipient's high standing in his profession, and the appreciation of his fellow members of the work he has done for the Association.

Class Notes

Science '08

ON Saturday evening, December 14, 1940, the Class of Science '08 held its twenty-first consecutive Annual Class Dinner in the private dining room of the Faculty Club, McTavish Street, Montreal. Those attending were Walter Ahearn, James S. Cameron, Graham Kearney, Marius Letourneau, Walter Spencer, Gordon Sproule, Harvey Trimmingham and Gordon Pitts.

This annual gathering of old classmates was as usual a very happy occasion, and many anecdotes, reminiscences and experiences were exchanged. A number of class men usually with us at this time were unable to be present on account of their war activities, or indisposition, and their absence was noted with regret.

A most interesting and instructive feature of the evening's entertainment was an exhibition of coloured photography provided by Gordon Sproule and Harvey Trimmingham, while Graham Kearney showed his collection of stereopticon coloured photographs. The usual group photograph was taken for the class records, and the quality of the entertainment was such that it was well past midnight before this little group of enthusiastic McGill supporters finally wended their way home.

The class noted with great pleasure that two of its members were honoured by election to high office in The Graduates' Society. Congratulations were extended to Gordon McL. Pitts on his election as President of the Society, and to Edward Winslow-Spragge as President of the Montreal Branch Society. This is the first time that both leaders of the Society have been chosen from the same class in the same year.

Graduates' Society Nominations

THE By-Laws provide in Article XV that nominations for offices which will fall vacant at the end of the Society's year next autumn shall be made by the Nominating Committee prior to March 1 and shall be published by March 15 in THE MCGILL NEWS. Nominations for this year have been made as follows:

For Representative on Board of Governors. Term three years.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE GREGOR BARCLAY, B.A. '06, B.C.L. '09.
Judge of the Court of King's Bench (Appeals Side)
Montreal.

HUGH A. CROMBIE, B.Sc. '18.
Assistant Manager, Dominion Engineering Company Ltd., Lachine. Member, Executive Committee, 1934-'38. President, Montreal Branch Society, 1936-'38. President, Graduates' Society, 1938-'40.

MISS CATHERINE I. MACKENZIE, B.A. '04.
Principal, Montreal High School for Girls.

For 2nd Vice-President. Term two years.

THEODORE H. LEGGETT, M.D., C.M., '01.
Surgeon, Ottawa, Ont.

For Honorary Secretary. Term two years.

ERNEST C. COMMON, B.A. '21, B.C.L. '26.
Notary, Messrs. W. de M. and H. M. Marler, of Montreal.

FELIX WINFIELD HACKETT, B.A. (Univ. of Ottawa '14)
B.C.L. '17, K.C.

Advocate and King's Counsel. Partner in the firm of Hackett, Mulvena, Foster, Hackett & Hannen.

For Honorary Treasurer. Term two years.

ALBERT L. FYON, B.Arch. '16.
Secretary-Treasurer, Fyon & Fyon Limited. Member of Council of the Montreal Branch Society, 1935-'37.

A. A. TOUSAW, B.Sc. '19, M.Sc. '20, A.A.S.
Assistant Actuary, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

For Members of the Executive Committee. Term two years.
Two to be elected.

WINSTON C. BUSHELL, D.D.S., '24.
Lecturer in Crown & Bridgework, Faculty of Dentistry, McGill University.

A. D. CAMPBELL, M.D., C.M. '11, F.R.C.O.G., F.R.C.S. (C), F.A.C.S.
Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, McGill University. Member of the Graduate Council, 1934-'36.

D. LORNE GALES, B.A. '32, B.C.L. '35.
Advocate, Campbell, Weldon, Kerry & Bruneau.
Graduates' Society's Representative on the Advisory Athletics Board, 1938-'41.

MISS GRACE GARDNER, B.A. '18.
President, Alumnae Society of McGill University, 1938-'40.
Member of the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society, 1938-'40.

Additional nominations, if signed by at least fifteen members of the Society entitled to vote, will also be placed on the ballot if received by the Secretary before April 10. Prior to April 30 the letter ballots will be sent out. All votes received on or before June 30 will be counted by the scrutineers.

McGill Doctor Gives Fees to Government

Because it is his conviction that it is the duty of everyone to contribute his share to the national war effort, M. B. Etziony, B.A. '28, M.A. '31, M.D. '38, of Montreal, is remitting to the Federal Treasury all fees received as an official medical examiner of men called up for military training under the National War Service regulations. Dr. Etziony has been thanked by Major-General L. R. LaFleche, Associate Deputy Minister of the Department, for his patriotic gesture.

McGill Psychologists to Test Intelligence of Canadian Troops

Army psychological tests are among the Dominion's latest military secrets. This was disclosed on February 19 when a request was made at McGill University for copies of the tests which are to indicate the general intelligence level of Canadian soldiers and also tell something about their special abilities, particularly mechanical abilities which command a premium in modern warfare.

Two of the six psychologists, who have been approved by the National Defence Headquarters, are on the staff at McGill. Two others are graduates of the University. So McGill will play a major part in the psychological testing of soldiers in the Montreal area.

Psychologists appointed for Military Districts Nos. 4 and 5, which are the Montreal and Quebec City areas are: Dr. N. W. Morton, of McGill; Dr. W. D. Tait, Head of the Department of Psychology; Dr. E. C. Webster, of the Montreal Psychological Institute; Dr. Jean Martin, Psychologist to the Montreal Catholic School Commission; Charles Bilodeau, Department of Education, Quebec City, and Dr. J. S. A. Bois, Montreal Psychological Institute.

Chinese Graduate Busy in Burma

IN a letter written from Namkham, Upper Burma, on October 23, 1940, to G. J. Dodd, M.Sc., Associate Professor of Civil Engineering at McGill, Hum T. Klung, B.Eng. '38, M.Eng. '39, who is now with Wing Kee, engineers and constructors, says in part:

"Since my arrival in China I have not been idle. I have completed one steel suspension bridge of 135 metres; one pony truss bridge of 24 and 30 metres spans; put in a new wooden stiffening truss for a 84 metres suspension bridge; and assisted in the erection of a 60 metres K truss bridge. With the exception of the wooden stiffening truss the live load loading is H-10, and all bridges are for single lane traffic.

"As time passes I realize more and more how valuable my training from you and other professors is. In my present position I have to make use of my knowledge in bridge engineering from you, Prof. Jamieson, and others; in management from Prof. Coote and Prof. French. I wish you would express my appreciation to them all. I hope I shall be of more credit to you and McGill University in the future".

Chinese Scholars Study at McGill

Several of China's leading scholars are enrolled at McGill University this session. The young savants from the Far East, sent to Canada by the trustees for the administration of scholarships under the Boxer Indemnity Fund, are pursuing post-graduate studies in the Departments of Physics and Chemistry. Their coming has been due to the war, as usually the group, under the British indemnity fund, goes to Oxford and Cambridge.

The money which enables the students to pursue their studies arose out of the Boxer Rebellion, following which China was compelled to pay an indemnity to foreign nations suffering in it. Great Britain and the United States allowed their share to be used for education of Chinese youths at British and United States universities.

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H. C. GRIFFITH, M.A., LL.D.,

Headmaster

Lt.-Col. J. M. Morris Elected Honorary Member of Society

IN recognition of his devotion to the duties which he is carrying out as Commanding Officer of the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Morris, M.C., V.D., was



LT.-COL. J. M. MORRIS

was elected an Honorary Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University on February 18 at a meeting of the Executive Committee especially convoked for that purpose. The late Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada and Visitor of McGill University, was the first person to be given honorary membership in the Society. Others who have been similarly honoured are Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of the University; Dr. L. W. Douglas, former Principal; R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, former Editor

and Chairman of the Editorial Board of THE MCGILL NEWS; Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill; and the Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of Canada and Visitor of the University.

McGill C.O.T.C. Graduates Eagerly Sought

(Continued from Page 8)

1,022 cadets sat for the "common to all arms" tests. Of these, 769 passed, a percentage of 75.2. In the Infantry Rifle examinations of that period 307 cadets sat and 212 passed, a percentage of 69. These impressive averages made on very strict examinations were improved in August, 1940, when, of 257 sitting for the "common to all arms" test, 218 or 84.8 per cent passed, while in the Infantry Rifle test, sixty-eight sat and fifty-three passed, a percentage of 78. In the examinations in December last, and as affecting the "common to all arms" and "Infantry Rifle" papers, there occurred a sequence of circumstances which prompted the Department of National Defence to recall and re-examine all papers. The revised results of the Infantry Rifle paper have not yet been received, but the revision of the "common to all arms" paper reflects results which compare favourably with those attained by cadets in the great majority of the Officers' Training Corps throughout the Dominion.

Training in the specialist branches of the modern army has proceeded during the winter months. Under the direction of Major O. B. Rexford, in charge of training, all arms, five distinct specialized groups were set up in order to meet the requirements for highly-trained personnel in modern and diversely-equipped armies. The specialist groups include, Infantry Rifle, in which 650 cadets are studying under Capt. J. Bruce Brown; Infantry Machine-gun, sixty-five strong, under Lieut.-Col. W. C. Nicholson, D.S.O., M.C.; Artillery, 160 strong, under Major St. C. Holland; Engineers, twenty strong, under Lieut.-Col. R. W. Mitchell, M.C.; and Army Service Corps, 100 strong, under Lieut.-Col. A. S. Nops, V.D. The Army Service Corps branch is an additional school and was added to the C.O.T.C. courses because of the need of more trained officers in this particular department. The campaigns in the present war to date, and particularly the campaign in Libya, have emphasized the need of a fast-working and well-run Army Service Corps organization. This course is one of the very few being given in Canada and, in organizing it, many difficulties had to be overcome. In this work the C.O.T.C. enjoyed the generous assistance of the Ford Company in the use of their skeleton trucks, and preparations are being made to secure types of internal combustion engines so that practice may be had in taking them down and re-assembling them. Space requirements for storage and working are not the least of the problems.

The engineering group is proving of intense interest. Colonel Mitchell is providing a series of lectures and demonstrations for a class of some twenty-three enthusiastic cadets and Major deL. Greenwood, Corps Adjutant and formerly of the Royal Engineers, is taking an active part in this course. He is giving comprehensive instructions, through the use of miniatures, in the demolition of bridges, railways and buildings and is showing the proper use of explosives in each particular case. These developments play a most important part in modern warfare.

A most useful and unusual departure is the development of the Infantry tutorial idea on a question and answer basis. Major Rexford is of the opinion, based on experience, that this system avoids too many lectures, which at times tend to sap interest. This type of instruction is, of course, possible only when good section leaders are available and cadets who have proved their worth and who have been through most of the course are chosen for leadership in this particular phase of the training.

A demonstration of the efficiency of the question and answer training was held in the Montreal High School Assembly Hall on February 21. Sections representing three companies of the Infantry group went through a severe test of this type while senior officers of the Reserve units in the district looked on.

Subsequent comment as to this type of training and its results was most favourable.

The work at the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury is not confined to the training described. In addition three groups of cadets who have already passed their "common to all arms" and specialist studies are preparing themselves for the practical examinations. These groups include 100 cadets in infantry rifle, thirty in infantry machine-gun and twenty in artillery. During recent months, because of sickness and for other reasons, a number of cadets were compelled to drop their studies. These men, 100 strong, under Captain E. H. Kent, are now pursuing their "common to all arms" course, which course has to be taken by all cadets before proceeding to the specialist branches.

The McGill Reserve Training Battalion, 1,422 strong, under the supervision of Major Field and composed of the McGill student body, is proceeding with its training programme under the National Resources Mobilization Act, and has earned for itself an enviable reputation for smartness.

It is probable that in conjunction with the four months' training plan, now in effect for those in the age 21 group, that National Defence Headquarters will shortly announce a basis which will reflect credit for the training which undergraduates have already undertaken in the university reserve units.

McGill Hockeyists Defeat Black Watch

In a benefit game at the Montreal Forum on January 24 the McGill Hockey Team, playing its only extra-mural match of the season, defeated the Black Watch 9-6. The McGill players were: Regulars—Ritchie, Dickson, Anton, Ward, MacDonald, Farmer; substitutes—Morrison, Keay, Owen, Crutchfield, Young, Smith, Cleary, Kelly, Hellyer.

Dr. E. F. Murphy, of Boston, Dead

Edward F. Murphy, M.D. '99, Chief Medical Examiner for the Law Department of the City of Boston for the past ten years, died at Forest Hills Hospital on January 15 following a brief illness. Dr. Murphy, who had been in general practice in Boston since 1901, was a pioneer in introducing hockey to Boston. It was due to his interest in the game that the McGill Hockey Team, during the years before the war, made annual trips to Boston to play Harvard and Yale.

Graduate Scholarship Available

Through the generosity of Siscoe Gold Mines, Limited—who in 1937 contributed \$4,800 for scholarships in geology, mining engineering or metallurgy—McGill University will offer for the session 1941-42 a graduate scholarship in geology, mining engineering or metallurgy with a value of \$400. Candidates must be graduates of McGill, or of another recognized university. Further information may be obtained from T. H. Matthews, Registrar, McGill University. Application must be made before April 1, 1941.

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James A. Naismith, B.A. '87, Inventor of Basketball, Dead

Dr. James A. Naismith, native of Almonte, Ont., who graduated from McGill University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1887, died in Lawrence, Kansas, on November 28. Dr. Naismith, who was Professor Emeritus of Physical Education at Kansas University, was credited with originating the game of basketball in 1891 as a winter sport for youths at the Young Men's Christian Association Training School in Springfield, Mass.

Bishop Newnham, LL.D. '21, Dies at Hamilton

The Right Reverend Jervois A. Newnham, B.A. '78, M.A. '83, LL.D. '21, a patriarch of the Church of England in Canada and one of McGill's oldest graduates, passed away at his home in Hamilton, Ont., on January 11, 1941.

Sunshine Chalet, near Banff, Ideal Vacation Spot, Dr. C. C. Clay Writes; American Tourists Impressed by "Friendly, Courteous" Canadians

IN a recent letter to The Graduates' Society, Clement C. Clay, M.D., C.M. '32, stated that he and two American friends had enjoyed "one of the finest vacations any of us had had" at Sunshine Chalet, near Banff in the Canadian Rockies, in January. Here is what Dr. Clay, who is Medical Director of the St. Barnabas Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn., and President of the Minneapolis Medical Council, says about his holiday in Canada:

"Two other ardent skiers and I decided that we would like to journey to the mountains for a bit of a holiday in January. At first, we thought of Sun Valley, Idaho. Then, I got the bright idea of persuading them to accompany me to one of the Canadian resorts.

"On the sixteenth of January, we left via Soo Line and C.P.R. We reached Banff at noon on the eighteenth and were met by a representative of the Brewster Transport Company. We were taken to the Mount Royal Hotel for lunch. After that we shopped a little before changing to ski clothes for the trip to Sunshine Chalet, fifteen miles southwest of Banff in the mountains.

"By bus and snowmobile (a station wagon with skis in lieu of front wheels and tractor treads on the four rear wheels), we reached the Chalet and enjoyed the skier's special, hot butter rum, after the cold journey. The Chalet is composed of several well-built log structures. Our rooms were in the largest of these. We were delighted to find electric lights, hot and cold running water, shower baths, and all the other

comforts of home. The buildings were heated with excellent wood stoves.

"The Chalet is located in a beautiful valley at an altitude of about 7,000 feet. The surrounding mountains tower to more than 9,000 feet and furnish many fine 'runs' to the Chalet. We were on skis five or six hours each day. In the evenings, we were happy to remain about the stoves in the huge living room where the guests were amused with various games. A good chef prepared the substantial food which supplied the energy for our unaccustomed labors. Competent instructor-guides supervised our practice and longer runs.

"On the return we stopped in Banff on January twenty-fifth and enjoyed the novelty of a swim in the Government-operated swimming pool. The water in the pool was heated to a temperature of eighty-nine degrees by nature. The air was cooled to a temperature of about ten degrees above zero by nature. It was quite an experience to be able to stand in the warm water and scoop snow from the banks to throw at the photographer who took our pictures.

"Neither of my two friends had spent any time in Canada previously. Each of them was impressed greatly by the friendly, courteous manner of all of the people whom we met. We returned to Minneapolis after one of the finest vacations any of us had had in a lifetime. We are boosting Sunshine Chalet to all of our friends who are interested in skiing. If Uncle Sam does not call us into service by next winter, we are resolved to visit the Chalet once again."

McGill Releases Arts and Engineering Seniors To Take Jobs In War Industries

With the approval of Senate, McGill University in January made it possible for undergraduate chemists and chemical engineers to step into positions in war industry immediately instead of waiting until after the close of the University year this spring.

The Faculty of Engineering and the Faculty of Arts and Science, whose members had been studying the question for some time, were both affected by the decision.

Report of the Faculty of Engineering on the matter was that it had already made arrangements for certain fourth-year students of high academic standing to leave the University for industrial positions, on the understanding that they will be recommended for their degree next October if their industrial record

during the intervening months is satisfactory.

The report of the Faculty of Arts and Science provided in more general terms for a plan that would permit the acceleration of training of fourth-year honour students in the field of chemistry. The Department of Chemistry rearranged its programme for these men in such a way that they were able to complete during the first part of the academic year the theoretical section of their course, and arrangements were made to enable them to accept positions of importance in the war effort wherever required. Those who have left the University for such positions will be recommended for their degrees next summer, provided that their practical work in the industry has been satisfactory.

McGill Registration Declines Slightly, Greater Drop at Other Universities

A decrease of 192 students from the preceding session was reported by McGill University and Macdonald College, following the regular February meeting of the Senate. Complete registration figures for the session are 3,232—2,174 men students and 1,058 women students.

Commenting on the decrease, University authorities said that it was less than had been expected and was not consistent with the large fall-off in registration at other universities in the Dominion.

Principal factors in the decrease are a decline of forty-one in the number of students following partial courses, a decline of forty-five in the numbers attending the school for teachers and a loss of fifty-eight in the total figures for the Faculty of Medicine, as this is the first year of the complete operation of the four-year course, which has replaced the five-year course.

Exclusive of these three factors there is a decline of only fifty students in all faculties.

The Study of Poetry—Quest or Inquest?

(Continued from Page 16)

of its rewards are intangible, and derive from inner conviction of service, and from the influence for good exerted on the impressionable lives of the young.

I have emphasized the vitality of poetry, the values for life which it contains, the invitation it offers to high quest rather than inquest, and the importance of precept in teaching it. I have emphasized those things because I know personally something of the influence which teachers can exert through them. And here, by way of illustration, I must pay a tribute long overdue. It was to a High School teacher of English literature, one of the finest women I have ever known, that I owe the initial impetus to cherish those values in life and literature which I have stressed today. I am not alone. The present Minister of Education for Ontario, my friend Duncan MacArthur, who owes the same sort of debt to that same remarkable woman, has publicly paid his tribute to her on his first assumption of office. She has long since passed to her eternal reward, leaving this world with a knowledge of the love of all her students, but, by the very nature of things, little conscious of the permeation and multiplication of her influence for good through those in whom she created a yearning for higher things. I am sure the number of such instances is legion. It is one of the cruelties of life that any such benefactors, by virtue of the nature of their gifts, can seldom receive adequate acknowledgment on this earth.

Only a few steps away from the room where I used to lecture at Harvard University was a memorial tablet for Charles William Eliot, illustrious educator and President of that university. On that tablet were inscribed two brief sentences by which the graduates of the university acknowledged their debt to a great leader, and the chaste New England simplicity of those lines has always seemed to me to contain a wealth of grateful suggestion:

CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT

He opened paths for our children's feet to follow,
Something of him will be a part of us forever.

It could be the epitaph of any great teacher. For in this quiet immortality of influence lie the power and the glory of the teacher's mission.

McGill Red Cross Reports Active Year

The McGill University Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society completed 7,755 articles during the year, it was reported at the annual meeting held recently in the Royal Victoria College. The following officers were elected for the current year: Honorary President, Mrs. F. C. James; Honorary Vice-President, Dr. Muriel Roscoe; President, Mrs. Otto Maass; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. F. A. C. Scrimger, Mrs. R. E. Jamieson, Mrs. A. M. West, Miss Margaret Hadrill; Treasurer, Mrs. Ernest W. Crowe; Secretary, Mrs. Ernest Peden.

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Personals

THE MCGILL NEWS welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to The Graduates' Society of McGill University, 3466 University Street, Montreal. Items for the Summer issue should be forwarded prior to May 1.

***Anderson, Colin**, B.Eng. '33, is Underground Manager for Marievale Consolidated Mines, Ltd., Nigel, Transvaal, South Africa.

***Battista, Orlando A.**, B.Sc. '40, who is employed as a cellulose research chemist by the American Viscose Corporation, devotes a good deal of his leisure time to writing. Recently he has been contributing a column entitled "Campus Comments" to *Youth Magazine*, a Huntingdon, Indiana, weekly publication with a national distribution in the United States.

Beatty, Harry C., Past Student, Assistant Secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade since 1921, has been promoted to be its Secretary.

Beaubien, deGaspe, B.Sc. '06, of Montreal, has been elected a Vice-President of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

Becking, J. A., B.Sc. '24, M.Sc. '25, is now Manager of the Marievale Consolidated Mines, Ltd., Nigel, Transvaal, South Africa.

Blanchard, Thomas R., B.Sc. '40, is employed by Canadian Industries Limited at McMasterville, Que.

***Bridgeman, Randolph H.**, B.A. '16, B.C.L. '19, has been elected Vice-President of the St. George's Society of Montreal.

Brossard, Leo, M.Sc. '40, has been awarded the Phelps Johnson Prize by the Engineering Institute of Canada for his paper, "Geology of the Beaufor Mine."

Cameron, K. M., B.Sc. '02, M.Sc. '03, of Ottawa, has been elected a Vice-President of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

***Clay, Clement C.**, M.D., C.M. '32, Medical Director of St. Barnabas Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn., has been elected President of the Minneapolis Hospital Council.

*Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

***Cockfield, H. R.**, B.A. '10, M.A. '11, has been elected a Director of the Montreal Trust Company.

***Colby, Charles W.**, B.A. '87, LL.D. '21, of Montreal, has been elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Stanstead (Que.) Wesleyan College.

Cooper, D. L., Ph.D. '31, of the Fisheries Experimental Station at Halifax, N.S., has been given leave of absence to serve as Lecturer in Chemistry at Dalhousie University.

Dalton, Peter D., B.Sc. '28, is a partner in the P. D. Dalton Co., Toronto.

Daly, Rev. Hector, Past Student, who has been a member of the teaching staff of Loyola College, Montreal, since 1936, has been appointed National Chaplain of the English Section of the Canadian Catholic Youth Union.

***Davis, Roberts S.**, C. A., B.Com. '24, is now a member of the firm of Hyde & Davis, 470 St. Alexis Street, Montreal.

Derrer, L. H., B.Sc. '17, has been elected President of the Kiwanis Club of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Detlor, Rev. W. Lyall, B.A. '30, M.A. '31, recently of New London, P.E.I., has been inducted as Assistant Minister of Knox Presbyterian Church, Toronto.

***Dobson, Arthur**, B.Sc. '10, of San Francisco, is Vice-President of The Chas. E. Bedaux Company of the Pacific States, Incorporated.

***Douglas, Miss A. Vibert**, B.A. '20, M.Sc. '21, Ph.D. '26, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., has been elected a Vice-President of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada.

***Douglas, Percy L.**, B.Sc. '24, headed an important mission which recently completed a four-month survey of American business conditions in the Latin-American countries.

DuBois, Adrien S., B.Sc. '40, is employed by The Richards Chemical Company, St. Johns, Que.

"Well, if yer knows of a better ale . . ."



With apologies to
Capt. Bairnsfather

MOLSON'S
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Feilde, Edmund C., M.D. '81, of Montreal, is this year observing the sixtieth anniversary of his entry into the practice of medicine.

Garrett, Rev. Canon W. P., B.A. '94, has resigned as Rector of Trinity Church, Hawkesbury, Ont., and retired from the active ministry owing to failing health.

***Geldert, G. M.**, M.D. '13, has been re-elected as a member of the Board of Control of the City of Ottawa.

***Gilmour, W. A. T.**, B.Sc. '25, B.Sc. '26, of the Smart-Turner Machine Co., Limited, has been elected Chairman of the Hamilton, Ont., Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

***Goode, R. C. J. (Jeff)**, B.Eng. '33, M.Eng. '34, is Assistant Underground Manager of Geduld Proprietary Mines, Ltd., Springs, East Rand, Transvaal, South Africa.

Greenshields, Chief Justice R. A. E., B.A. '83, B.C.L. '85, LL.D. '29, recently celebrated his 80th birthday.

Gurd, David Fraser, M.D. '79, Montreal's oldest practising physician, celebrated his 90th birthday on February 8.

Harrington, Conrad Dawson, B.Sc. '07, Vice-President of Anglin-Norcross Ltd., Montreal, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the McGill University Graduates' Endowment Fund, has been elected a member of the Montreal Board of Trade.

Harris, Sydney L., M.D. '25, is a Lieutenant in the Medical Corps, United States Navy Reserve, on active duty at the Radio Training School, Noroton, Conn.

Heartz, Richard E., B.Sc. '17, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Shawinigan Engineering Co., Limited, has been elected Chairman of the Montreal Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

Hodgson, John S., Ph.D., B.A. '37, has been appointed Executive Assistant to the Unemployment Insurance Commission at Ottawa.

***Hollingsworth, Lee**, B.Com. '32, of the National Carbon Company, Shanghai, China, has become a life member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Lamontagne, Yves, B.Sc. '15, formerly Canadian Commercial Attaché at Brussels, Belgium, has been appointed Director of Commercial Relations, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Lane, Cecil T., B.Sc. '25, M.Sc. '27, Ph.D. '29, Assistant Professor of Physics, Yale University, has completed a machine which makes liquid helium cheaply and quickly.

Layton, Michael S., B.Sc. '35, now serving with the Royal Canadian Air Force, has been awarded the Duggan Medal and Prize by the Engineering Institute of Canada for his paper, "Electric Welding."

***Levey, Mark R.**, M.D. '26, who has been Lecturer in Ophthalmology at the University of Alberta, has been promoted to be Clinical Professor and Head of the Department of Ophthalmology and Rhinoto-laryngology there.

***Lomer, Gerhard R.**, B.A. '03, M.A. '04, Honorary President of the Quebec Library Association, attended the mid-winter council meeting of the American Library Association in Chicago. Dr. Lomer, who is already a member of the Jury on Awards for distinguished library service, has been appointed a member of a new committee of Canadian Library consultants which has just been established by the American Library Association to consider Canadian library problems.

Lowther, George K., Ph.D. '35, is leading a geological expedition into the heart of the Andes seeking the source of the Inca treasures. The expedition has the approval of the Peruvian Government.

Macdonald, Edward M., B.C.L. '24, of New Glasgow, N.S., has been created a King's Counsel.

MacIntosh, Miss Margaret C., B.L.S. '36, who has spent three years as Librarian of the Montreal Y.M.C.A., has gone to Sydney, Australia, to be a member of the staff of the Y.W.C.A. in that city.

MacKay, R. deWolfe, B.A. '28, M.A. '29, B.C.L. '32, was recently elected President of the Old Boys' Association of Lower Canada College, Montreal.

***McClelland, A. W.**, D.D.S. '14, Professor of Orthodontia at McGill, gave a clinic before the New York Society of Orthodontists at its November meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York.

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McIntyre, G. D., Jr., B.A. '31, M.A. '32, B.C.L. '35, is now the Group Field Service Representative for Canada of the Travellers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. His headquarters are in Montreal.

***McNaughton, Lt.-Gen. A. G. L.**, B.Sc. '10, M.Sc. '12, LL.D. '20 (Hon.), Commander of the Canadian Corps, was awarded (in absentia) the Sir John Kennedy Medal for contributions to the advancement of engineering science, one of the highest awards of the Engineering Institute of Canada, at the annual meeting of the Institute in Hamilton, Ont., on February 6.

McNeill, John T., B.A. '09, M.A. '10, Professor of History of European Christianity at the University of Chicago Divinity School, delivered a series of four addresses on "Historic Christian Conceptions of Government" at the College of Life, First Congregational Church, Berkeley, Cal., in January. Dr. McNeill has recently been Visiting Lecturer at the Pacific School of Religion.

***Meakins, J. C.**, M.D. '04, has been appointed to represent McGill University on the Medical Council of Canada.

***Molson, W. Kingman**, B.A. '38, and Mrs. Molson (Ann Paterson, B.A. '38), are residing in New York, where Mr. Molson is employed on work for the Dominion Rubber Company with the United States Rubber Company.

Murray, Prof. E. G. D., Head of the Department of Bacteriology and Immunity, McGill University, has been elected a Councillor of the Society of American Bacteriologists.

***Newman, Archibald H.**, Past Student (Arts '26), for nearly nine years a member of the staff of the *Toronto Star*, has been appointed Advertising Manager of Tip Top Tailors Limited. One of Toronto's best-known newspaper men, Mr. Newman carries to his new post a wealth of diversified experience in the newspaper, magazine and book publishing fields. While a student at McGill, Mr. Newman was on the staff of the *McGill Daily*.

Norris, Kenneth E., B.A. '29, M.A. '31, Ph.D. '39, Principal of the Sir George Williams College, Montreal, spoke before the Pan-American Conference on Commercial and Economic Education in Havana in December.

Palmer, Russell F., B.Eng. '35, is a Mine Captain at the Marievale Consolidated Mines, Ltd., Nigel, Transvaal, South Africa.

Patterson, Henry W., B.A. '40, of Montreal, now studying journalism at Columbia University, has been awarded a scholarship for the spring semester.

Payton, J. Russell T., B.A. '32, is now practising law with the firm of Cassels, Brock & Kelley in Toronto.

Penny, Walter S., B.A. '13, Director of Agencies of the Sun Life Assurance Co., Montreal, has been appointed Chairman of the Board of the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau.

***Phillips, Lazarus, K.C.**, B.C.L. '18, member of the Executive Council of the Montreal Branch of The Graduates' Society, is President of the United Talmud Torahs of Montreal.

***Pitts, G. McL.**, B.Sc. '08, M.Sc. '09, B.Arch. '16, of Montreal, President of The Graduates' Society, has been elected a Councillor of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

*Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

***Price, T. E.**, B.A. '07, B.Sc. '10, who has been Division Engineer for the Canadian Pacific Railway at Vancouver, B.C., has been appointed its District Engineer at Winnipeg.

Ramsdale, Donald O. D., B.Eng. '33, is employed by the English Electric Co. of Canada, at St. Catharines, Ont.

Rennie, Gordon H., B.Sc. '30, is with the Deloro Smelting & Refining Co., Limited, at Marmora, Ont.

Riley, The Very Rev. C. E., B.A. '08, Dean of the Diocese of Toronto, and Rector of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, recently declined to accept election as Bishop of the Diocese of Edmonton, Alberta.

Robillard, M. J., M.D. '23, has been promoted from Assistant Paediatrician to Paediatrician on the staff of the Ottawa Civic Hospital.

***Robinson, F. G.**, B.A. '05, Vice-President of the Canadian International Paper Company, Montreal, has been re-elected President of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

Rochester, Captain Gordon H., B.Sc. '22, now serving on the staff of the Timber Controller at Ottawa, has been appointed chief warden of the Ottawa area under the Federal District Air Raid Precautions Scheme.

Rochester, Rev. Dr. W. M., B.A. '87, and Mrs. Rochester celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary on January 13 at their residence, 37 Alvin Avenue, Toronto.

***Ross, Dorothy J.**, B.A. '30, M.A. '32, Ph.D. '39, gave a talk on "Some Simple Sinners Four Centuries Ago" to the members of The Business and Professional Women's Club, Montreal, on January 26. Dr. Ross was introduced by ***Miss Kathleen Jenkins**, B.A. '26, President of the Club.

St. John-Smith, Mrs. John (Naomi R. MacGachen), B.A. '33, has been associated with the editorial section of the British Ministry of Information in London since its inception shortly before the war.

Snell, Arthur H., M.Sc. '31, Ph.D. '33, has been placed in charge of the new eighty-ton atom smasher at the University of Chicago, according to *The Montreal Daily Star*.

Stewart, Rev. Robert, B.A. '82, and Mrs. Stewart celebrated their golden wedding on January 22, at their residence in Windsor, Ont.

Stobart, Walter T., B.Sc. '31, M.Eng. '32, is a Mine Captain for the Geduld Proprietary Mines, Ltd., Springs, East Rand, Transvaal, South Africa.

***Taylor, Rev. E. M.**, D.D., B.A. '75, M.A. '82, D.Litt. '40, of Knowlton, Que., who celebrated his 93rd birthday on January 29, was the recipient of congratulations from the Executive Committee of The Graduates' Society.

***Taylor, Edward Plunkett**, B.Sc. '22, is the publisher of *New World Illustrated*, a Canadian monthly magazine which has just completed its first year of publication.

***Terwilliger, William G.**, M.D. '29, Medical Director of the Grace Line, is in charge of the steamship company's eight-room pier hospital and first aid station in New York City, which has been described as the "most elaborate, modern and efficient" on any pier.

Tsolainos, K. P., B.A. '18, who is with the Wall Street firm of Baker, Weeks & Harden, is also acting as National Secretary of the Greek War Relief Committee in New York City and as such participated in a Canadian transcontinental broadcast for the Greek War Relief Fund of Canada.

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Vernon, Rev. Harold C., B.A. '36, who has been Assistant Minister at Metropolitan United Church, London, Ont., has now accepted a call from the congregation at Mitchell, Ont.

Webster, L. P., B.Com. '25, C.A. '28, who has been Secretary of the Dominion Textile Co., Limited, Montreal, for seven years, has been promoted to the newly-created post of Secretary and Executive Accountant.

Whitcomb, Harold A., M.D. '21, has been elected Chairman of the Board of Education of Smiths Falls, Ont.

Willis, Rev. Selwyn T., B.A. '33, recently Assistant Rector of St. George's Church, Montreal, has been appointed to the Parish of St. Martin's, Fort St. John, B.C., where he will minister to an extensive territory in Canada's northwest. He is the permanent missionary in Athabasca of the Fellowship of the West.

Younger, Harry R., B.Sc. '10, who has been Superintendent of the Kettle Valley Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Penticton, B.C., has now been appointed its District Engineer at Calgary, Alberta.

Among the 27 lawyers created King's Counsel recently by the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec upon the recommendation of Hon. Wilfrid Girouard, Provincial Attorney-General, were the following graduates of McGill: **Harry Batshaw**, B.C.L. '24, **Neopol Charbonneau**, B.C.L. '24, **Frank B. Chauvin**, B.S.A. '21, B.C.L. '24, **E. Howard Cliff**, B.A. '16, B.C.L. '21, **Wallace Henry**, B.C.L. '21, **Philip Meyerovitch**, B.C.L. '21, **John Austin Murphy**, B.C.L. '22, **John L. O'Brien**, B.A. '20, B.C.L. '23, **J. J. Shapiro**, B.C.L. '21, **Arthur Ives Smith**, B.A. '19, B.C.L. '21.

The following McGill graduates have been elected Governors and Members of the Corporation of Lower Canada College, Montreal. Governors: ***Sir Edward Beatty**, LL.D. '25, ***D. Lorne Gales**, B.A. '32, B.C.L. '35, ***E. Blythe Maxwell**, B.Sc. (Me.) '21, ***T. R. McLagan**, B.Sc. '23. Members of the Corporation: ***J. H. H. Robertson**, B.A. '15, B.C.L. '20, ***Colin Webster**, B.A. '24, ***Wilson McConnell**, B.Eng. '33, ***Gordon Davidson**, B.A. '27, B.C.L. '31, **E. H. Eberts**, B.A. '28, B.C.L. '31, ***Lorne Stuart Webster**, B.Com. '30, ***Herbert McLean**, B.A. '08, M.A. '10, B.C.L. '21, ***Val Traversy**, B.Sc. '13, ***Massey Beveridge**, B.Com. '40, **R. deWolfe MacKay**, B.A. '28, M.A. '29, B.C.L. '32.

*Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Dr. Simpson Sees Bright Future

"McGill University has seen three wars in my time and on each occasion has risen to greater heights following victory, as will certainly take place this time," Dr. J. C. Simpson, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at McGill, declared at the 59th annual banquet of the Medical Undergraduates Society on February 1. Dr. Simpson entered McGill as a student forty-five years ago and has been continuously associated with the University since that time.

University Staff Changes

Department of French: Jean Louis Darbelnet, Licence-ès-Lettres, Diplôme d'Etudes supérieures, Agrégation d'anglais, appointed Acting Head of the Department of French.

Department of Genetics: A. G. Steinberg, appointed Lecturer in Genetics, replacing Sheldon C. Reed, B.A., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Genetics, resigned.

Department of Economics and Political Science: Dr. Moritz J. Bonn, who has completed his five months' stay as Visiting Professor of Political Economy under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation, has returned to the United States.

Dr. Brinley Thomas, appointed Visiting Professor of Economics, replacing Dr. J. P. Day who is convalescing in England after being rescued from the torpedoed *City of Benares*.

Faculty of Medicine: John F. McIntosh, M.D., C.M. '22, formerly Research Fellow of the University Medical Clinic and Lecturer in Medicine, appointed Secretary of the Faculty.

School of Architecture: Harold L. Fetherstonhaugh, B.Arch. '09, F.R.I.B.A., appointed Lecturer in Design, replacing Harold J. Spence-Sales who has found it impossible to leave England; F. B. Taylor, B.Arch. '30, S. H. Maw, A.R.I.B.A., and H. R. Little, B.Sc. '11, B.Arch., appointed as Special Instructors for the 1940-41 session.

Department of Physiology: John W. Tait, M.D., D.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.S.C., Joseph Morley Drake Professor of Physiology and Head of the Department of Physiology, has retired on account of ill-health after being a member of McGill's professorial staff for twenty years, and Dr. B. P. Babkin, M.D. (St. Petersburg), D.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.S.C., formerly Research Professor of Physiology, has been appointed Chairman of the Department.

Prof. Newton Traces History of Journalism

From its earliest days English journalism has upheld the right to condemn that which is wrong, despite the fact that many editors went to jail because of their attacks upon wrongdoers who were in power, Prof. T. F. M. Newton, of the Department of English, and a member of the Editorial Board of THE MCGILL NEWS, told the St. James Literary Society, Montreal, in February, in an address on "The Birth and Infancy of English Journalism."

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Sir William Dawson as a Teacher

(Continued from Page 26)

—a microscope through which living animalcules could be seen, ferns preserved in slaty rocks as though they had been pressed between leaves of stone, photographs of remarkable geological strata. These exhibits were often the occasion for some very pleasant instruction, imparted by Sir William in conversation and informal discussion.

Besides these receptions, there was always a tacit understanding between him and his students that they were welcome, at any time, to visit him at his home; and many availed themselves of this privilege. He would enter with especial sympathy into the problems of students who were having difficulty in meeting the expenses of their course, and there is no doubt he assisted a good many in a quiet way.

Many as were Sir William Dawson's efforts to interest and assist the student, his success as a teacher was due, in his own judgment, primarily to his conviction that there is a spiritual meaning in nature. It was his belief that "within the scope of our narrow powers and opportunities, the Supreme Intelligence reveals to us in nature His power and divinity; and it is this, and this alone, that gives attraction and dignity to natural science." He wished to emancipate science from scepticism. "I know nothing more chilling to research or unfavourable to progress," he once said, "than the promulgation of a dogmatic decision that there is nothing to be learned but a merely fortuitous and uncaused succession."

In the year before his death he wrote: "I may add here, that, in so far as I have had any success as a teacher of Natural Science, it has been due to my reverend regard for every natural object, as the handiwork of the Divine Creator, and as consequently a sacred thing, the description or illustration of which was to supersede altogether any consideration of personal display or reputation. Whether the object referred to, be the scale of a moth's wing, or the structure of a mountain, it has, for the time being, to be regarded as the work of God, and therefore transcendently above either the speaker or the hearer."

Many of Sir William Dawson's students were in later life to achieve distinction in geology. Among these was Dr. Henri Ami, of the Canadian Geological Survey, who, in a memoir of Sir William, paid tribute to his abilities as a teacher. "To those of us . . . who have studied under him," he wrote, "and who are now following up the science which he so dearly loved, and which he so generously imparted, with an inspiration and a zeal which but few masters possess, may it be said that we have caught something of the fire and the earnestness of his life and spirit."

It was not, however, only to specialists in geology that Sir William's teaching appealed; but students, interested primarily in other fields, were to pay tributes no less enthusiastic. Among these were the surgeon, Dr. Francis Shepherd, Dean of McGill's Faculty of Medicine, and the physician, Sir William Osler—both of whom, as undergraduates, were among the medical students attending Dawson's classes in botany and zoology.

After his retirement, Dean Shepherd, at Osler's suggestion, prepared a volume of reminiscences of their former McGill teachers. Of Sir William Dawson, Dean Shepherd wrote:

"He was the cleverest lecturer I ever heard. One felt that his soul was in his work and there was no excuse for not understanding him; he not only lectured clearly and well, but he was most interesting. After the lecture he always invited questions and expressed a desire to elucidate any obscure point. These were short courses and we were all sorry when they were over. Sir William Dawson always impressed me as a big man; he had much dignity yet was not difficult of access—was always ready to help the student . . . and many of us received much inspiration from intimate contact with him for he was a great man."

When Dean Shepherd sent a copy of his manuscript to Sir William Osler, then Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, Osler wrote in acknowledgment: "I am delighted with your account of the old school and our old teachers. . . . Best of all I think is the sketch of Dawson. What a rare man he was!"



Deaths

Bland, Rev. Charles Edward, B.A. '83, in Vancouver, B.C., on December 19, 1940.

Castle, Stephen, B.Sc. '30, killed in an accident at the Step Lively Mine, South Africa, in September, 1940.

Castleman, Albert Leonard, M.D. '88, in Los Angeles, Cal., on January 15, 1941.

Coyle, Miss Edith, B.A. '31, in Montreal, on December 22, 1940.

Dobell, F. Curzon, B.A. '19, B.C.L. '22, in Westmount, Que., on February 8, 1941.

Glassco, Pilot Officer Ivan Russell, R.C.A.F., B.Arch. '28, of Hamilton, accidentally killed at the R.C.A.F. Equipment Depot, Toronto, on January 25, 1941.

Graham, Rev. David John, Past Student, in Calgary, Alta., on December 29, 1940.

Hanna, Franklin, M.D. '79, in Brantford, Ont., on January 9, 1941.

Holden, Rufus Clement, Past Student (Arts '82-85), father of R. C. Holden, K.C., B.A. '14, B.C.L. '19, and J. Hastie Holden, B.Sc. '23, and brother of Arthur R. Holden, K.C., B.A. '91, B.Sc. '95, B.C.L. '01, in Montreal, on January 14, 1941.

Hubbard, Osman Huntley, M.D. '88, in Keene, New Hampshire, on January 5, 1941.

Lee, Rev. Henry Stewart, B.A. '00, in Montreal, on February 27, 1941.

McLennan, Francis, K.C., B.A. (Harvard), B.C.L. '84, LL.D. '21, former Governor of McGill University, in Loretteville, Que., on December 25, 1940.

Morgan, Harold Matthew, Past Student, in Montreal, on December 9, 1940.

Munro, Alexander, M.D. '76, in Westmount, Que., on February 12, 1941.

Murphy, Edward F., M.D. '99, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., in Boston, on January 15, 1941.

Newnham, The Rt. Rev. Jervois Arthur, B.A. '78, M.A. '83, LL.D. '21, in Hamilton, Ont., on January 11, 1941.

Oliver, Robert, M.D. '16, in Hamilton, Ont., on January 8, 1941.

O'Neill, James Michael, M.D. '03, in Port Chester, N.Y., on January 5, 1941.

Paterson-Smyth, Rev. Charles, B.A. '10, in Elmira, N.Y., on December 31, 1940.

Robertson, Thomas Fulton, M.D. '91, in Brockville, Ont., on January 29, 1941.

Secord, John Hedley, M.D. '96, in Sackville, N.B., on December 27, 1940.

Walker, Mrs. James (Margaret Wilson), B.A. '95, in Victoria, B.C., on January 13, 1941.

Watson, John, D.V.S. '91, in Howick, Que., on November 29, 1940.

Henry Wilcox, Law Students' Friend, Dead

Henry Wilcox, affectionately known to many college generations of law students at McGill University as "Justinian," and friend of many distinguished jurists in the years when he was janitor of the East Wing of the Arts Building, died on February 18 after an illness of six weeks at his home in Dixie, near Lachine, Que. Seventy-six years of age, he retired in 1934 after eighteen years in the service of the University.

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Marriages

- Anderson**—In Montreal, on December 4, 1940, Miss Margaret Ruth Knox, of East Weare, N.H., to Robert Edward Venning Anderson, B.Com. '38, R.C.A.F.
- Auerbach**—In Montreal, on September 4, 1940, Miss Marjorie Auerbach, Past Student, to Charles Leibovitz.
- Barnes**—In Jackson Heights, L.I., N.Y., on January 5, Miss Lydia June Wills, to William Martin Barnes, Past Student.
- Batshaw-Levitt**—In Montreal, on December 12, 1940, Miss Rachel Levitt, B.A. '27, to Manuel Gilman Batshaw, B.A. '37, both of Montreal.
- Bonnar**—In Westmount, Que., on January 24, Miss Nancy Bonnar, Past Student, to James Malcolm Barclay.
- Campbell**—At Evanston, Ill., on January 4, Miss Mary Elizabeth Smart, to George Harold Macdonnell Campbell, B.A. '34, B.C.L. '37, son of George A. Campbell, K.C., B.A. '96, B.C.L. '01, and Mrs. Campbell, of Montreal.
- Christie**—In Montreal, on January 27, Miss Joan Frances Morecroft Tooke, daughter of Frederick T. Tooke, B.A. '95, M.D. '99, and Mrs. Tooke, to Flight-Lieutenant George Patterson Christie, D.F.C., Past Student, Royal Air Force, son of Professor C. V. Christie, B.Sc. '06, and Mrs. Christie (Edith M. Mowatt, B.A. '07), all of Montreal.
- Collins**—In Montreal, in January, Miss Norma Gwendolyn McAllister, of Montreal, to C.Q.M.S. James Collins, B.A. '39, Governor-General's Foot Guards, C.A.S.F.
- Donoghue**—In Weston, Ont., on January 25, Miss Kathleen Elizabeth Donoghue, B.A. '31, to Captain Frank Elmer McMahon, of Toronto.
- Doran**—In Outremont, Que., on February 15, Miss Lucile La Douceur, to Harold James Doran, B.Arch. '31, of Montreal.
- Eaton**—In Baltimore, Md., on December 21, 1940, Miss Beulah Lois Clayton, of Waukesha, Wis., to William Drummond Eaton, M.D. '37, of Baltimore.
- Enright**—In San Diego, Cal., Miss Marjorie Dechman Milner, of Amherst, N.S., to William Michael Enright, M.D. '40, U.S. Navy, of San Diego.
- Estrada**—In Guatemala City, Central America, on January 19, Miss Alice Marguerite Clarkin, to H. Enrique Estrada, D.D.S. '39, of Guatemala City.
- Finley**—In Lunenburg, N.S., on January 1, Miss Gretchen Frances Powers, to John Armand Finley, M.D. '37, of Montreal.
- Finley**—In Montreal, on December 30, 1940, Miss Rebecca Shilton, to Lieutenant George S. Finley, B.Com. '22, R.C.N.V.R., son of the late F. G. Finley, M.D. '85, and of Mrs. Finley, of Montreal.
- Fletcher**—In London, Ont., Miss Frances Claire Boyce, to Capt. H. L. Fletcher, B.Sc. (Agric.) '37, O.C., First District Stores, R.C.O.C., R.F., London.
- Flintoft**—In Kentville, N.S., on November 9, 1940, Miss Grace Catherine Flintoft, B.A. '40, to Lieutenant Murray H. Cassils, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, C.A.S.F.
- Flower-Armstrong**—In Fairfield, Conn., on November 30, 1940, Miss Muriel Barbara Armstrong, B.A. '39, to George E. Flower, B.A. '40, of Montreal.
- Fraser**—In Toronto, on February 3, Miss Phyllis Ida Robinson, to Gordon Edson Fraser, B.Eng. '36, M.Eng. '37.
- Geggie-Oliver**—In Westmount, Que., on January 3, Miss Ruth Stuart Oliver, B.A. '38, daughter of Stuart E. Oliver, B.Sc. '11, and Mrs. Oliver, to James Hans Stevenson Geggie, M.D. '40, of Montreal, son of Harold J. G. Geggie, M.D. '11, and Mrs. Geggie, of Wakefield, Que.
- Goodfellow-Brown**—In Montreal, on December 28, 1940, Miss Hildegard Godwin Brown, Cert. Inst. Admin. '35, to George Douglas Goodfellow, B.Eng. '36, of Vicour, Que.
- Gorsey**—In Winnipeg, Man., on September 1, 1940, Miss Bernice Fainstein, to Leo Mansfield Gorsey, B.Eng. '40, of Fort William, Ont.
- Gregson**—In Regina, Sask., on January 10, Miss Marguerite Gladys Hodge, of Montreal, to Flying Officer Roland Houghton Gregson, B.Com. '35, of Regina.
- Grenfell**—In Shelburne, Vt., on December 21, 1940, Miss Rosamond Loveday Grenfell, B.A. '39, daughter of the late Sir Wilfred Grenfell, L.L.D. '28, to Wyman B. Shaw, of Strafford, N.H.
- Holder**—In Montreal, on December 7, 1940, Miss Kathleen Strothard, to Clinton Howard Holder, Ph.D. '39, of Roselle, N.J.
- Hughes**—In Mount Royal, Que., on November 30, 1940, Miss Dorothy Louisa Stanton, to Robert Edward Hughes, Ph.D. '40, of Arvida, Que.
- Hunter**—In Huntingdon, Que., on December 28, 1940, Miss Jean Isobel Hunter, B.A. '36, M.A. '39, to Neil Morrison, of Toronto.
- Iveson**—In Ottawa, in January, Miss Irene Crawford, to Frederick William Iveson, B.Eng. '40.
- Johnstone**—In Brinston, Ont., on December 28, 1940, Miss Jean Pearl Johnstone, B.Sc. '34, to Thomas Arthur Sanders, of Markdale, Ont.
- Jones**—In Calgary, Alberta, on November 30, 1940, Miss Marian Lilian Glover, to David Carlton Jones, B.Eng. '37, of Lethbridge, Alberta.
- Lamb-Gurnham**—In Montreal West, on December 14, 1940, Miss Margaret Edith Gurnham, B.A. '38, to Lieutenant Roland Thomas Lamb, D.D.S. '39, B.Sc. '39, Canadian Dental Corps, C.A.S.F., son of Arthur S. Lamb, M.D. '17, and Mrs. Lamb, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.
- Lundberg**—In Hillsboro, N.H., on September 13, 1940, Miss Edith R. Lundberg, B.A. '39, to William P. Salisbury.
- McCrimmon**—In Montreal, on January 4, Miss Eva Margaret Logan, to Captain Donald Ross McCrimmon, B.A. '30, M.D. '34, R.C.A.M.C.
- McDonald-Dye**—In Porcupine, Ont., on February 1, Miss Janet Helen Dye, B.A. '40, to John Haskell McDonald, B.A. '36, B.C.L. '39, of Ottawa.
- McDougall-Ekers**—In Montreal on January 4, Miss Diana Phyllis Ekers, Past Student, to Lieutenant Colin M. McDougall, B.A. '40, P.P.C.L.I., A.C.A., son of Hon. Mr. Justice Errol McDougall, B.C.L. '04, and Mrs. McDougall, all of Montreal.
- MacGachen**—In London, England, on January 29, Miss Naomi Rose MacGachen, B.A. '33, to Lieutenant John St. John-Smith, Imperial Army.
- McKee**—In Westmount, Que., on February 14, Miss Mary Alice Gibbons, to Gerald W. McKee, B.A. '39, of Montreal.
- Markham-Baxter**—In Montreal, on January 25, Miss Kathleen Frances Baxter, B.A. '39, daughter of F. H. A. Baxter, D.D.S. '19, and Mrs. Baxter, to Lieutenant Walter Manning Markham, B.Com. '35, R.C.A., A.F.
- Monks**—In Montreal, on December 17, 1940, Miss Allison Crumpton Webber, of Montreal, to Herbert Thomas J. Monks, B.Sc. '36, M.D. '39, of Granby, Que.
- Morgan**—In Montreal, on December 21, 1940, Miss Barbara Anne Newman, to James Evans Morgan, B.A. '37, both of Montreal.
- Morton-Robertson**—In Rockcliffe, Ont., on December 26, 1940, Miss Barbara Maxwell Robertson, M.A. '35, to Nelson Whitman Morton, B.A. '30, M.A. '31, Ph.D. '33, of Montreal.
- Murray-Hancock**—In Galt, Ont., on January 18, Miss Marion Hancock, B.A. '38, to Walter M. Murray, B.Com. '38, of Ottawa.
- Page**—In New Westminster, B.C., on December 20, 1940, Miss Dorothy Mae Hume, to James Cairnie Page, B.Arch. '39, of Montreal.
- Peabody**—In Newport, Vt., in November, 1940, Miss Margaret Evelyn Woodworth, to Sherman Milne Peabody, M.D. '40, of Montreal, son of H. S. Peabody, M.D. '10, and Mrs. Peabody, of Newport.
- Paterson**—In Ottawa, on November 9, 1940, Miss Mary E. Paterson, Past Student, to Alfred N. Francis, of Montreal.
- Peden**—In Montreal West, on January 1, Miss Gwendolyn Winnifred Peden, B.A. '30, M.A. '35, to Maurice Willard Groves, of Ithaca, N.Y.
- Pounder**—In Montreal, on February 15, Miss Marion Ayer Wry, of Sackville, N.B., to Flight Lieutenant Elton Roy Pounder, B.Sc. '34, Ph.D. '37, R.C.A.F.
- Rabinovitch**—In Montreal, on December 5, 1940, Miss Ethel Greenberg, to Phineas Rabinovitch, M.D. '25, both of Montreal.
- Reilly**—In Montreal, on November 23, 1940, Miss Norah Craig Diamond, to Mervyn Patrick Reilly, B.Eng. '39.
- Ridge**—In Montreal, on February 15, Miss Evelyn Marion Ridge, B.A. '34, to John David Marston, of Stamford, Conn.
- Rowat**—In Montreal, on November 23, 1940, Miss Ruby Mary McCormack, to John Pozer Rowat, B.A. '32, B.C.L. '35, son of D. M. Rowat, B.A. '97, B.C.L. '01, all of Montreal.

Marriages—Continued

- Schwartz**—In Montreal, on February 16, Miss Mildred Pinsky, to Harry H. Schwartz, B.Eng. '38, both of Montreal.
- Shaw-Proctor**—In Montreal, on December 26, 1940, Miss Marion Burnett Proctor, B.A. '36, of Malone, N.Y., to Hampden Crossley Shaw, B.Sc. '32, M.Sc. '35, of Montreal.
- Shortall-Doran**—In Montreal, on February 15, Miss Margaret Eleanor Doran, B.A. '33, to Lieutenant J. Desmond Shortall, B.Eng. '35, 4th Divisional Signals, R.C.S. (A.F.).
- Skelton**—In Montreal West, on January 25, Miss Joan Mary Hoerner, to Lieutenant David Melbourne Skelton, B.Arch. '40, 1st Survey Regiment, R.C.A., A.F.
- Skelton-Gould**—In Montreal, on December 7, 1940, Miss Helen Power Gould, Phy. Ed. '38, to Pilot Officer Cecil Hastings Skelton, B.Sc. '30, R.C.A.F.
- Smith**—In Ann Arbor, Mich., on December 28, 1940, Miss Bettie Wayne Winsor, to Herbert F. Smith, B.A. '37, both of Ann Arbor.
- Smith-Lortie**—In Montreal, on December 21, 1940, Miss Leonore Pauline Lortie, B.A. '38, to Ronald Bruce Smith, B.A. '37.
- Smith-Hampton**—In Hawkesbury, Ont., on December 26, 1940, Miss Margaret F. Hampton, Arts '41, to Irwin T. Smith, M.D. '40, B.Sc. '40, son of T. W. Smith, M.D. '02, and of Mrs. Smith, all of Hawkesbury.
- Walker-Dunne**—In Larchmont, N.Y., on November 14, 1940, Miss Margaret Genevieve (Babe) Dunne, Lib. Sch. '30, to Joseph A. Leo Walker, M.D. '31, of Windsor, Ont.

Births

- Anglin**—In Montreal, on November 23, 1940, to James P. Anglin, B.A. '33, B.C.L. '36, and Mrs. Anglin (Julie Elizabeth Moore, B.A. '36), a daughter.
- Baker**—In Vancouver, B.C., on November 25, 1940, to H. Gordon Baker, M.D. '36, and Mrs. Baker (Janet M. Cameron, B.A. '34), a daughter.
- Becket**—In Charlottetown, P.E.I., on November 28, 1940, to Captain R. Wilson Becket, B.A. '31, B.C.L. '34, and Mrs. Becket (Mary E. MacKenzie, M.A. '37), a daughter.
- Biggar**—In Montreal, on January 12, to Mr. and Mrs. Allan N. Biggar (Freda K. Mason, B.A. '33), a daughter.
- Brabander**—In Montreal, on December 7, 1940, to Joachim O. W. Brabander, M.D. '32, and Mrs. Brabander, a son.
- Brighton**—In Ottawa, on January 18, to Harris W. Brighton, B.S.A. '23, and Mrs. Brighton, of Panama City, a son.
- Carmichael**—In Montreal, on November 19, 1940, to W. R. Carmichael, B.Sc. '33, and Mrs. Carmichael, a daughter.
- Chaffey**—In Montreal, on January 22, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Roscoe Chaffey (Elizabeth H. Cameron, Mus.Bac. '24), a son.
- Christie**—In Tuxedo Park, N.Y., on November 7, 1940, to Ronald V. Christie, M.Sc. '33, and Mrs. Christie, a son.
- Clarke**—In Montreal, on December 23, 1940, to T. Roy Clarke, B.Eng. '35, and Mrs. Clarke, a son.
- Clouston**—In Petersfield, England, in December, 1940, to the late Commander Campbell Clouston, R.N., Past Student, and Mrs. Clouston, a son.
- Costom**—In Montreal, on December 21, 1940, to David Costom, M.D. '30, and Mrs. Costom, a daughter.
- Dawes**—In Cornwall, Ont., on January 13, to Rev. C. H. Dawes, B.A. '27, M.A. '30, and Mrs. Dawes, a daughter.
- Doherty**—In Hamilton, Ont., on January 31, to Lieutenant D'Arcy M. Doherty, B.Com. '31, Royal Canadian Artillery, and Mrs. Doherty, triplets, (two daughters and a son).
- Dolan**—In Montreal, on January 12, to Dr. and Mrs. H. Dolan (Andrea Hingston B.A. '34), a daughter.
- Dunn**—In Ottawa, on November 25, 1940, to Arthur F. Dunn, M.D. '30, and Mrs. Dunn, a daughter.
- Ellis**—In Sherbrooke, Que., on December 8, 1940, to H. S. Ellis, M.D. '31, and Mrs. Ellis, a daughter.
- Eve**—In Montreal, on January 15, to Richard S. Eve, B.Arch. '31, and Mrs. Eve, a son.
- Farmer**—In Montreal, on January 8, to Eric W. Farmer, B.Sc. '24, and Mrs. Farmer, of Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, Que., a son.

Income Taxes

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Births—Continued

- Fulcher**—In Montreal, on November 15, 1940, to John Gordon Fulcher, B.Com. '33, and Mrs. Fulcher (Jessie Morrison, Past Student), a daughter.
- Gamble**—In England, on January 11, to Lieutenant S. G. Gamble, B.Eng. '33, R.C.E., and Mrs. Gamble, a daughter.
- Gauvreau**—In Montreal, on January 23, to Capt. J. Guy Gauvreau, B.Com. '39, and Mrs. Gauvreau, a daughter.
- Gillespie**—In Montreal, on November 12, 1940, to Lieutenant A. R. Gillespie, B.Com. '30, C.A.S.F., and Mrs. Gillespie, a son.
- Godfrey**—In Montreal, on November 7, 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Godfrey (Florence York, B.Sc. [Arts] '30), a son.
- Greenberg**—In Montreal, on December 25, 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Greenberg (Celia Ein, B.A. '31), a daughter.
- Harrison**—In Montreal, on December 24, 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. Dent Harrison Jr. (Alma E. Johnson, B.A. '32), a son.
- Hayhoe**—In Toronto, on October 20, 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Hayhoe, (Doris Emilie Guignard, B.A. '39), a daughter.
- Hilton**—In Ottawa, on January 4, to James H. B. Hilton, M.D. '38, and Mrs. Hilton, of Noranda, Que., a daughter.
- Holland**—In Montreal, on January 10, to G. A. Holland, B.Com. '22, M.D. '31, and Mrs. Holland, a daughter.
- Horner**—In Montreal, on January 1, to H. R. Horner, B.Sc. '35, and Mrs. Horner (Mary McCrimmon, B.A. '39), a son.
- King**—In Toledo, O., on January 23, to James Gordon King, B.Eng. '32, and Mrs. King, a son.
- Le Moine**—In Montreal, on January 16, to John G. M. Le Moine, B.A. '28, B.C.L. '35, and Mrs. Le Moine, a son.
- Little**—In Ottawa, on November 20, 1940, to L. P. Little, M.D. '25, and Mrs. Little, a son.
- Lund**—In Montreal, on December 12, 1940, to Paul K. Lund, M.D. '40, and Mrs. Lund (Elizabeth P. Ogilvie, B.A. '38, M.D. '40), a son.
- McLernon**—In Montreal, in December, 1940, to Lieutenant Robert R. McLernon, B.Com. '35, and Mrs. McLernon, a son.
- McIntyre**—In Montreal, on December 4, 1940, to J. Murray McIntyre, B.Sc. '32, M.D. '37, and Mrs. McIntyre, of Perron, Que., a daughter.
- Markey**—In Montreal, on November 8, 1940, to Donald C. Markey, B.A. '34, B.C.L. '37, and Mrs. Markey, a son.
- Meakins**—In Toronto, Ont., on January 8, to Flight Lieutenant Jonathon F. Meakins, M.D. '36, and Mrs. Meakins, a son.
- Montgomery**—In Montreal, on December 5, 1940, to G. H. Montgomery, Jr., B.A. '33, B.C.L. '36, and Mrs. Montgomery, a daughter.
- Nesbitt**—In Montreal, on December 19, 1940, to Flying Officer A. Deane Nesbitt, B.Eng. '33, and Mrs. Nesbitt, a son.
- Neville**—In Sherbrooke, Que., on December 5, 1940, to H. R. Neville, B.Sc. '30, and Mrs. Neville, a son.
- Rand**—In Montreal, on January 21, to Flight Lieutenant and Mrs. Robert N. Rand (Margaret R. Lockhart, B.A. '37), a son.
- Rowan-Legge**—In Ottawa, on January 4, to C. K. Rowan-Legge, M.D. '32, and Mrs. Rowan-Legge, a son.
- Russel**—In Montreal, on November 2, 1940, to Colin M. Russel, B.A. '31, and Mrs. Russel (Marjorie Gertrude Lynch, B.A. '33), a son.
- Saibil**—In Montreal, on December 25, 1940, to Maurice Saibil, M.D. '32, and Mrs. Saibil, a daughter.
- Shapera**—In Montreal, on January 29, to Mr. and Mrs. Irving Shapera (Beatrice Klineberg, B.A. '34, M.A. '36), a daughter.
- Sharp**—In Montreal, on January 24, to G. A. Sharp, B.Com. '32, and Mrs. Sharp, a son.
- Slattery**—In Montreal, on December 17, 1940, to Timothy P. Slattery, B.A. '31, B.C.L. '34, and Mrs. Slattery, a daughter.
- Smith**—In Lansing, Mich., on January 8, to Dr. A. J. M. Smith, B.Sc. [Arts] '25, M.A. '26, and Mrs. Smith (Jeannie D. Robins, B.A. '24), a son.
- Taylor**—In Brinston, Ont., on December 1, 1940, to Rev. F. W. Taylor, B.A. '29, and Mrs. Taylor, a son.
- Toker**—In Montreal, on November 8, 1940, to Maxwell H. Toker, D.D.S. '24, and Mrs. Toker, a son.

Class Notes Engineering '39

The following information about the members of Engineering, 1939, has been obtained from the Second Annual News Letter of the Class which was issued in December, 1940. Details of the military duties of the members of Engineering '39 will be found in the "On His Majesty's Service" section.

- G. L. Archambault** is a sales and maintenance engineer, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Montreal.
- Jack Barry** is a mining engineer in charge of surface and underground operations, Lower Seine Mining Co. Ltd., Mine Center, Ont.
- D. A. Cameron** is doing laboratory work with Canadian Industries Ltd., Brownsburg, Que.
- J. W. Cameron** is a technical assistant, supervising operation on one shift of the aluminum smelter, Aluminum Co. of Canada, Arvida.
- J. Cowie** is with N. J. Linde Air Products Co., Elizabeth, New Jersey.
- F. Dugal** is assistant to the Purchasing Agent, Canadian Associated Aircraft Limited, Montreal.
- J. A. Dunlap** is with Dominion Engineering Co., Lachine, P.Q.
- R. Eastwood** is with Consolidated Corporation, Grand'Mère, Que.
- R. B. Elliott** is a sales engineer with the English Electric Co., St. Catharines, Ont.
- D. Engler** is a machine helper (underground), Wright-Hargreaves Gold Mine, Kirkland Gold Mine, Kirkland Lake, Ont.
- D. H. Ferguson** is an engineer with the Aluminum Co. of Canada Ltd., Shawinigan Falls, Que.
- R. N. Ferguson** is Assistant Engineer, International Foils Limited, Cap de la Madeleine, Que.
- F. O. Fowler** is in the control department of the International Paper Co. Ltd., Trois Rivières, Que.
- J. B. Gnaedinger** is doing mine control work with the Demerara Bauxite Co., Mackenzie, British Guiana.
- J. N. Grassby** is with the International Nickel Co. of Canada, Levack, Ont.
- J. Hall** is doing general laboratory work for Shell Oil Co. of Canada Ltd., Montreal East.
- D. H. Hobbs** is with the Demerara Bauxite Co., Mackenzie, British Guiana.
- D. Irving** is an engineer with the Neepawa Salt Ltd., Neepawa, Man.
- J. S. Johnston** is a salesman with Dominion Oxygen Co., Montreal.
- R. J. Kenst** is reported to be with Imperial Oil Co. doing survey work on oil prospects in Western Canada.
- R. F. Lockhart** was last reported with International Nickel Co. Ltd., Copper Cliff, Ont.
- W. H. MacGowan** is an equipment engineer with The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Montreal.
- R. McCallum** is a radio engineer with the Northern Electric Co., Montreal.
- A. A. McDonald** is with Otis-Fensom Elevator Co. Ltd., Hamilton.
- P. Morran** is reported to be with the Department of Mines, Quebec Provincial Government, Quebec City.
- Sol. Nathanson** is an aircraft examiner at Canadian Car and Foundry Co. Ltd., Aircraft Division, Turcot, Que.
- E. Norsworthy** is senior examiner (aircraft) with the British Air Commission, Aircraft Division, Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Turcot Works, Montreal.

(Continued on Page 68)

Twenty Years Ago at McGill

The McGill News : March 1921 : Vol. 2, No. 2

THE leading article in this issue, entitled "The Passing of a Principal," recorded the death in London, England, on January 4, 1921, of Sir William Peterson, Principal of McGill University from September, 1895, until he was stricken with paralysis on January 12, 1919.

On page two, the detailed results of the Centennial Endowment Campaign were published. The treasurer's statement showed that \$1,058,065.64 had been raised for McGill through 3,886 subscriptions.

Of more than passing interest today is the following item, which also appeared on page two: "Brigadier-General A. G. L. McNaughton, C.M.G., D.S.O., Sci. '10, of the Royal Canadian Artillery, has been nominated to attend the senior staff college course at Camberley for one year."

* * * *

Under the heading, "New Graduates' Societies," the following active branch societies of The Graduates' Society were listed: Ottawa Valley, District of Bedford, New York, New England, Vancouver, Toronto, Chicago, Hamilton, Northern Alberta, Saint John (N.B.), Quebec, Victoria, Kootenay, Calgary, Halifax, and Alumnae Branch (Montreal). Announcement was also made of the organization of the following groups: Vancouver McGill Alumnae, Southern California with headquarters in Los Angeles, and McGill Graduates' Society of Prince Edward Island with headquarters in Charlottetown.

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The news section of this number of the magazine contained thirty-six pages, and the advertising section (excluding the covers) thirty-two pages.

Class Notes—Engineering '39

(Continued from Page 62)

H. C. Oatway is an instructor at McGill University.

J. D. B. Ogilvie is Demonstrator in Chemistry at McGill University.

M. G. Randolph is reported to be an underground surveyor, Noranda Mines Ltd., Noranda, Que.

M. P. Reilly is a special assistant to the superintendent of the metallic factory, C.I.L. Dominion Ammunition Division, Brownsburg, Que.

J. F. Ross was last heard from at Noranda Mines Ltd., Noranda, Que.

H. H. Rugg is a radio research engineer with the National Research Council, Ottawa, Ont.

W. E. Saunders is assistant resident chemist in charge of laboratory and gasoline production, McColl Frontenac Oil Co., Ltd., Montreal East Refinery.

R. W. Skinner is inspector-in-charge, British Air Commission, stationed at Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, Que.

E. A. Sprenger is doing ordnance work, Dominion Engineering Works Ltd., Longueuil, Que.

G. W. Storey is on the electrical engineering staff of Aluminum Co. of Canada, Montreal.

Eric Tait is an engineer and draughtsman with Shawinigan Engineering Co. Ltd., Montreal.

W. J. Tanner is with the Aluminum Co. of Canada Ltd., Shawinigan Falls, Que.

L. A. Watters is Production Manager with Plow and Watters Ltd., Montreal.

H. Westman is with the Shawinigan Water and Power Co., Shawinigan Falls, Que.

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Paul Gauthier
Claude S. Richardson
F. Campbell Cope
Hazen Hansard
George S. Challies
Charles M. Drury
Thomas H. Montgomery

Counsel: Warwick F. Chipman, K.C.

Where Are They Now?

Any information in regard to the Graduates listed below will be welcomed by
The Graduates' Society, Executive Office, 3466 University Street, Montreal.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Medicine '70
Clark, Richard W.

Medicine '71
Ross, William G.

Medicine '72
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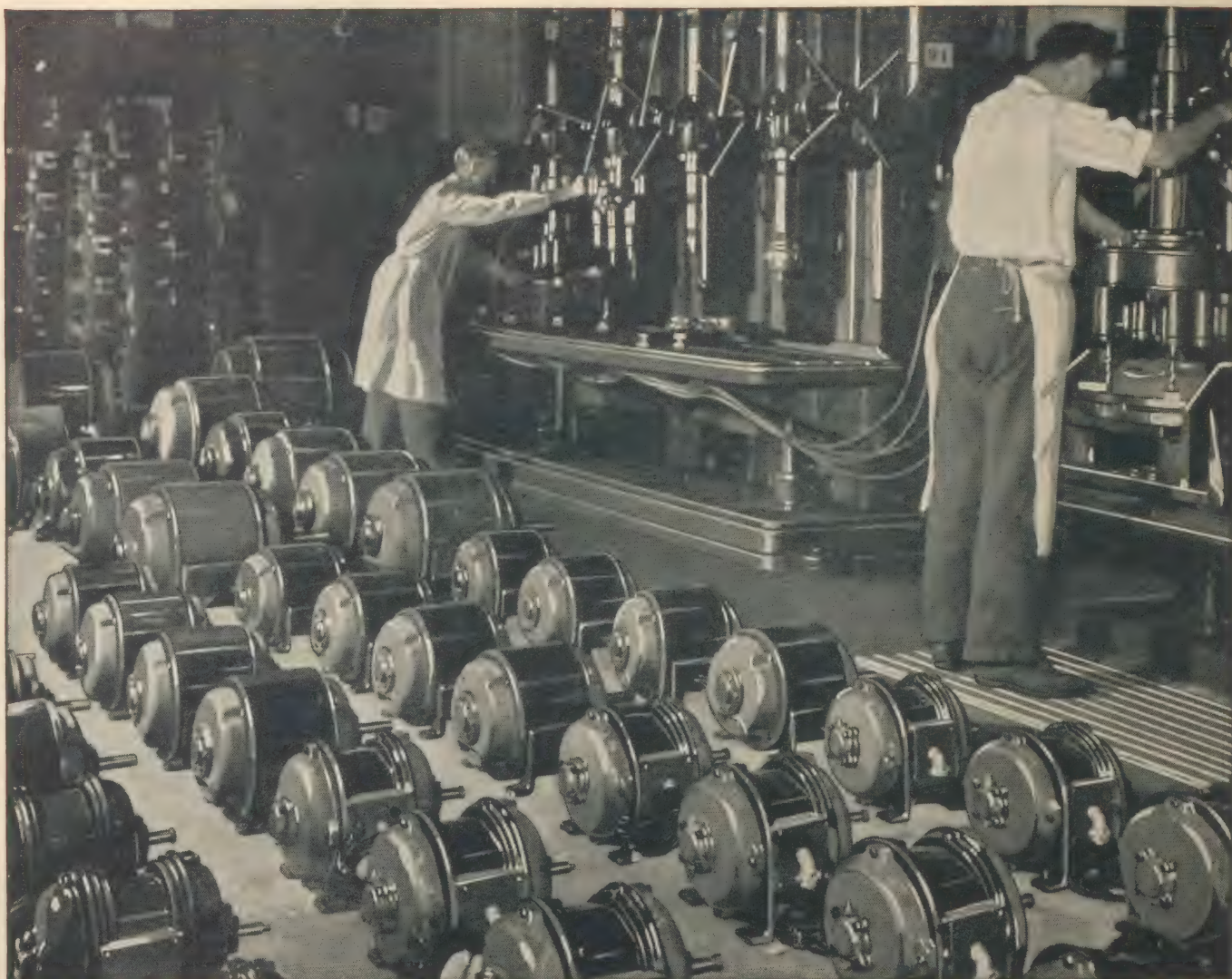
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Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill, conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Dorothy Thompson, brilliant American journalist, at the Spring Convocation on May 29. In the background, T. H. Matthews, Registrar of the University.

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Britain's Battle

By
BRINLEY THOMAS

HISTORY reminds us that, however depressing the outlook in Europe may be for the time being, Britain has weathered fiercer storms than these. It was a great American, Emerson, who said nearly a century ago, "England, I see her, not dispirited, not weak, but well remembering that she has seen dark days before; indeed with a kind of instinct that she sees a little better in a cloudy day, and that in storm and battle and calamity she has a secret vigour and a pulse like cannon." Let us turn to a description from Lord Rosebery's *Life of Pitt* of the grave crisis in which the country found itself in the spring of 1797 when its life was threatened by the might of Napoleon.

"The year 1797, which opened so brilliantly, was destined to be the darkest and most desperate that any British minister has ever had to face. In April, Austria, England's last ally, laid down her arms . . . France was now free to turn her victorious armies and inexhaustible resources to the destruction of England; and she was determined to do so. At this moment Great Britain was paralysed. The navy, which had just given fresh courage to the nation, was now to deal a blow which struck at the heart and stopped the circulation of the Empire. In the middle of April the crews of the Channel fleet at Portsmouth rose in rebellion, dismissed their officers, and hoisted the red flag . . . The mutiny lasted five weeks and spread all over the world. . . . Never in the history of England was there a darker hour. The year had indeed begun with one great naval victory and was destined to close with another. But these isolated successes formed the sole relief to a scene of perpetual gloom. . . . Our generals and armies had been so uniformly unfortunate that we had no longer a foot on the continent of Europe. On land our great foe was everywhere triumphant. We were entirely on the defensive. Two invasions of our islands had been attempted. A third was impending; it might at any moment take place, and could scarcely be opposed . . . There had been an unexampled run on the Bank of England. Cash payments had just been suspended . . . We were left to continue the contest alone . . . The worst of all wars was raging in Ireland. Scotland, though not harried into open rebellion, was scarcely less discontented. Pitt was grossly insulted in the streets: he had to be brought back from St. Paul's under an armed guard. . . . But the spirit of the minister was not shaken, though his health had begun

definitely to fail. At the height of the crisis, Lord Spencer came to him for instructions so pressing that he awoke Pitt in bed. He received them and left; but in a short time he received a contradiction and returned. He found the minister already asleep.

"The dauntless spirit which faced this crisis enabled the country, in spite of incapacity and blunders and debt, in face of the hostility of a surpassing genius and of a world in arms, finally to surmount its difficulties. And we are thus able to understand why Pitt, with all his share of miscalculation and disaster, remained long after his death the embodiment and watchword of British determination."

When we compare England's position today with what she faced in 1797 we need have no cause for pessimism. Once again a powerful dictator has extended his rule over the whole of the Continent; and Britain again is in danger of invasion. The British forces are without a foothold in Europe, the initiative lying for the time being in the enemy's hands. Once more the continental foe is trying his utmost to cut the life-lines on which the economic strength of Britain depends. Nevertheless there are solid and decisive items on the credit side. In Winston Churchill Britain has a leader who ranks with Pitt among the greatest in her long history; and the men and women of cities like London and Plymouth, Coventry and Cardiff, Glasgow and Belfast have proved themselves to be in no way less brave and determined than their ancestors. The spirit of the Navy, the Mercantile Marine and the Army is as robust as it ever was; while the new arm, the Royal Air Force, has shown the world that it is supreme master of the air over Britain by day, and there is every evidence that before long it will have attained offensive superiority over the enemy. Contrary to what some people expected, the events of this war so far have strengthened one's faith in the fundamental importance of sea power.

There is a superficial parallel between Napoleon's continental empire and the so-called "new order" which Hitler is engaged in establishing; but the differences are more striking. One reason for the extent of Napoleon's conquests in Europe was spiritual: his armies were full of the heady wine of the French Revolution. The bewildering speed with which he moved his troops was due to the fact that the Revolutionaries had scrapped the old orthodox marching time of seventy paces to the minute, and had quickened it to 120 paces a minute, a military revolution which Napoleon was the first to capitalize. This speeding up of leg movement at the end of the 18th

BRINLEY THOMAS, Ph.D., Visiting Professor of Economics, McGill University, was formerly of the London School of Economics and has been recently attached to the British Library of Information, New York.

century was the equivalent of the Panzer divisions of our day. The French legions, however, had set out to the battle cry of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" but Hitler's mechanized units are manned by young barbarians fed on hymns of hate and the ridiculous myth of the master race. The French Revolution, even though it was used by the Corsican to further his lust for world conquest, did sow seeds in the hard soil of despotic Europe which later matured into constitutional governments.

What has the Nazi Revolution brought forth? "The Brazen Horde," to use Sir Robert Vansittart's apt words, and living space for this horde means "converting Europe into a mortuary for subject races." Listen to Hitler's clarion call: "We want to be barbarians . . . We are the enemies of intelligence . . . Christianity is the Bolshevism of Antiquity . . . Germany is only a beginning. Germany will be Germany only when it is Europe. We are the chosen." Or hearken to the gospel according to Walter Darré, the German Minister of Agriculture: "We will introduce into our 'living space' completely new methods. All soil and industrial property of inhabitants of non-German origin will be confiscated without exception and distributed primarily among the worthy members of the Party and soldiers who were accorded honours for bravery in this war. Thus a new aristocracy of German masters (Herrenvolk) will be created. This aristocracy will have slaves assigned to it, these slaves to be their property, and to consist of land-less, non-German nationals . . . These slaves will by no means be denied the blessings of illiteracy." The plan of physical extermination is being carried out methodically and with unbelievable bestiality in Poland at the present time. So much for "the Wave of the Future."

One of the motive forces which led to the French Revolution was Rousseau's *Social Contract*, with its immortal appeal to the noble side of man; but who can find a trace of nobility in *Mein Kampf*, that vile heap of intellectual garbage? The Nazi "new order" is being rivetted on the helpless bodies of fifteen proud nations, each one of which is unalterably opposed to the ideology of the oppressors. Britain, in fighting for her own independence, has 100 million lovers of freedom with her on the Continent. The doings of Hitler's sedulously planted Quislings will be as nothing compared with the fierce uprising of this mighty democratic Fifth Column in the wake of Nazi military reverses.

The struggle against Napoleon proved to be long-drawn-out. Though the crisis of 1797 was successfully overcome, the British had still to reckon with the possibility of invasion. Wordsworth expressed the national spirit in these memorable lines which appeared in *The Morning Post* in April, 1803:

It is not to be thought of that the Flood
Of British freedom, which, to the open sea
Of the world's praise, from dark antiquity
Hath flowed, 'with pomp of waters, unwithstood,'
Road by which all might come and go that would,
And bear our freights of worth to foreign lands;
That this most famous Stream in bogs and sands
Should perish; and to evil and to good
Be lost forever. In our halls is hung
Armoury of the invincible Knights of old;
We must live free or die, who speak the tongue
That Shakespeare spake . . .

The fortunes of war fluctuated as much then as they are doing today. In August, 1805, Napoleon, still bent on delivering the knock-out blow, was waiting for his fleet which would enable him to control the Channel for the fateful twelve hours; but it was not able to come. Before the end of the year Londoners were gleefully drawing Pitt's chariot to the Guildhall to celebrate the great victory of Trafalgar. It was in reply to the toast of his health as the saviour of Europe that the Prime Minister uttered those famous words, "Europe is not to be saved by any single man. England has saved herself by her exertions, and will, as I trust, save Europe by her example." Hardly had the cheers died down when the bitter news was received of the Battle of Austerlitz where Napoleon annihilated the Coalition which had been organized against him. By this time Pitt's health was fatally undermined; and in January, 1806, a few days before death came, he declared, after glancing at the map of Europe, "Roll up that map, it will not be wanted these ten years." England, however, was not downcast: the struggle went on until Napoleon was finally brought to his Waterloo.

The political and economic changes of the last century and a half have completely transformed the world picture. Today the island of Britain is one of a family of nations: the Dominions have rallied spontaneously to the cause, and their resources in manpower and equipment are playing a great part in the struggle. This fact in itself is a very potent element in the morale of the people of Britain. Moreover, in our day the United States stands out as the world's strongest single power, with the free way of life as the very essence of her being. The American people recognize in Nazi Germany a grave threat to liberty and the pursuit of happiness on this continent. In the words of President Roosevelt, "Nazi forces are not seeking mere modifications in colonial maps or in minor European boundaries. They openly seek the destruction of all elective systems of government on every continent—including our own . . . These modern tyrants find it necessary to their plans to eliminate all democracies—eliminate them one by one. The nations of Europe, and indeed we ourselves,

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Behind the Scenes of "Hudson's Bay"

By
CLIFFORD P. WILSON

THE big studio limousine hurtles along the curving boulevard, past cool white houses window-deep in flowers, and swings in through the outer gate of the 20th-Fox lot. The policeman there waves admission to the driver, the policeman at the inner gate does likewise, and the automobile finally swishes to a stop at one of the entrances to a great, long building.

You jump out and run up the steps. Inside, a third policeman asks for your credentials. You give them, and he telephones the great man's secretary. "O.K.," he says, "Room 105," and presses the button to release the door. Along carpeted halls you go, past doors labelled with familiar names—John Ford, Nunnally Johnson, Darryl Zanuck, Sam Hellman, Rouben Mamoulian—and at the very end you come to the office of the producer.

He turns out to be quite different from any movie producer you could have imagined. An old Harvard man, who has been a name in the theatre for many years, he is careful not to take Hollywood too seriously, and regards the whole business with an easy tolerance and glint of urbane humour in his eye. Soon you are walking by his side through that famous California sunshine towards the sound stage where his picture is being shot.

Inside the great windowless building, a red light is shining beside a locked door. "They're shooting," he says, "we'll have to wait." Presently the light goes off, and a soundproofed door opens to admit you. Through dimly-lit alley ways behind scenes you pick your way between lights and stage equipment, and in a moment you emerge into a brilliantly-lit scene.

They are shooting a part of *Hudson's Bay* that calls for a river. The long shots have been made on location; now they are making the medium shots and close-ups. The scene is where the party of Frenchmen, bound from Montreal to the Bay, are pushing their loaded canoes upstream through foaming rapids. Just at present there are no rapids. Three canoes are floating on the glassy surface of the water in a large tank. Studio workers in hip boots are getting long hoses into position at the other end of the tank, out of range of the camera.

The camera, a surprisingly compact machine mounted on a heavy swinging stand, is standing on a wide platform, and round it are clustered about a dozen people. The producer invites you onto the platform, and explains what is happening. High up

on the catwalk around the tank are the big arc lights that illuminate the scene like the sun. A branch of a tamarack tree bound to an iron rod is thrust up in front of one of them—not because it will appear in the picture, but because it will throw the shadow of a tree-top on the water of the "river."

The other side of the tank from where you are standing is a large white screen. Presently the water begins to boil. The men in the hip boots are holding their hoses under water, and air is being forced out of the nozzles at high pressure. Every now and then, one of them lifts his hose near the surface, and white water streams away from it towards the canoes. Suddenly you realize that the water in front of you looks exactly like the surface of a rapid river.

A big man with shoulders as wide as a doorway (you learn afterwards that he was "All-American" for two years) steps to the front of the platform and smacks his hands together. "All right, second team!" he roars. Three men in buckskin and hip boots separate themselves from the crowd of some fifty people and step waist deep into the churning water. Three "Indians," bare from the waist up, do the same. The first three go to the bows of the canoes and the others hold on to the sterns.

A little man with the confident air of knowing exactly what he's about steps in front of the camera. "Hit your arcs!" he shouts. At once there is a mighty spluttering and flashing up on the catwalk, and several great arc lights that you hadn't noticed before burst into brilliance. Then on the screen across the tank a flickering moving picture suddenly appears, and shows you a woodland river with other Indians pushing other canoes through white water.

Bewildered, you turn for information to the producer. He of the shoulders, it is explained, is the assistant director, who orders the lesser lights around. He of the businesslike air is the cameraman. And the "second team" are the stand-ins—people who never appear before the camera, but who are the same build as, and are dressed exactly like, the principals, and who stand in their places while the tiresome business of placing lights and focusing the camera is going on. As for the moving picture, it was photographed on location, and is being thrown onto the other side of the transparent screen.

It is quite obvious to you that the whole thing will look "phony." Yet when the cameraman, with a friendly grin, offers to let you look through the finder, all non-essentials disappear, and behold!—you are transported to the Canadian wilderness, where a rushing river stretches away to the far wooded shore!

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Muni gives Sutton the knockout blow in the fight while Cregar looks on. As this is just a rehearsal, the Indians are not interested. Note the mattress on which Sutton is about to fall. This is an indoor scene.



To bring Sutton round, Cregar dunks him in the river while Muni looks on. This is also an indoor scene.

Sutton, Muni, and Cregar pose during a rehearsal with their Eskimo pies.

All photos by the author



Sutton and Gene Tierney in their court costumes. This part of the picture was never used. Note the "mike" overhead.

This, you decide, is going to be good. The camera man takes another squint through the finder, and orders another light or two placed so that the lighting in the foreground will be exactly the same as that in the moving picture. In this lies the secret of good "process shots." When he is satisfied that all is as it should be, the "first team" are requested to take up their positions.

A man in buckskin and a fur hat, who has been sitting quietly in one of those collapsible chairs always seen on movie sets, gets up and steps into the tank. Behind the short beard you recognize the features of the great Muni. He is joined by the gigantic Laird Cregar and handsome John Sutton, the romantic lead. The three stand-ins get out of the tank and mingle with the crowd, while the stars take their places at the bows of the canoes.

When all is ready—"Quiet, everybody!" shouts the assistant director, and a whistle blows shrilly. Then "Roll 'em," he says, in the dead silence, and the camera begins to roll—also in dead silence. The sound man on his little truck swings the "mike" on its long arm over the heads of the actors, and listens intently on his head-phones, "O.K. for sound," he observes.

A tall man with bushy, iron-grey hair, whom you remember having seen in pictures as a "heavy," walks out in front and speaks the one word, "Action!"

Immediately the actors in the tank begin to walk through the water—at least, that is how it appears to the camera's eye. Actually, they are merely sliding their feet on the bottom of the tank. Muni begins a little French song, which is taken up by Cregar. Sutton, the greenhorn from England, leans in apparent exhaustion on the canoe he is pushing upstream. Suddenly his foot slips, and he plunges beneath the foaming torrent. Muni rushes forward to help him. He brings Sutton to the surface, gasping and choking. "You like take bath?," he enquires conversationally. Sutton, spitting out water, asks in weariness and disgust: "How much farther is it like this?"...

"Cut!," snaps the man with the iron-grey hair, and the whole company stands easy. He goes to the edge of the tank, and quietly suggests that they do it a little differently. Briefly he explains the effect he wants to get. It doesn't need any introduction by the producer to tell you that the man doing the suggesting is the director.

When everything is ready again, the same rigmarole is gone through by assistant director, sound man, and director. Again Muni and Cregar sing their little song, and again Sutton goes under and comes up spitting. This is repeated three or four times, until the director is temporarily satisfied, and says: "Print it." Everyone, especially Sutton, sighs with relief, feeling that a difficult job has been well done.

And what happens to that scene? It is printed, and run off for Mr. Zanuck at a private showing. Next

day at 11 o'clock it forms part of the "dailies" which are viewed in one of the projection rooms by the producer and his assistant, the script writer, the film editor, and the technical adviser. The latter tries hard to remember which Indians were in the tank and which on the process screen, but without success—so perfect has been the lighting job. Various other people see it projected, and after all the discussion as to its merits is finished, it meets an ignominious end on the cutting room floor!

And that is the fate of a large percentage of the film that is exposed in the taking of any motion picture. On the production end it's a new version of "You pays your money and you takes your choice"—that which is not chosen being utterly discarded, no matter what it costs. When you consider the enormous expense of making a scene lasting on the screen for one single minute, you no longer wonder that "million dollar productions" are as common in Hollywood as blondes (and believe me, some of them are...). But you do wonder that, with all this stupendous expense, you can still see the result for a mere 25 to 50 cents—or even 15 if you go early enough.

One part of *Brigham Young* that I watched being shot, and which lasted no more than forty-five seconds on the screen, took at least forty-five minutes to shoot. But the trouble there was aeroplanes. It was an outdoor set, and a fine Saturday afternoon in April. A few days before, notices had appeared in all the Los Angeles papers, that when a red balloon studded with mirrors was seen floating above the 20th-Fox lot, it meant that a picture was being shot... and all aeroplanes must stay at least three miles away. But a number of amateur pilots failed to see the notice, and every now and then one would swoop down to see what the balloon was all about.

As a result, scores of feet of film had to be thrown away, with the noise of an aeroplane engine in the sound track. At last, after innumerable attempts, silence was obtained. For the umptieth time Brigham Young started his lines—and at that one moment of all moments, the camera took it into its head to run backwards!

Much better luck attended the shooting of the summer woodland scenes in *Hudson's Bay*. One would think that a fight sequence, with a rapid interchange in the finished film between principals and substitutes, would be hard to make convincing. And yet the whole thing flowed smoothly. The fight was between Muni and Sutton—the latter, incidentally, having been a champion boxer in England. The action was fast, furious, and realistic. But with Muni as valuable as he was, no chances could be taken of having him injured. The real knock-down drag-out part was therefore done by a couple of professional screen fighters, who tossed each other around, and

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Vitamin B

By
DAVID L. THOMSON

IT is known that we depend upon our food to supply us with more than thirty distinct chemical substances—vitamins, minerals, and so on—which our bodies require for growth and health; some of these are needed in very small, others in relatively large quantities. Any reasonable human diet will, of course, contain these thirty substances, as well as hundreds of others which are not essential though in the main useful; but one or several of the essential factors may be present only in inadequate amounts.

The statement is often made that the factor least adequately represented in average North American diets is vitamin B₁, a substance which is also called thiamine on this continent, or aneurin in Europe. Such a statement implies that those who make it possess three distinct kinds of knowledge: that they know what quantity of thiamine the average North American actually receives in his food; that they know what (larger) quantity he ought to receive, for optimal nutrition; and thirdly, it implies what is unfortunately not yet true, that they have access to similar information regarding all the other essential factors and know that the discrepancy between actual and ideal consumption is greatest in the case of thiamine. Finally, the statement immediately provokes the question, Why?

Knowledge of the amounts of thiamine actually consumed is gained by putting together information collected in two entirely different ways: by dietary surveys, and by food analysis. In many parts of the world, studies have been made of the foods actually bought and used by families representative of some particular stratum of the population: nowhere more thoroughly than in certain Canadian cities, in which the quantity of each food served to each member of most of the 418 families studied was measured at each meal for a week. The detailed data collected in such surveys can sometimes be compared with commercial statistics of the total amount of each food sold in the city studied or in the country as a whole. All this information would be of little value to the nutrition experts, however, if there were not also available figures from scientific laboratories indicating the chemical composition of each of the foods used. The thiamine content of foods is most commonly measured by biological tests; for example, different foods may be compared for their power to restore a normal growth-rate, or a normal heart-rate, to rats which have been kept for some time on a thiamine-free diet under controlled conditions. Very small amounts of thiamine,

such as those present in a small sample of human blood, may be detected and roughly measured by their power to stimulate the growth of certain moulds; for many of the bacteria and other lower plants have vitamin requirements quite similar to our own, in nature if not in quantity. There are also chemical reactions by which the thiamine content of some foods may be measured, without the use of a living organism as a reagent.

Thus, in a well-known survey by Sherman of the diets of 224 American families, representing different social levels and different parts of the country, it was found that the average consumption of milk per head was just under half an Imperial pint per day; and laboratory analyses elsewhere indicate that half-a-pint of average milk should contain about sixty-five "international units" of thiamine (there are 8,450,000 units in one ounce of pure crystalline thiamine chloride). If all the different foods on Sherman's lists are studied in this way in turn, one can reach the conclusion that the persons studied received, on the average, 342 units of thiamine per day.

The accuracy of this statement is not high. The methods for measuring the thiamine content of foods are only approximate, and do not always agree well together; some workers find that milk contains much less than 130 units of thiamine per pint. The quantity is in any case variable (as the vitamin contents of foods always are), and there is no assurance that the milk consumed by Sherman's families was similar to that analyzed in laboratories elsewhere; as yet, we know little about the variations in the vitamin content of foods from season to season or district to district. Yet we may hope that where the dietary surveys have been conducted on a large scale, and the foods have been analyzed many times in different laboratories, errors will tend to cancel out and averages to become meaningful. Several independent estimates place the thiamine intake of city-dwelling members of the working class in North America in the range between 200 and 350 units of thiamine per person per day.

If our knowledge of the amounts of thiamine which people *do* consume is fragmentary and uncertain, our knowledge of the amounts which they *ought* to consume is even more indefinite. In the Orient, millions of people subsist principally upon rice (rice, wheat, and potatoes are of about equal importance as the world's chief foods); if the rice has been polished, it is almost free from thiamine; hence there are thousands of sufferers from the dangerous disorder caused by extreme lack of thiamine—a disorder which primarily involves degeneration of nerve-fibres in various parts

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of the body, and is thus called "polyneuritis," though it is perhaps better known by the Cingalese name of "beriberi." This disorder is not by any means unknown in North America; but it occurs chiefly in persons who live upon very abnormal and unbalanced diets, or are unable to make full use of their food: chronic alcoholics, for instance, or pregnant women tormented by nausea. Evidently most North American diets, even in the poorest sections of the community, supply enough thiamine to prevent the development of recognizable polyneuritis; the question is, whether this is a satisfactory definition of the word "enough."

The same question has been asked for many of the other vitamins; and today, a great body of informed opinion stands squarely by the affirmation, that the amounts of the several vitamins and minerals which are adequate to prevent the development of the recognizable deficiency-disorders are much smaller than the amounts which the body requires for perfect health and well-being. To say that a diet is adequate, because people can survive on it for years without actual illness resulting, is like saying that a man must be honest if he is not actually serving a sentence in the penitentiary: a diet cannot be regarded as wholly satisfactory, until it contains so much of each of the essential factors that no further addition will improve the well-being of those who live upon it.

The evidence on which this point of view is based is of many kinds, and in general refers to the essential food-factors as a whole rather than to the individual vitamins and minerals piecemeal. There are laboratory experiments showing that the growth and vigour of animals is increased by additions of thiamine far beyond the amounts required to prevent polyneuritis. There are chemical data to show that the human body will eagerly retain and store extra supplies of certain vitamins, and does not become satiated or saturated with the amounts present in most apparently adequate diets. There is evidence from vital statistics, showing that certain diseases are far commoner among the poor than among the rich, and in some cases it is clear that faulty nutrition rather than bad housing or excessive exertion is responsible. Most impressive of all, perhaps, is the evidence which has been collected from many parts of the world—from the Maoris, from Japan, from the Færoe Islands, but above all from Scotland—to show that the vigour and growth-rate of apparently healthy school-children can be strikingly improved by an additional allowance of some food rich in minerals and vitamins, such as milk. It is clear that what we have become accustomed to regard as "normal" growth and "normal" health are normal, only because it is a normal state of affairs in any community for a large proportion of the children to be handicapped and retarded by inadequate diets.

The development of this newer interpretation of the word "adequate" has led to the development of higher and higher standards for the thiamine requirement of the average adult (it varies from person to person, and is related to the total quantity of food consumed). In 1938, the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association said that "the daily requirement for vitamin B₁ appears to be not less than . . . 200 units for the adult;" the League of Nations Technical Commission on Nutrition suggested 300 units; in 1940, the Scientific Food Committee of the British Ministry of Food seemed to have adopted the value 420, and a Canadian Order-in-Council implied that the standard was 600; Borsook feels that disorders of the alimentary canal are unduly frequent when the intake is less than 750, and others give estimates as high as 900 or 1,000 units daily. It is probably safe to conclude that half the population of the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada are in some degree handicapped by lack of thiamine; and that an extra 200 units a day would go far to remove this handicap.

It may be quite impossible to detect or identify this handicap by medical examination of single individuals: its existence is inferred from the observations on large groups, discussed above. One need not expect to find even the earliest symptoms of beriberi as it is seen in the Orient. Advertisements tend to insist on the relation between thiamine and appetite; but loss of appetite is a feature of many deficiency diseases. Wilder and his associates studied women who volunteered to live on a diet supplying only 50 units of thiamine a day: the first symptoms appeared in two or three weeks, and consisted of fatigue, sluggishness, and loss of appetite; later nausea and vomiting became so severe that the experiment had to be stopped in less than three months. The early symptoms were almost exactly those which constitute neurasthenia, the later ones those of "anorexia nervosa," in which the neurotic patient develops an extreme and persistent aversion to food of all kinds; this condition in turn closely resembles that produced by atrophy or destruction of the pituitary gland (Simmonds' disease). Studies like Wilder's, coupled with the fact that large doses of thiamine often have a restorative action in nervous disorders not of dietary origin, have led to speculations on the relation between thiamine and mental vigour or morale. It is worth reminding students of the European situation that long restriction to deficient diets is likely to lead to apathy and unfitness for effort rather than to effective revolt.

The recent history of some of the other vitamins (A and C) and minerals has paralleled that of thiamine: estimates of the daily requirements have gone higher and higher, and dietary surveys have shown actual intakes lag behind. But for many of the known

vitamins information is not available: this is especially true for the group (riboflavin, once called vitamin G; nicotinic acid, the pellagra-preventive factor; pyridoxin or B₆; pantothenic acid and less well known substances) which is commonly associated with thiamine in occurrence and chemical properties, and which with thiamine forms the "vitamin B complex." The distribution of these substances in foods is not yet well known, and estimates of the amounts required by man are little more than guesses. It is not improbable that deficiency in one or more of these substances is as widespread and as important to public health as thiamine deficiency; we simply do not know. There is a real danger that our fuller knowledge of thiamine, and its availability in synthetic form at moderate cost, may blind us to the value of the other members of the complex.

All the members of the complex have one thing in common: they do not occur in very high concentration in any usual food, but rather in low concentrations in most natural foods. A man may drink a glass of orange juice in five seconds, and satisfy his daily need for vitamin C thereby without blunting his appetite; but even the foods richest in thiamine (peas and beans, pork, chicken) must be eaten in considerable amounts before a man can safely turn to fill himself with foods that supply little or none; and this is true of the other members of the vitamin B complex. Unfortunately, we have learned to make extensive use of foods very poor in B vitamins. In Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom, the consumption of sugar has increased in a century from some ten pounds per head per annum to one hundred (much less in countries with a lower level of wages); pure sugar contains no vitamins. We eat, on the average, about ten ounces (slices) of bread daily, or its equivalent: most of this is made from white flour, from which fully four-fifths of the vitamin B present in the wheat has been removed. Together, these make up fifty per cent of all the food-energy we consume, but contribute only about fifty units of thiamine; we are lucky, indeed, if the other half of our diet supplies 400 units of thiamine—it would hardly do so even if it consisted entirely of peas and beans! The other B vitamins are in similar case. The result is, as Drummond has said, that a millionaire today probably gets less of these vitamins than an English pauper did a century ago, when sugar was scarce and expensive and flour was much less highly refined.

The most promising solution to this difficulty seems to lie in increasing the vitamin value of bread. Whole-wheat bread is an excellent source of the vitamin B complex; but it does not agree with some, and is disliked by many, while its keeping qualities are poor. Britain proposed some time ago to add synthetic thiamine to white flour, but apparently has not yet done so: the objection is that the rest of the B complex

Ross Clarkson Elected Honorary Member of Society

ROSS CLARKSON, of Montreal, was elected an honorary member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University recently in recognition of the interest he has taken in McGill affairs as President of The McGill Associates. At a complimentary dinner held by the officers of the Society on April 15, Lt.-Col. J. M. Morris, M.C., V.D., Officer Commanding the McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., and Mr. Clarkson, were welcomed by the officers as honorary members after a suitable introduction by Hon. Mr. Justice C. G. Mackinnon. G. McL. Pitts, President of the Society, presided at the dinner which was attended by E. G. McCracken, of Toronto, Second Vice-President of the Society; Brig.-Gen. H. F. McDonald, President of the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society; Hugh A. Crombie, Past President; Dr. A. T. Bazin, Governor; Wm. F. Macklaier, Honorary Secretary; F. G. Robinson, A. B. McEwen, Walter G. Hunt, J. C. Gordon Young, President of the Students' Society, and G. B. Glassco, Executive Secretary.



Neiman, Montreal

ROSS CLARKSON

is neglected. Ordinary yeast contributes only small amounts of the B vitamins: the high-vitamin yeasts recently introduced yield much thiamine, but little of the rest, and are expensive. The United States intends to use a bread fortified with thiamine, riboflavin, and nicotinic acid; this will be expensive, and is still lacking in some members of the complex. Recent work in Canada has shown that it is possible experimentally, by slight changes in normal milling procedure, to produce a flour only a shade less white than that to which we are accustomed, but more than twice as rich in the vitamin B complex. If it proves possible to apply these methods in commercial milling practice, the vitamin intake of the average Canadian can be increased, without cost, by about 100 units of thiamine a day and corresponding amounts of the other members of the vitamin B complex.

McGill Principal Heads Reconstruction Committee

Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, has been appointed convener of the "reconstruction committee" which will advise the Federal Cabinet on demobilization and re-establishment, according to an announcement made on April 9 by Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Pensions and National Health.



MAIN BUILDING, MACDONALD COLLEGE

Photo by S. J. Hayward, Montreal

Macdonald College and its Work

By
W. H. BRITTAIN

MACDONALD College represents a successful experiment in education for rural life and a centre for study and research into all those problems associated with the farm, the home and the school. It houses the Faculty of Agriculture of McGill University, with which is included the School of Household Science, and it is also the home of the School for Teachers. It is a residential, non-sectarian college; and the buildings, beautiful and impressive in themselves, are set in attractive surroundings on one of the most beautiful sites on the Island of Montreal.

Thirty-five acres of its 780-acre property are devoted to the campus and ornamental grounds which surround the buildings; here are growing over eighty separate species of trees and shrubs, with a number of varieties of each species. On the remainder of the property are the stock farm, agronomy experimental plots, the orchards and vegetable gardens, and the poultry range. Also on college property is the Institute of Parasitology, operated jointly by McGill University and the National Research Council.

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The buildings, eleven in number, are grouped in the centre of the ornamental grounds. They were erected at a cost of three and a quarter million dollars, and no expense was spared in their construction. The walls are of brick; the roofs are of reinforced concrete covered with red tiles. Rafters and beams of steel and partition walls of terra-cotta blocks between the rooms make each building absolutely fireproof. Steam heat and hot and cold water are supplied from the college power house, which also generates gas and electricity for the buildings.

All students are required to live at the college in one or other of two student residences. In the women's residence are the dining room and kitchens; here meals are served to all students. A common room and recreation rooms, gymnasium and swimming pool are also to be found there. The same accommodation, with the exception of the dining room, is provided in the men's residence. A few single rooms are available but the majority are double rooms shared by two students. Ample provision is made for all kinds of indoor and outdoor sports under the supervision of qualified coaches.

The college is thus adequately equipped to carry out the ideal of its founder; the enrichment of rural life through the improvement of agriculture, the advancement of education, and the training of future wives and mothers in the art of homemaking. Toward the realization of this ideal all the energies of the college are directed.

Courses in Agriculture

Diploma Course. A practical course of two winter sessions is offered for those who desire to fit themselves, with the least possible expenditure of time and money, for the complicated business of farming. The course lasts from November 1 to April 1 each year. In the second year students may choose subjects which relate either to livestock farming or to fruit farming; all students follow the same curriculum in the first year. Tuition in this course is free, and other expenses are low.

For those of high standing who desire further training, a third year is provided, which consists partly of course work, partly of directed study and coaching. Only a limited number of students are accepted each year for this advanced training.

Degree Course. This is a four-year scientific course which leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, B.Sc. (Agr.). It is provided for those who intend to take up agriculture as a profession with the ultimate aim of entering the fields of research, of teaching, of commerce, or of going into farming equipped with the latest theoretical and practical knowledge with which to carry on a successful enterprise.

To those who think that the main task of Macdonald College is to teach "farming," it would be a surprise to learn that in its initial stages the training of a student in agriculture has little apparent connection with farm subjects. The problems that agriculture has to face have to do largely with living organisms in health and disease. The early training of our students, like those in medicine, therefore, is devoted largely to the physical and biological sciences, with supporting courses in mathematics, English, etc., and does not differ from the type of work taken by students registered in a faculty of science. The profession of agriculture also has very strong engineering and economic phases, and such work must, therefore, be emphasized in the training of the student. It is to be expected that in future years even greater attention to such subjects will become necessary.

The first two years of this course are devoted to the fundamental scientific and cultural subjects, preparing the student for the more specialized work of the third and fourth years, which may be in agronomy, animal or poultry husbandry, horticulture, chemistry, entomology, plant pathology, etc.; cognate courses in English, economics, bacteriology, agricultural engin-

earing, etc., are also available. In addition, courses in general agriculture and in general biology may be taken in the final two years. These give a general training in agriculture and in biology as it relates to agriculture. Some of the courses in chemistry and in economics may be taken at McGill University in the Faculty of Arts and Science, by students specializing in those subjects.

Graduate Courses. There is a steadily increasing demand in the field of scientific research in agriculture for men with advanced degrees. Macdonald College, through the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research of McGill University, has been a pioneer in giving graduate instruction in agriculture, and has continued to admit a larger number of students in this particular field than any other Canadian institution. Work leading to the degrees of Master of Science (M.Sc.) and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph D.) is offered in agronomy, animal or poultry nutrition and breeding, bacteriology, chemistry, entomology, horticulture, parasitology and plant pathology.

In all this work there is a close association between departments domiciled at Macdonald College and other McGill departments, and many students take advantage of courses offered in other University departments. Many of our graduates and post-graduate students now hold teaching, research or administrative positions in educational, research or commercial institutions.

Household Science

Household Science may well be described as "the application of scientific principles to the activities of the home and to the modern institutional extensions of the home," for the training given at Macdonald College to the students in the Household Science classes prepares them not only for the activities of the home, but also enables them to take their place in the outside world as qualified dietitians in hospitals, restaurants, hotels, and similar institutions, or as teachers of household science subjects in schools and colleges.

Two different courses are offered. The "Home-maker" course lasts only one year and is largely practical. In addition to the work in household activities the students are given instruction in chemistry, bacteriology, and physics, with practical application of these sciences to home life.

The course which leads to the degree of Bachelor of Household Science (B.H.S.) lasts four years. Most of the time in the first two years is devoted, as in the B.Sc. (Agr.) course, to the fundamental scientific subjects; during these two years the B.H.S. students take most of their lecture and laboratory work with the agriculture students, although a certain amount of work in art and in cooking is introduced. In the third and fourth years the domestic science subjects

predominate, but courses in physiology, biochemistry, bacteriology, etc., are also included in the curriculum.

Recent additions and improvements in the work of the School have come about through the co-operation of the Chemistry and Animal Husbandry Departments in the field of nutrition, and through the equipment of the new staff residence and club known as "Glenaladale." Further developments in this important field are confidently expected.

Teachers

To the School for Teachers is entrusted the responsibility of training teachers for the elementary and intermediate schools of the Province of Quebec. All teachers, with the exception of those who are qualifying for positions in High Schools, come to Macdonald College for their training. The School for Teachers is the successor to the old McGill Normal School, which was transferred to Macdonald College in 1907.

This is the only recognized provincial teacher-training college in Canada which is conducted by a privately-endowed institution for the benefit of the province as a whole. Diplomas are issued to successful candidates by the Department of Education of the Province of Quebec; the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education controls the regulations regarding admission, course of study, and other requirements for the diploma. The budget, appointment and control of staff, and general administration, are controlled by McGill University.

The classroom work of the students is supplemented by actual teaching in the Macdonald High School, and in schools in Montreal and in other parts of the province. Great emphasis is placed on this phase of the work. This practice teaching is directed and supervised by the staffs of the School for Teachers and of the Macdonald High School.

In 1931 a Summer School was instituted by the provincial authorities for the further training of graduates of the School for Teachers. This school is conducted during July each year by members of the regular staff, assisted by outside lecturers. Attendance enables teachers to work for permanent and advanced diplomas. In addition to this and the regular class work, many outside activities are carried on by the staff, co-operating with various organizations interested in educational advancement.

Research Activities

As in the educational field, Macdonald has done significant pioneer work in the realm of research as applied to agricultural problems. Particular success has attended the adoption of the committee approach to the many complicated problems that involve work in a number of departments. Space will not permit of the detailed account of even one of the many problems that have been attacked by this method.

The work of the Pasture Committee, however, furnishes a useful example. In this committee the Agronomy Department has a part to play in studying the response to fertilizers as applied to various soil types. Botanical knowledge is utilized to determine the changes in the botanical complex occasioned by variations in fertilizer applications, soil types, grazing, etc. The specialist in animal nutrition has a contribution to make in evaluating the nutritional value of pure and mixed pasture herbage, through making actual feeding tests. The science of chemistry has a part to play in connection with the analysis of soils and herbage in the study of such problems as phosphorous and potash relations.

Some of the most interesting work that has been done in the field of plant science in recent years has been in the study of the so-called "rare elements" in plant nutrition. These studies involve the work of the agronomist, the plant pathologist, the physicist and the chemist. In the study of these minor elements, the Physics Department has played an important and interesting part in the spectographic analysis of plants suffering from the deficiency diseases, particularly in connection with man-given and boron deficiencies.

In addition to these committee enterprises, each department has its own particular research activities. For example, the work of the Department of Plant Pathology has covered a wide range of topics, but in recent years it has been directed mainly along the following lines: (a) minor element deficiency diseases, (b) the control of common scab of potatoes (*Actinomyces scabies* [Thax.] Gussow), (c) scientific studies associated with the spoilage of celery in cold storage, (d) the shipping and storage disorders of tomatoes, (e) certain phases of the physiology of parasitism of phytopathogenic organisms, and (f) diseases of cereal and forage crops.

The work of the Department of Horticulture includes trials of a wide range of horticultural crops, the production of superior strains and varieties, fundamental nutritional studies with various crops, work with apple rootstocks, and problems connected with the "frameworking" of trees as affecting early bearing and winter hardiness, etc. An interesting field of work of particular importance at the present time is the problem of vegetable and fruit juices, in particular relation to their vitamin content, and there this Department is making a significant contribution. The Macdonald Rhubarb, a superb variety in quality and appearance, has been distributed throughout the larger part of Canada, as well as in the United States, South America and Europe. A new and improved strain of this variety is about ready for introduction to the trade.

Articles have already appeared in these columns detailing the work of the Institute of Parasitology,

operated jointly by the National Research Council and the University, with the co-operation of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Among the important contributions of this comparatively new institution has been a recent development of an effective remedy for a serious malady of sheep known as "nodular disease."

Important investigations conducted by the Department of Entomology in the field of morphology, taxonomy, physiology, toxicology, and of the Bacteriology Department in the microflora of soils and other phases of bacteriology as applied to agriculture can only be mentioned.

Striking progress has been made in nutritional studies of animals through work carried on in the nutritional laboratory of the Department of Animal Husbandry, particular attention being given to methods of investigation. Methods of individual swine feeding, experiments first perfected at the College, are now widely employed, and this has permitted the employment of correct statistical methods in the analysis and interpretation of data from nutritional studies. The development of mixed protein-mineral supplement, largely replacing the "balanced ration" in commercial mixed feeds, is a contribution from this Department. Chemical and biological methods for assaying the nutritive value of feeding stuffs, and particularly pasture herbage, have been developed, and the successful use of rabbits as "pilot animals" for steers in such studies has played an important part in the research programme.

In the field of poultry husbandry, fundamental studies have been directed to the production of a quality meat type in good egg producing strains. The establishment of the apparent relationship between body shape, rate of growth and nutrition, and the quality of meat, suggested studies of the effect of extracts of the anterior pituitary gland and fractions thereof upon Vitamin A and fat metabolism in mature and immature chickens, which have established that the metabolic principle of this endocrine gland exerts, at least in part, a physiological control over the amount and character of the fat deposited. Anterior pituitary fractions likewise regulate Vitamin A and carotenoid storage in the liver, as well as abdominal and body fat depots.

The Department of Chemistry occupies a very important position in the faculty because of the fundamental importance of chemical phenomena in different biological processes. Therefore, the work of this Department enters into the activities of various scientific committees. Its work is particularly notable for the amount of attention given to vitamin research and to improved methods of assaying certain vitamins and vitamin products. A great deal of work has been carried out with Vitamin A, particularly as to the decline in the content of this vitamin in normal cows'

milk during the winter and its rapid increase when the animals are placed in pasture. The relation of the Vitamin A content of sows' milk to difficulty in rearing young pigs has been studied.

Considerable attention has also been given to Vitamin E, including an improved procedure for its determination and methods for the preparation of concentrates from wheat-germ oil. A method for the fortification of certain fruit juices with Vitamin C has been perfected, in co-operation with the Department of Horticulture and the Department of Agriculture. The Department has played a part in devising a system of chemical analysis of pasture herbage, which accurately reflects its feeding value. An attack has been made upon the problem of the more definite analytical characterization of the cell-wall of plants, with regard to the determination of the "true protein" and "non-protein" nitrogen content of pasture grasses and clovers, and the composition of the lipid fractions, the seasonal trend in the carotene content of pasture grasses, the preservation of carotene in alfalfa and rye ensiled by different methods, studies on problems of soil fertility and many others.

The chief efforts of the Agronomy Department have been directed to the improvement of yield and quality of crops, and extensive investigations over many years regarding cultural, management and fertilizer methods have been carried out to the benefit of the farmer. Particular success has resulted from the practical plant breeding done by this Department, and many new varieties and strains of grasses, grains and forage crops stand as a monument to the Department. The association of the Department in the operation of a splendid seed farm financed by the Provincial Department of Agriculture has resulted in outstanding benefit to the agricultural industry.

In addition to other fields of research, there is a very active one-man Department of Agricultural Economics, which conducts important studies into problems affecting the economics of production, including a study of the milk supply of the Montreal area. During the past year, Dr. J. E. Lattimer has also given direction and assistance in connection with a very thorough economic and sociological survey in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, which is being carried on by the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Departments of Forestry and Mining and the Economic Council of that Province.

The foregoing outline, while it does not begin to do justice to the research activities of Macdonald departments, gives an idea of the scope and range of these activities, and is indicative of the active research programme under way.

Extension Activities

While Macdonald has done pioneer work in the field of formal education and research, the College has and

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Some Remarks on the Question of Divorce

By
RUSSELL T. PAYTON

IT is extraordinary how many enquiries an average lawyer has concerning divorce. I suppose it is because marriages that are serenely happy from the altar to the grave are comparatively rare. Fortunately, most cases do not go very much beyond the enquiry stage; the parties adjust their differences and the marriage runs smoothly again. Often neither party ever suspects that the other has been toying with the idea of divorce.

The recent legislation in England permitting divorce in cases of desertion, insanity and other grounds, has rather increased the number of these enquiries. The Ontario client is usually very upset to find that in Ontario divorce is still a long and costly process and that, with the exception of certain unnatural offences, the only ground is adultery.

The marriage, even though unhappy, in which both parties want the divorce is the exception rather than the rule. Where one party is opposed, evidence of adultery is often very difficult to obtain. After it is obtained several months elapse before the case can be heard; the decree *nisi* is followed by a six months' waiting period during which the petitioner's conduct must be above reproach; finally, the judgment absolute is obtained. A year often elapses between the first interview and the final decree, and as each day passes the costs increase. The simplest undefended case costs at least \$200; defended actions often run over the \$1,000 mark.

In Quebec, the Province has refused to assume divorce jurisdiction and it is still necessary to have the petition heard by the Divorce Committee of the Senate at Ottawa. This involves even more inconvenience, expense and delay than an Ontario divorce and usually costs between \$1,000 and \$2,000.

Due to the length of time involved and the difficulty of proving adultery, many people seek relief from courts in other jurisdictions where desertion, cruelty, insanity or incompatibility are sufficient grounds. They forget that the only court that has power to grant a divorce is the court of the domicile of the parties. Domicile is not to be confused with residence. It is of a far more permanent nature, as where a man establishes a home in a jurisdiction with the intention of remaining there more or less permanently. The six weeks' residence in Reno, with which we are all familiar, does not establish legal domicile if the residence is solely for the purpose of obtaining a divorce; and any divorce obtained on such residence is worthless. A further complicating

factor arises from the fact that a wife cannot have a separate domicile from that of her husband. Thus, if a man is domiciled in Ontario and his wife establishes a home in Reno with the intention of remaining there for the rest of her days (which in the case of a man would establish a Nevada domicile), her domicile still remains that of her husband; and the only courts with power to grant a divorce are the courts of Ontario. One exception is made to this rule. A wife whose husband has deserted her for more than two years may maintain an action for divorce in the jurisdiction in which her husband was domiciled immediately prior to desertion, even though at the time of the action he is domiciled in another jurisdiction.

Many of us know people who have obtained Reno divorces who have never been domiciled in Nevada. These are what one might call "Social Divorces." They have no legal value in Canada, but they seem to satisfy public opinion. The parties both remarry, have children and are accepted by the community as properly divorced. Legally, however, they are still married to their first spouse; children of the second marriage are illegitimate, and their parents probably guilty of bigamy.

While bigamy prosecutions in cases of this kind are comparatively rare, there is a popular idea that prosecution can be avoided if the ceremony of marriage is performed in the jurisdiction in which this "Social Divorce" was obtained. The Criminal Code, however, makes it clear that any British subject, resident in Canada, who leaves Canada intending to go through such a form of marriage, and who goes through such a form of marriage, is liable to prosecution for bigamy.

The other big problem involved in these "Social Divorces" is that of succession. If either party fails to make a will, the wife or husband and children of the first marriage take the entire estate. Even where a will is made they have the right to make a claim against the estate under the Dependents Relief Act and to receive such portion of the estate as the court sees fit to grant them. It is surprising how often the wife and children of a man are "cut off" entirely because a prior marriage has never been dissolved by a valid decree.

In Quebec, as a result of the great expense and inconvenience of Senate Divorces, annulments have grown in favour in recent years. Perhaps, the most widely discussed are those based on the fact that the ceremony of marriage between a Roman Catholic and Protestant was performed by a Protestant minister. The courts of Quebec have held that the only proper person to perform the ceremony between such parties

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"Come On Up"

By
STEPHEN LEACOCK

NO, it's not just a matter of money, although, of course, we're always glad to get it, and the more you bring of it the better . . . But that's not the real point. Let me explain it. Did you ever meet an innkeeper, one of the real old fashioned type, dating down from the days of the stage coach? You have, eh? Well, what is his animating motive? Money? No,—Hospitality,—genuine, open-hearted hospitality. He really thinks that all those people are staying with him, as his guests,—that's how the word got into the trade—they're his Guests, see, staying in his house and he's trying to make them comfortable . . . no trouble is too great.

In fact a real hotel man can get into a sort of permanent mental delusion on this point. Such a one I recall in particular as exceeding even his own class. His fixed impression, irremovable after years of habit, was that his "guests" had come into town to pay him a personal visit: they might, of course, have a little business on the side, but the main idea was that of a friendly renewal of acquaintance. He would say to me, "We had your brother and his wife with us for a few days last week. We're always so delighted when they come,—I wanted them to stay for the week-end but they couldn't" . . . His hotel, and no wonder, was always full; indeed he loved to have to give up his own sitting room, then his bed room,—sleep in a cupboard, anything,—at the call of hospitality.

Well, that's how we feel about the coming of our American visitors in Canada. They're our "guests." We have the delusion that we've invited them up and that nothing is too good for them. I admit to the feeling myself; my impression is that I am entertaining, personally, about 50,000 a week. I insist that they must see the Laurentians. I can't let them go without having them go down the St. Lawrence and see the old-fashioned French country of the Island of Orleans, and, of course, up the St. Lawrence to Lake Huron, and sideways from the St. Lawrence and then edgeways from it. I insist on their seeing a lot of things that I have never seen myself. I wave my arm round a thousand miles of scenery and give it to them.

And, of course, the Americans reciprocate. If I tell them they simply must see the Georgian Bay, they say they certainly will. I tell them that it has 33,000 islands, and they say, "Think of that . . ." "Mother," says the man at the driving wheel, "I guess we won't miss that," and they're off for it. Last year I sent

some to the Great Bear Lake. I forgot the distance. I don't think they're back yet.

Now I'll tell you what I think is the main ideal at the back of all this,—this coming and going, this pleasure in giving away and receiving scenery, this pleasant make-believe of host and guest. It's that old fashioned urge called peace on earth, goodwill toward men. The more it is darkened over in Europe, the more brightly does it shine with us. This solid unity of North America, put behind the heroic cause of Britain, is what is saving the world, visibly already saving it. But you could never get it by mere treaties and agreements and such; not even common interest would bring it, or not in its most real shape. It has to depend on personal feeling, on mutual acquaintance, on seeing and knowing one another.

Come on up. I'll show the Island of Orleans,—I'll show you Niagara Falls, or no, I forgot, half of it is yours; I won't show it; it's not so much anyway; we just keep it for English visitors. But I'll show the new mining district round Noranda, and I'll take you to the wild country along the Algoma Central,—that is, if you fish. You do? you're crazy over it? Well, say, get right into your car and come on up. I'll have the bait ready.

Some Remarks on the Question of Divorce

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is a Roman Catholic priest, and where this ceremony was performed by a Protestant minister an annulment may be obtained. Such an annulment is good for all practical purposes, the parties can remarry without any fear of prosecution for bigamy, and on an intestacy the husband or wife and children of the second marriage take the estate. The Privy Council, however, have refused to share this view and consider that a Protestant minister is a proper person to perform such a ceremony and that the marriage is perfectly valid. Thus, where the estate is sufficiently large to warrant taking the matter to the Privy Council, the wife or husband and children of the annulled marriage might take the entire estate.

When one considers the vast number of married people, divorces are comparatively few. This is no doubt due to the many problems that confront one seeking a divorce as well as to the great number of happy marriages. The average person has a wholesome fear of taking a step surrounded by many technicalities, a step which may have disastrous consequences and which above all is so costly. Thus it is easy to understand why so many enquiries come to nothing—the enquirer soon learns that divorce is a luxury which few can afford.

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Photo by Editorial Associates

Five honorary degrees were conferred at the Spring Convocation of McGill University held on the campus on May 29. The distinguished personages honoured by the University are shown above with Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor, who presided owing to the illness of Chancellor Sir Edward Beatty. *Left to right:* Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, Doctor of Laws; Right Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, British High Commissioner to Canada, Doctor of Laws; Dorothy Thompson, Doctor of Letters; Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, Doctor of Letters; Dean C. J. Mackenzie, Acting President of the National Research Council of Canada, Doctor of Science; and Principal James.

Dorothy Thompson's Convocation Address

ADDRESSING the Spring Convocation of McGill University on May 29, Dorothy Thompson, D.Litt., the first woman to deliver a Convocation Address in the long history of McGill, said:

Your Excellency, Your Royal Highness, Honoured Guests, young men and women of McGill University graduating class of 1941:

The subject of my address to you this morning is suggested by the mere fact that you have chosen me to make it. In normal times, this convocation address would have been made, no doubt, by a great educator or divine or scholar. I am none of these things. I am, like you, a person striving for an education—a person striving for an understanding of the contemporary world, the times in which we live. It is about this world that I shall speak. And about this

world, and these times, I have only a few observations to make. I make them to you, however, because I think that though they are fundamental, they are on the whole neglected. They are especially bound to be neglected, under the immediate stresses, responsibilities, and necessities of countries actively engaged in the war. Going to war means that a nation gathers up all its resources, physical, intellectual and spiritual against another nation.

There have been wars—wars for the acquisition of specific territories, for the remedying of frontiers; wars which could be easily classified as national wars. There have been other wars that defy such a definition—that were waged not only between nations but between radically varying concepts of life.

This war belongs to the latter category.

None Can Remain Aloof

The world we live in is not divided in the most fundamental ways by nations. That is the unique and remarkable characteristic of the present international war. The war in which we are all engaged is a struggle over the question of what shall be the nature of the future society, of the future order of civilization. We are engaged in that struggle whether we wish to be or not; we are engaged in it whether our nations are engaged or not. We are engaged as individuals, engaged by all our thinking, and by all our behaviour.

It is a fundamental error to believe that this is only a war between "Germany" and the "British Empire." The hostilities between the great British Empire and the Germanic world are only an incident in a much more profound struggle, that cuts across national boundaries and runs through the very heart of society, runs through all groups, runs even through the most intimate personal relations. There are Englishmen and Frenchmen and Americans who are for Hitlerism. There are Germans inside and outside of Germany who are against Hitlerism. There are millions of sullen captives of Hitlerism. There are those who decide by being unable to decide. And these decide for Hitlerism by default.

It has been a feature of the times to talk as if the existing conditions in Western civilization were the result of peculiar causes introduced by a single nation. We must put aside such conceptions. The present war began before the last world war, and the present conditions in Western civilization are the result of causes that are universal, that have come to a head through successive stages of war and revolution and have in this generation been explosively expressed in the Russian revolution, the Italian revolution and the German revolution, all of which have themselves continually undergone evolution. These conditions extend far beyond military aspects. They involve the split personality of our civilization.

West Built on Strife

Let me explain. Western civilization has been in a special and peculiar sense founded upon force. For countless ages the fighting man of the West has streamed across Europe and across the Americas in successive waves of advance and conquest. The fittest, who have survived in these successive conquests, have been the fittest by virtue of the right of force and by virtue of a process of military selection. It is the fighting pagan of the world who has made the history of the West. And into all his institutions, into his economic and his social institutions, into his very law, he has carried the spirit of war and the belief in force as the ultimate principle of the world. This force may have been active and naked and armed,

or it may have been veiled and indirect. Nevertheless the law of Western civilization has been the rationalization of the right of the strong to get and to have and to hold.

But at the same time, this fighting male of the West has inherited a religion which is the utter negation of force, and which in every phase of his development has remained the outstanding challenge to his conception of the omnipotence of force. He has struggled for centuries, therefore, with his own dual nature. Deep in the inmost recesses of his nature, he has continually persuaded himself against belief in force while another part of his mind mobilized to justify it. He has set his science and his philosophy to reason his inhibitions away. He has made the right of conquest the ultimate right of the fittest to survive.

Yet, all the time, something else has been happening. A vision, rejected by the fighting successful protagonists of force, has been growing steadily before the eyes of the common people of the world. This blinding vision is that there is only one class and one colour and one soul in humanity. And this vision has come to haunt the moods of the common people of all nations in the very midst of the mills of force which their predecessors have created. This is the remarkable dilemma of our time. Gradually, men were coming to doubt the very efficiency of force as a determinant factor in the life of nations and of societies. Gradually, men in all their institutions were attempting to substitute justice, intelligence and love for force.

One can discern a universal movement, involving every living form of thought or activity, gradually rising to a climax throughout the world. That movement is the cry of common people everywhere for a society in harmony with their consciences and with their religion. Within all countries the same movement was attempting to find expression in changed institutions. And in all countries much success was achieved. The institutions embodying the conscience of the developing new world were tentative and inadequate. But the human reason and the human conscience were gradually encroaching upon the domain won and maintained by force—with force, naked or veiled, direct or indirect, its only criterion.

Brute Force's Death Throes

Now in the light of these facts, let us put Hitlerism in its exact place. Let us not for a moment consider it solely indigenous to or characteristic of Germany. Hitlerism is the volcanic reaction of the fighting pagan animal, determined to make a last stand with every known instrument of force—tangible, brachial, psychological, scientific, intellectual, even moral—against the other part of man's nature, the long suppressed instinct of the human soul which, for the first time in human history, was beginning to become ascendant all over the world. There is nothing whatever in Hitlerism

that is not in some measure characteristic of all Western societies. Hitlerism is only the totality of the aggressive instincts, ruthlessly weeding out, burning and destroying the *alter ego* of man—the still small voice that has been whispering “This that you do is evil.” It is the final, wild, total attempt to suppress once and forever what its philosophical founders have called the ethic of weakness, the religion of the underdog, and to supplant this ethic by pure force, naked and unashamed, cruel and joyful. It is an attempt to end forever the duality of the human soul and to end it with victory for the Apostles of Force.

The Hitler revolution and the Hitler war struck at a world that was innerly divided but that was nevertheless moving in the opposite direction to the Hitler philosophy. Gradually the common people in all nations were coming to believe, no longer intuitively but out of the sum total of their human experience that the institutions of force were not only immoral but were profoundly wasteful and inefficient. Gradually they were working toward a national and international society founded not upon force but upon common interest, not upon aggression but upon mutual defence against aggression—with the goal, not the superiority of certain nations or certain classes, but the community of the general welfare, throughout the earth.

This progress repeatedly received setbacks. Its evolution was marked by errors. And even the underlying tendency in all nations and among all peoples was never clear. And at every point it came into conflict with those existing interests that represented conquests won in the political field, or in the economic field, or in the military field, by force, naked or veiled.

Fear Was First Ally

The fear of these interests in all nations of the upsurging spirit of the people was, and is, the first ally that Hitler had in this world. For in all countries there were also those who wished to resolve the duality of their souls by stamping out pity. By returning to the concept of force as the sole arbiter they became the allies of Hitlerism, while the natural opponents of it had so deeply renounced the idea of war in their own minds and consciences that they found themselves paralyzed by the dilemma of how to encounter force without force. There has been too much talk about the weakness of democracies, of their softness. It is unfair to blame people for being decent. The psychological dilemma explains the fact that this war, against all calculations of military strategy or of foresight, has been on the defensive from the beginning. The natural allies of Hitler wanted no war with him but wanted to gang up with him in his struggle for the elimination of pity from life. And his opponents were unwilling to resort to war. He therefore had a dual advantage: natural allies inside all coun-

tries—the ruthless; and self-disarmed opponents—the war-haters. He was able to exploit both the worst and the best instincts of men.

This explains why not a civilized nation moved until the realization broke over the people that aggression was reaching their very doorsteps and that—too long delayed and with disgust in their hearts, with hatred for the very weapons they have to use—they would have to fight for mere survival and for the survival of the very dream contained in the conception of peace. For the sovereignty in the world of those who accept war in all its forms as the very basis of life cannot mean peace. It can only mean the evolution of one form of war into another form of war, of the international struggle in arms into international revolutionary terrorism, of open looting into veiled expropriation, of economic competition into the most gruelling form of trade war, with the object of eventually organizing by wars between rackets one super-racket in the world—a total monopoly of the means of production of the whole earth—thereafter maintained forever by physical and economic force.

Aim is to Survive

This must now be clear to everyone who has the courage merely to contemplate reality. The first war aim has become merely to survive—not to make the “world safe for democracy” but to save whatever margin we can of territory, of peoples, of instruments, out of which we may build the society of the future.

There is this second curious dilemma: that nobody anywhere is fighting for what exists. In all democratic countries the human intelligence and the human conscience was condemning the existent society. Youth in particular, certainly in my country and I venture to guess in yours, was and is dissatisfied with the existing scheme of things.

We cannot fight for democracy, as we have known it and as it has been practised, because it is riddled with Hitlerism. If it were not, it would not have its back against the wall. It would not have indulged in successive acts of fawning appeasement and *hara-kiri*—so that it finally had to face its pitiless enemies with half its bowels removed. Had any democracy understood the true meaning of democracy and of freedom, had any of them fully understood—wholly understood—the true meaning of peace, we would have had peacemakers and peace-defenders and peace-builders, and not pacifists. We would have known the difference between force and power.

And above all, we would have had an international banner under which to resist.

You have been kind enough to follow this rather philosophical argument. But I think it important.

We are forced to defend what we do not wholly approve; we are forced to bend our minds to the

envisioning and construction of new national and international societies while we save the only ones we have.

Yet this fact, too, is present in the human consciousness: that the most important thing in this war is not whether the Germans or the British take Crete tomorrow morning!

It is the question of who is going to win the world revolution.

It is the question of who is going to catch up and revivify the broken but never extinguished yearnings of the masses of the people for a society that makes sense, and that is in harmony with the most characteristic longings of the 20th century, and that is genuinely founded on peace.

I call your attention to the fact that though Hitler has conquered France he has failed, because he has not made Frenchmen Nazis—nor Dutchmen, nor Poles, nor Greeks, nor Yugoslavs—and, above all, not Englishmen. I do not say that Hitler may not succeed in making Nazis of these people. He will certainly succeed unless a direct offensive is taken in the field of ideas; unless clear objectives are laid down, international in their nature, absolutely sincere in their intent, looking toward the establishment of a real new international society. That should be your duty and mine—to take upon ourselves an immense intellectual and spiritual responsibility, the purpose of which is to foresee and to plan for, to work, and if necessary to die for the society of the future.

The creation of such a society cannot be expected only from governments. It must arise out of the people themselves; it must be a great pooling of brains and talent and skill and idealism.

This is the task that lies before you, young men and women of the class of 1941. It is a task that transcends the war; it is the task of profound reconstruction of the spirit and purpose of democracy and freedom, and of finding institutions, national and international, to express that refound purpose. The history of my generation is a history of Paradise Lost; yours must be the history of Paradise Regained.

1914 Class "Sold Out"

I feel a particular poignancy in speaking to this graduating class. I graduated from my university in 1914—I walked, like you, out of college and into a world war. It is often said of us that we failed. I want to tell you something—to tell it to you as a cry and as a warning—we did not fail! We saw far, far beyond our elders! In Greenwich Village in New York, in the cheap little hotels and cafes of Paris and London and Rome and Vienna and Berlin, where we, the class of 1914, foregathered with our friends, we denounced the old men who had sold out our war. We talked of

the coming federation of European peoples; we talked then of the Union of the English-speaking world; we talked of far-reaching economic changes looking toward the more rational use of the world's wealth.

We had no influence and no power. We were "just kids." Our elders said we were dreamers. They said we were "impractical."

Where are we now? Nearly every one of my friends of those days has lived to see the failure of our "practical" elders. One of us is in an important ministry in Berlin, and nothing on earth will ever convince me that he does not belong to us, and not to Hitler. He has something in his mind—of that I am sure. But hundreds and hundreds of us are in exile. And we have always been in exile. We were exiled by our elders.

Two Wars in One Age

It has been said that you cannot have two wars in one generation. But I thank God that these two wars, if they had to come, did occur in one generation. For we, who were as young as you at the outbreak of the last one, are still alive, still young enough to hope to see the realization of our dreams with, and through, you.

I say to you: do not distrust us; we are not old; we have not become fossilized by comfort and security. We have never known any security—neither mental, nor spiritual, nor physical security. We have only known longing, hope, intention, discouragement. Some of us became completely cynical. Most of us kept faith.

We need you, and you need us. We are not two generations, but only elder and younger brothers and sisters of one generation; the generation that was called "lost", but which was never "lost" but merely denied a home.

The world I wanted at 21 is the world you want. We could not make it alone; we had to wait for our sons and daughters.

In the push and surge of this total transvaluation of values which is going on in the world, the one thing that is certain is that the original motives of this war, as formally expressed by governments are bound to change. We must articulate a new hope for the world, and a new programme in harmony with truth, or we shall lose the world even though we win the war. The task before us concerns not only international policy but domestic policy. It is the task of articulating and organizing for a new way of life that is valid, while we defend the way of life that we have. It is the task of re-creating democracy, freedom, and peace by new visions of reality. We must find our real allies amongst each other, join our forces, articulate our aims, and work for them, in the most intelligent and uncompromising way.

Britain Carries On

By
T. W. JONES

I HAVE recently returned from Britain where, for the past fifteen months, it has been my privilege to serve with the Canadian troops on duty "over there" as a Y.M.C.A. Supervisor with the First Division.

Since my arrival in Canada, I have crossed the Dominion from coast to coast, meeting with groups of citizens in service clubs and other associations, answering questions which Canadians are asking concerning life and work in the British Isles, both as related to Canadian and other Active Service units, and also regarding civilian morale and conditions generally affecting the life of the people.

The questions most frequently asked relate to the spirit of the British people under the conditions brought about as a result of the German aerial bombardment.

There appears to be a tendency all across the Dominion to accept with definite reservation, if not to discount considerably, the stories of courage and endurance told concerning the people in Britain, in their reaction to the destruction of their homes and places of business, centres of historic interest, both religious and political, in addition to many institutions of humane and cultural interest. On every hand one has been met with this enquiry: "Are these stories told in the daily newspapers or over the radio, regarding the morale of the British people, true to fact, or are they highly-coloured or exaggerated by experts in the art of propaganda?"

One's immediate response is that no stories yet told could possibly have exaggerated the actual facts of the courage of the people of the British Isles throughout the past eighteen months. In the light of personal experience, one questions indeed whether adequate record has yet been made, or worthy testimony yet given, to the valiant spirit of the people over there. One cannot go in and out of the villages, towns and cities of the British Isles without being inspired beyond measure by the simple courage shown by the folk of all ages, and of all classes in the community, in the endurance of physical suffering due to injuries or exposure, and mental suffering caused by the loss of loved ones, the destruction of treasured possessions, and, to say the least, the disruption of the means of gaining a livelihood, as a result of the bombing of dwelling places, churches, hospitals, offices, stores and factories.

We, in this country, far away from the actual scene of the conflict, may not be deeply moved by this destruction, save as we consider the monetary waste

involved. But, reflecting on the traditional, and actual, love of home of the English people; on their keen appreciation of the treasures of history enshrined in cathedrals, castles, guildhalls and simpler shrines alike, associated with the good and great in bygone days; to say nothing of the intense pride of the Britisher in his possession of a little business establishment, (the description of these British folk as "A nation of shopkeepers," though originally intended as a taunt, is still an apt and complimentary description of a large proportion of the people), one realizes that the wanton destruction of these hallowed possessions strikes a shattering blow at the very heart of the people of the Motherland for, by it, they are being robbed of treasures that neither money nor labour can ever fully restore.

In spite of this, however, the morale of the people remains unshattered and their courage unbroken. There is a spirit of defiant good humour abroad in the land dissipating and dispelling all signs of despair, just as the morning sunshine dispels the gloom or mist that may have lingered after the night has passed.

A schoolday chorus, containing a message for to-day, comes echoing along the corridors of memory:

"Ha, ha, ha, laughing is contagious,

Ha, ha, ha, and sometimes advantageous."

One has come to realize in England that courage also is contagious, and, in the light of the well-nigh unbelievable achievements of the people during the past winter months, it must be said that courageous good humour is very definitely advantageous.

In addition to this unfaltering courage in the endurance of suffering, the people of Britain are also showing to the world an inspiring example of devotion to duty, in the maintenance of public utilities and essential services, under conditions of danger and difficulty never before encountered. One has but to call to mind the resourcefulness and the amazing endurance of the men and women engaged in the fire, water, police, postal, telephone, transport, food, hygiene, medical and other essential departments of public welfare to realize that if he could read the list of those serving in these enterprises, he would literally be calling the roll of "Heroes" in civilian life. By night and by day, these gallant men and women, without regard to personal comfort or safety, are "carrying on," risking life and limb, for the common welfare, and the preservation of their island home from destruction and defeat.

There is another group in Britain, also "carrying on" in harmony with the very highest traditions of

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CAPT. THE REV. T. W. JONES, D.D., B.A. '16, M.A. '21, Minister of Calvary United Church, Westmount, Que., was granted indefinite leave by the Montreal Presbytery of the United Church of Canada soon after the outbreak of war to serve overseas with the Y.M.C.A. branch of the Auxiliary Services, C.A.S.F.

McGill Associates*

McGill University, 1941

By
F. CYRIL JAMES

BIRTHDAYS are appropriate occasions for celebrations, and I should like to begin my remarks this evening by wishing to The McGill Associates, "Many happy returns of the day."

On the evening of May 15, 1940, there first appeared in public an organization that many of you had dreamed about for several years, an organization composed of those whose bond of companionship was the common desire to be of service to McGill University. There is nothing particularly novel in that underlying idea. The present members of the Board of Governors, and their predecessors during more than a century, have generously contributed their time and their resources in order that the University might continue to grow in strength. During the four academic years that stretch from the summer of 1935 to the middle of 1939, the Board of Governors, together with two other friends of the University, contributed more than \$400,000 to its operating revenues in order that the budget might be balanced and a firm foundation laid for the future development of McGill. To the generosity and wisdom of that policy I should like to pay high tribute, because I am keenly aware that the reorganization of the University budget which became necessary when war broke out, in the autumn of 1939, could not have been effected smoothly and expeditiously if this farsighted policy had not been adopted from years earlier.

This tribute, moreover, is especially appropriate tonight, because it was the policies adopted by the Board of Governors that inspired the formation of The McGill Associates. A group of the University's friends wished to give concrete evidence of their appreciation by offering, as additional contributions to its income, annual subscriptions that would go beyond the balancing of the budget and provide a steadily expanding stream to encourage the further growth of McGill University. As a direct result of that desire, 302 Associates have, during the past twelve months, subscribed the sum of \$15,625 to the University's operating revenue.

Included in the ranks of these "charter Associates" are representatives of many different groups. Some of them have been staunch supporters of McGill University over a long period of years, while others are now making their first contribution to its funds. Many of the subscribers are drawn from the ranks of the graduates, who can look backward to the memory of pleasant years that were spent upon the campus,

*An address by the Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University to a dinner meeting of The McGill Associates at the Ritz Carlton Hotel, Montreal, Tuesday, May 13, 1941.

but I should like to call attention to the fact that 162 of the Associates are not McGill graduates. These are men and women who, without having any direct links with the University, have appreciated its significance in the community, and the silent testimony of their subscriptions is a high tribute to the work that McGill University has done during the years that lie behind us. Turning to a different method of classification, the charter Associates are drawn from many different income brackets, but the fact that 246 of the subscriptions amount to \$25 or less is ample evidence of the fact that membership is not restricted to the very wealthy.

Let us, however, call a halt to statistical classification. I have mentioned these divergences, not because of their intrinsic importance, but to emphasize the fact that, in spite of differing backgrounds and circumstances, the group has one important aspect of uniformity. All of the Associates have given practical evidence of their interest in the welfare of McGill University, and for that token of friendship I wish to offer sincere and hearty thanks.

This Time of Troubles

Since the McGill Associates have not attempted any widespread or intensive campaign to enlist members, there are undoubtedly many people in the community who know nothing of the organization at the present moment. But among those who have come into contact with it, I have yet to find a single one who disagrees with the underlying idea. There are, however, some who suggest that this time of troubles is most inappropriate to the launching of such an enterprise. The war is dominant in our thoughts, and the effort that we must put forth to attain victory demands all of our resources. Taxation has increased rapidly, and will undoubtedly assume even greater proportions in the near future, while governmental borrowing and the increased cost of philanthropic work demand a steadily growing portion of our incomes. Would it not be better to wait until some future time, when the clamour of war is no longer in our ears, so that we can sit down quietly and consider in peace the needs of the University? Should not the planning of the future be left until we are less worried about the tribulation of today? Survival is surely more important than progress.

This suggestion might well be met with the words of Daniel, and for an equally good reason. "Let not thy thoughts trouble thee, nor let thy countenance be changed." Universities are the very soul of our

western civilization, and if we should allow them to wither, that civilization would not long survive. Germany has recognized this fact all too clearly. The old universities of Germany, which were the centre of liberal philosophy, have in many cases been closed, and their facilities taken over for technical instruction in the art of war. The martyrdom of the faculty at the University of Cracow was inevitable if the destruction of the national spirit of Poland was to be achieved, the appointment of new administrative officers at the University of Paris was essential to the peace of mind of the invader; the execution of student leaders at the University of Prague was necessary if Czecho-Slovakia was to be quelled. Whether the bombs were deliberately aimed or not, I am sure that Germany has not regretted the destruction of University College, London, or the grand new buildings of the Universities at Bristol and Liverpool.

England, too, has recognized the importance of her universities by policies that present a vivid contrast. Although they are undergoing more violent attack than any nation has ever suffered before; although, as Mr. Churchill has said, they are preparing to fight on the beaches of their homeland, and in the streets, as well as participating in distant campaigns, the British people still foster the work of their universities. The men listening to the lectures may be in uniform; the laboratories may quiver in the bombardment, and new subjects of warlike importance may be introduced in the curriculum, but the British universities are carrying on with the full and enthusiastic support of the whole community.

We can scarcely deny the validity of a conclusion on which Germany and Great Britain are in agreement. Even in this hour of tribulation, it is essential that we should keep the torch burning brightly in the great universities of Canada, because the things that are being done in academic halls exercise a great influence on public morale today, and also lay the foundations for a fairer tomorrow.

It is not strange that this should be so, because the cardinal faith of a university imposes on it two duties. It never forgets; it is never satisfied. Our universities are the inheritors of all that mankind has learned in the past. They are keenly aware of the strivings by which humanity has risen from the *primaeval* mud; they recognize the mistakes that have been made and the penalties that nations have paid for their un-wisdom. The historian who has studied the decline of European civilization from the bright dawn of democratic Greece to the cold evenfall of Diocletian will not readily believe the ravings of those who preach the virtues of the Nazi "new order" in Europe. He has seen too many experiments of this kind and, as long as the truth is in him, he will endeavour to show his students the path of wisdom. If the dictators desire a unanimous paean of triumph for their revo-

lution of nihilism, the historians and philosophers of our great universities must be silenced by the firing squad, or persuaded to change their minds by the discipline of the concentration camp.

The sublime dissatisfaction of a university is intimately related to its appreciation of the heritage of knowledge. The scholars who compose our universities realize that progress does not occur unless men labour to achieve it and, what is even more important, they realize that no society is stable. Nations and civilizations must advance or decline; they cannot stand still. The direction of their movement, moreover, will be determined by the vision of those who are continually trying to extend the frontiers of human knowledge, and by the development of technical skill sufficient to make the attainment of the vision possible. Even though no sensible man would suggest that vision and skill are to be found only in universities, most of us recognize that they are apt to be found in largest measure in academic communities—that universities have contributed much to the steady development of our own society, and are still making substantial contributions every year. Until mankind finds some greater institution to perform the functions that have been theirs for 800 years, we cannot afford to neglect the work that our universities are carrying on.

What is McGill Doing?

It may be suggested, however, that these are excellent sentiments without practical foundation. What is McGill University doing at the present moment? What have the members of its academic community done to augment the war effort of Canada during the past eighteen months?

The question is a reasonable one. I am glad to answer it because you, as friends of the University, should be proud of the record. I am, moreover, going to omit from this statement the outstanding contributions that are being made, to the national war effort, by many members of the Board of Governors, partly because you are already familiar with their activities from newspaper reports, and partly because I must not prolong the story beyond the limits of your patience. What I have to say here concerns only the students and the teaching staff.

Let us turn, first of all, to the spearhead of the war effort, since, although the credit is due solely to each of the individuals concerned, their response to the challenge reflects in part the traditions of the University whose sons they are. Up to the present time, 635 members of the McGill Contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps have been accepted for active service with the Army, the Navy or the Air Force, while every one of the 600 men who compose the Corps at the present time has volunteered for active service and is ready to go as soon as he is

required. Those of you who are familiar with the work of the C.O.T.C. will, of course, realize that all of these men were not students during the past two years, since hundreds of graduates flocked back to the University for military training as soon as the war broke out in order that they might fit themselves for active service. But the figures regarding undergraduates who have left the classroom since war began are no less impressive, especially when it is remembered that many of these (particularly in the case of enlistments in the Air Force) are not included in the C.O.T.C. figure. Up to the beginning of this month, we know of 225 undergraduates who have enlisted for active service, but our records are far from complete. More than 100 students who finished their junior years in the spring of 1940 did not return to college in the autumn, and many more are entering the armed forces at the present time. It is apparent, therefore, that not less than 500 McGill undergraduates will, in all probability, be under arms by the beginning of June and, if this figure is added to the number of graduates who have passed through the C.O.T.C. since war began, the aggregate total will not fall far short of 1,000 men. Such a record should be sufficient to refute the claims of those who insist that youth has lost its old fire and, if the account is to be complete, I should add that more than fifty members of the teaching staff are also on active service.

Next, let us take the students who are still in residence—many of them completing a course of professional training that will enable them to make greater contributions to the war effort when they graduate. Under a resolution passed by Senate last autumn, every able-bodied male student of British nationality is required to take military training in accordance with the syllabus laid down by the Department of National Defence. The corps of officers under Colonel Morris and Major Field, who had immediate charge of this training, was supplemented by several members of the faculty who voluntarily undertook military duties in addition to their regular work, while the efficiency of the training has won high praise from General Panet and other officers of the Military District. These McGill Reserve Training Battalions, which included students from sixteen to thirty-four, have drilled regularly without putting the Dominion government to any expense (other than the cost of the army boots which resound a perpetual reminder along the corridors of the Arts Building) and there were widespread expressions of regret when the Department of National Defence decided that none but those who were twenty-one to twenty-four years of age would be allowed to go to training camp this summer.

In similar, but less military, fashion, all women students at the University have during the past session participated in a programme of training, organized by Dr. Roscoe, which will enable them to

perform useful service in time of war. Every student was required to take a course in First Aid, and I am glad to say that all of them have now passed the examination for the elementary certificate. Some of them have studied the duties of Air Raid Wardens, undertaking a complete blackout of the Royal Victoria College to gain experience, and supervising air raid drills that involved both residents and staff. Others have studied problems of nutrition and the care of refugees, while a few students are already making plans to study next year the work that is at present being done by the Auxiliary branches of the fighting forces in Great Britain.

Along a totally different line, I should like to report that members of the University teaching staff have been responsible for twenty-five research investigations that were regarded by the government as important contributions to the war effort. In regard to this work, it is naturally impossible for me to give you the names of the people involved, or to tell you the places where the research is carried on. Secrecy is of the utmost importance, but you will immediately recognize, without any argument on my part, that this is a war of brains just as much as a war of nerves; that the results of successful research may in fact be worth many brigades of men in the attainment of final victory. Even though we may not know their names or their achievements, I can assure you that the scientists and technicians of Canadian universities are playing their part with determination. McGill is not falling behind its sister institutions.

Finally, we must remember that the University has a part to play in training men for work that requires special skill. Many of our engineers and chemists have been called (some before graduation) to man the workshops and factories in which the munitions of war are produced. Medical graduates are running military hospitals in Great Britain, mathematicians are training navigators for the Air Force and, in a few weeks, more than 500 men of the Royal Canadian Air Force will come into residence at McGill to undergo technical training in the mysteries of radio communication. This latter experiment may well be the first of many, because it has become increasingly apparent that the special technical instruction which universities can offer is of paramount importance in the present struggle.

The Road that Lies Ahead

Let us, in conclusion, turn from the present to the future, because I would not have you think for a moment that McGill University has lost sight of its distant goal. In the face of all the problems that result from a diminution of the University's income at a time when the demands upon the academic community are increasing, McGill still carries on its

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England in Wartime

By
KATHLEEN E. PERRIN

IT has been suggested that fellow graduates may be interested in hearing how an alumna resident in England is faring in the "Blitz." I am fortunate in that, while nowhere in England can be considered safe from Hitler's indiscriminate attentions, I am not living in any of the towns which have been the special targets for his bombers, but am in a "Reception Area."

I decided long ago that if war came I could best help by remaining at my post of Librarian and volunteering for A.R.P. in my spare time. Accordingly, when the appeal was first launched in the summer of 1938, I began to train as an Air Raid Warden. When, that autumn, war seemed imminent, few of us were trained, but all volunteers were hastily summoned to a meeting called in order to allot them to their posts. This was, however, made unnecessary by the news of Munich the day before the meeting. By the time war did actually break out I was one of a large body of trained men and women ready to man the wardens' posts day and night, and to give immediate service if the occasion arose.

So far the few bombs which have fallen in the city have not been in my sector, and my "war duties" have been chiefly limited to patrolling our road in the hours of darkness. The siren goes any time after dark and one "All Clear" was not sounded until 7 a.m. Moonlit nights are naturally an attraction to the enemy. While one could wish for a warmer occupation than patrolling during a spate of long alerts which unfortunately coincided with a touch of Canadian winter recently, I shall not complain (much!) until something is dropped.

The absence of graver hardships leaves one free to grumble mildly at the inconveniences caused by the war, and the first of these to be felt by every inhabitant of this country was the "black-out." It really was incredible how inky our town could be, and how easy it became to lose one's way on a moonless night even on well-known routes. Our next-door neighbour appeared one morning with a forehead decorated with sticking plaster—he was walking home when he collided with another pedestrian and was knocked flat. The attendant at the Library where I officiate thought that he was cycling down its driveway, but instead cycled off a parapet on to some ash-cans below; he was fortunate to escape with a sprained wrist. A taxi driver tells me that his eyes become quite cat-like by remaining in the dark—the difficulty arises when

he has to enter lighted buildings between fares. It is certainly a good idea for everyone to stand still until their eyes have grown accustomed to the darkness, but naturally when the east wind blows that is asking a good deal.

Of measures used to prevent accidents in the black-out, the most valuable are the twenty m.p.h. speed limit and the white lines in the centre of the road. One can straddle the line and roar along quite happily, with one masked headlight, until another automobile is met and each has to make at least some concession. There is not much joy-riding now, of course—the petrol ration puts an end to that by allowing only about 200 miles per month, just a good day's run!

By going at the end of March and returning in April I managed to take my motor-car to the next county at Easter (1940) and to have an enjoyable week's holiday whilst it rested in a garage. Fortunately for me this was before the threat of invasion, and the consequent removal of all signposts on the roads. By the time the summer arrived, people with a sense of direction, and map readers, came into their own and could laugh at their weaker brethren who had formerly relied on signposts to point the way. Never had the country yokels been (apparently) so stupid and unhelpful in directing one to the next village! I believe it is Mr. Punch who portrays the lady with her dog saying in desperation to the impudent lad seated on a gate, "All right! Here is my identity card, my birth certificate and dog licence, and now will you kindly tell me the way to Little Burbleton?"

Very often, on arriving at one's favourite seaside town for a swim, it was no longer possible to reach the shore by accustomed routes, owing to the concrete and barbed wire obstructions which awaited the invader. The lads in khaki waited eagerly there to give "Jerry" the warmest welcome of his life, and nothing would have pleased them more than to spy a second Armada approaching our shores.

The particular problem of a reception area is dealing with the hordes of evacuees from vulnerable areas, and, like many Canadians, one of the chief ways in which householders here are helping the war effort is by receiving children into their homes. When the idea was first mooted I undertook to assist by going round to a number of houses to find out what room they had to spare, and whether they would be willing, if the need arose, to receive any children. It was emphasized that the scheme was so far entirely voluntary, and if people did not wish to have the children, they had only to say so. Nevertheless, the

KATHLEEN E. PERRIN, B.A. '25, who has resided in England for a number of years, is the daughter of Dr. H. C. Perrin, formerly Dean of the Faculty of Music, McGill University.

response was magnificent. It is all the more surprising, when one considers the Englishman's attitude towards his home, that practically everyone approached was willing to open the door to total strangers for an indefinite period. Though to my surprise I was invariably received with the utmost courtesy—I had expected householders to resent my intrusion—I was still quite unprepared for the generous response given in the last house on my list. This came from a young doctor's wife who, although she was engaged in bathing her baby son, requested me to go all over the house by myself, and she would take as many children as I thought possible, for she considered it the most sensible idea that the Government had yet conceived. Truly a marvellous offer, considering that she had a large three-storey house, and that the authorities do not consider a place fully occupied until it has one person per habitable room.

Now that the evacuation scheme has come into force most of the children have settled down quite happily in their new surroundings, and it has enabled many children from the slums to see the country for the first time in their lives. As exceptions, I must mention the two evacuee children living nearby who started to walk back to London (175 miles) after leaving their hostess a note beginning, "This is a lousy billet," a terrible insult to our neighbourhood which prides itself on being so highly respectable! Unfortunately, the grown-ups did not adapt themselves to strange environments as well as the children, and the behaviour of many of those first evacuated has prejudiced the reception of those who have been forced to evacuate since the serious raids became a reality.

One of the effects of this war has been to show once more how the British sense of humour triumphs over the most unpromising circumstances. With accounts of the devastating damage to people and property caused by indiscriminate bombing, there filters through the story of the man in his bath who was blown out of the house by an explosion, and discovered in the middle of the road still sitting in the bath, and quite unhurt!

Music Hall artists can apparently improvise a topical joke about each latest phase of the war. Thus, in the spring of 1940 we were informed in a broadcast from Blackpool that Hitler had got a diving suit in order to review his fleet, while early this year during a similar entertainment we were told "Mussolini has got his hands so full of Greece that Albania has nearly slipped through them." Then there is the unconscious humour of some of the letters to the *Times*, such as those urging everyone to follow the good example of the writer and live on lawn mowings and dandelion leaves, which are apparently the perfect food.

Finally, here is a true story which arose in connection with the inspection of gas-masks, which is undertaken from time to time by air raid wardens: A fellow warden remarked to an elderly lady that her gas-mask showed undue signs of wear, and was mystified at the answer, "Yes, but you know we've had so many warnings." He then realized that the good lady had been putting on her mask each time the siren wailed, and had sat with it on until the "All Clear."

McGill Associates

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traditional work of training the men and women who will be responsible for the future of Canada. Sir William Dawson chose an apt motto for McGill. We have not forgotten that, "By labour all things increase and grow," and I should like to pay a high tribute to the work of every member of our teaching and administrative staff. It is solely because of their willing cooperation and unstinted effort that so much has been accomplished.

May I repeat, not in argument but in confidence, that as long as our universities are alive to their responsibilities, this democratic civilization will not perish. Even today, we can dream of the future that we are fighting for, and I find myself reminded of those magnificent sentences with which John Bunyan began the story of his dream 300 years ago. "As I walked through the wilderness of this world, . . . behold I saw a man clothed with rags, standing in a certain place, with his face from his own house, a book in his hand, and a great burden upon his back. I looked, and saw him open the book and read therein; and, as he read, he wept and trembled; and not being able longer to contain, he broke out with a lamentable cry, saying 'What shall I do?'. . . Then said Evangelist, pointing with his finger over a very wide field, 'Do you see yonder wicket gate?' The man said, 'No.' Then said the other, 'Do you see yonder shining light?' He said, 'I think I do.' Then said Evangelist, 'Keep that light in your eye, and go up directly thereto: so shalt thou see the gate.' "

Four Professors Elected to McGill Senate

Four professors have been elected to the McGill Senate, the University's highest academic body, for three-year terms beginning October 1 next. Two have been chosen to represent the Faculty of Arts and Science: Prof. John Hughes, Macdonald Professor of Education and Head of the Department, and Prof. A. Norman Shaw, Chairman of the Department of Physics and Director of the Macdonald Physics Laboratory. As representatives of the Faculty of Engineering, two have also been selected: Prof. R. E. Jamieson, William Scott Professor of Civil Engineering and Chairman of the Department of Civil Engineering and Applied Mathematics, and F. M. Wood, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering and Applied Mathematics.

Sir William Dawson Discusses His Job

By
T. H. MATTHEWS

MR. E. A. COLLARD'S interesting article, "Sir William Dawson as a Teacher",* suggests that McGill people might like to hear Sir William's description of his own job. This is his account of the powers and duties of the Principal of the University:

"The Principal under the old charter was one of the governors, but under the new charter he is a salaried servant of the university, appointed, in the same manner with the professors, by the governors, and holding office during their pleasure. He is ex-officio, Vice-chancellor and a member of the corporation. Except in his capacity of member of the corporation he has no legislative function, and is merely an administrative officer, under the statutes and regulations passed by the governors and corporation, beyond the enforcement of which his powers do not extend. He is entitled to preside at all meetings of the faculties and at meetings of the corporation in the absence of the Chancellor, and may discharge teaching duties as assigned to him by the governors. He has general superintendence of the university, and is the ordinary medium of communication between the university and other bodies, and between the different portions of the university itself, and he acts for the university in the public conferring of all degrees. Practically in McGill the substantial power resides with the governors, the corporation and the several faculties; the Principal has merely to see that all members of the university obey the regulations, to harmonize as far as possible the interests of different departments, and to keep up their united working for the common good, as well as to attend to all emergencies of a general or indefinite character that may occur, and to such public reports, exercises or cases of discipline as may affect the whole university or more than one faculty. His position is thus much less autocratic than that of the president of an ordinary American college, and his largest opportunities for usefulness depend on his personal influence and on his right to be the official medium of communication between different parts of the university, which makes him the link of connection between different departments, and enables him to smooth asperities and to prevent conflicts of jurisdiction. Incidentally it falls to him to extend, as far as possible, the hospitality of the university to its friends and to strangers, and to give or cause to be given to students and intending students such aid and general guidance as they may require, while no inconsiderable part of his time is occupied with attending in various ways to the interests of individual graduates, students and other members of the university, who may apply to him for testimonials, assistance and guidance under a great variety of circumstances. As the present occupant of this office has been to a large extent a pioneer and has in his time had to attend to every detail from the planting of trees on the grounds and the making of roads, to the organizing of faculties, and as he cannot in the

course of nature very long continue in office, he may say that it is extremely desirable in the interest of the university that his successor should be less burdened with details of management and instruction, and should be afforded the means more fully to discharge the incidental duties to the university and to the public which belong to his position."

This is an extract from the Annual University Lecture for 1888-89 given by Sir William on "The Constitution of McGill University." If, after thirty-three years of administration that had been successful beyond even hopes, he could give this modest estimate of his own importance, we can understand why he had no need of the "autocratic position of the president of an ordinary American college." Sir William would undoubtedly have agreed with Hamilton Fyfe's amusing description of a principal's functions as being a combination of a telephone exchange and an oil can, but he might, I fancy, have considered the simile a trifle flippant.

If, however, Sir William seldom showed a light touch, he was certainly not stodgy. His analogies were apt; he could be incisive; and he had an ear for a well-rounded sentence. Here as witness is a later portion of the same speech:

"I have now exhausted the more important elements in our constitution. To a careless listener or reader it may seem complex and cumbrous, but, after an experience of many years, I see no reason to doubt its working efficiency, and it is deserving of notice that few jars or conflicts have characterized its action, and while there have no doubt been differences of opinion as to details, there has been practical unanimity as to important methods and principles, while there has been unquestionable progress in every department—progress indeed necessarily intermittent and unequal; for we cannot advance without now and then placing one foot in front of the other; and in a body where there are so many interests represented, and where no one will can be dominant, there must always be occasional delays and detentions, trying to some. I have myself a large packet of 'abortive schemes,' containing projects started but nipped in the bud, and which I look over now and then to see if the time is approaching when any of them may have practical effect. Others may have like schemes and projects, but we must be content to wait. No constitution is perfect, but ours has at least the merit of having grown to suit our environment, and if this growth continues in a natural manner, we may hope that when the present sapling becomes a stately tree it will preserve its regularity and symmetry, and will be so adjusted and proportioned in its parts that no storm will uproot it or break it down, and that it will stand as a thing of beauty and of perennial fruitfulness, as 'a tree planted by the streams of water that bringeth forth its fruit in its season.' Let us bear in mind that its growth is to be promoted and its safety secured, not by continual

T. H. MATTHEWS, M.A., is Registrar of McGill University.

*See THE MCGILL NEWS, Spring 1941.

attempts to bend it hither and thither, to lop off a branch here and there, or to cut it into some shape that pleases present fancies, but by giving its roots due nourishment and allowing it freedom to develop itself in the air and in the sunlight. The three great enemies it has to dread are the borers and caterpillars that nestle in the wood and foliage, the ruthless woodman who would girdle its trunk or cut down its branches, and the lack of due nourishment from the soil which supports it."

An attribute of these formal "addresses" of that period which strikes the modern reader at once is their length. Our ancestors took their oratory in

large helpings. In this same address, after discoursing on the history and the constitution of the University for what I estimate was well over an hour, Sir William went on to express some of his hopes for the future, among which was the usual one for "a new university gymnasium."

During the fifty-three years since this speech was made, McGill has acquired all the material things for which Sir William wished, including, at last, the gymnasium. It may be harder to realize some of his non-material dreams but I trust that we are still keeping alive something of his point of view and of his spirit

The Unknown Scholar

By
ORLANDO A. BATTISTA

ONE may often hear it said that the student who is obliged to "work his way through college" gets a lot more out of his education and training than the student who sails through with all his bills paid in advance. This generalized conclusion is very unfair to the poor student because it is based on the publicized facts of a few exceptional cases and tends to foster the belief that it is advisable to encourage students to "work their way through college." Actually, the stories behind many hard-earned university degrees are far more trying than many people believe. The startling and almost abominable trials that clutch the financially-deficient students at the start of each session represent an integral part of the silent and unwritten history out of which emerges the very backbone of progressive society.

The wealthy student who has no financial worries, if he be sincere and endowed with an average interest in his chosen field of endeavour, possesses the most favourable advantages for becoming a scholar *cum laude* and a successful graduate. Admittedly, there are some cases where an abundance of money actually proves disadvantageous to potential scholars but these also are, in fact, exceptional cases.

The poor student must more or less unconditionally limit his social and recreational activities to a minimum. He faces the same academic schedule and standards, as the wealthy students in the seats about him, handicapped by the continuous mental pall of financial worries that stifle his ambitions. His studies are not encouraged by the assurance of employment in his field if he should survive the struggle. His position becomes all the more tragic at the thought of being quietly ushered, with a minimum of ceremony, through the portals of a gracious Alma Mater into what may justly be termed an economic world that is directed by the competitive influence of good

contacts rather than academic valour. The history of our modern day is replenished from year to year by hundreds of singularly dramatic plays which while they never reach the printed page, leave an indelible dent upon the serious ambitions of aspiring students that may eventually become displayed as lack of determination or intelligence. In the field of academic battles, however, we must appreciate the realities of the bayonets that besiege young minds, the bullets that are mythical dollars, the animosity of competitive economic advancement, and deficiencies of primary necessities that slash into oblivion the ambitions of many brave heroes with each recurrent session.

But perhaps even more worthy of mention is the plight of the poor students who face bleak futures on being compelled, for reasons beyond their control, to abandon all hope for a college or university education on the completion of their high school training. In their ranks many potential leaders of men, qualified with the embryonic abilities that might well out-shine the super-students of the academic halls of learning, may be seen to fade away into the entropy of human civilization forever.

Knowledge is as composite a part of our civilization as the fundamental traditions and liberties for which we bear arms. The attainment of knowledge is as instinctive to a normal human being as his breathing. It is a liberty as highly treasured as a democratic birthright. There should be a memorial to the Unknown Scholar in the halls of learning to perpetuate the noble patriotism so silently expressed by those young men and young women who, on reaching the cross-roads in their lives, accept the ultimatum forced upon them by a lack of financial resources to quit their most cherished ambition in life and fall back into the worldly turmoil of the great mass of people who struggle through life blind to the paradistic repercussions of abstract thought.

ORLANDO A. BATTISTA, B.Sc. '40, a native of Cornwall, Ont., now resides in Claymont, Delaware.

Britain's Battle

(Continued from Page 8)

did not appreciate that purpose. We do now. . . . Today ours at last is not a partial effort. It is a total effort, and that is the only way to guarantee ultimate safety. . . . The will of the American people will not be frustrated, either by threats from powerful enemies abroad, or by small, selfish groups or individuals at home. . . . From now on aid will be increased—and yet again increased—until final victory has been won."

Napoleon's final enemy was England; but Hitler has to reckon, not only with England and the British Commonwealth, but with the vast power of the United States, the Arsenal of the Democracies.

This war is now a contest between the Nazi system of brute force and the ever-increasing material and moral strength of that half of the world which is free. Hitler has turned the European continent into a great slave plantation, and for the time being his gangster henchmen can turn in quantities of loot. But consider the intense hatred which the Germans have aroused against themselves in the peoples they have crushed: think of the military forces that must be kept in each of these countries to prevent revolt and watch for sabotage: remember that there are millions who are waiting and plotting for the day when the totalitarian tide begins to turn. We know little of what is going on inside Europe now. The Germans have created a hell on earth, but such a state of affairs cannot last very long. The words of Walt Whitman still ring true: "Liberty relies upon itself, invites no one, promises nothing, sits in calmness and light, is positive and composed, and knows no discouragement—the battle rages with many a loud alarm and frequent advance and retreat; the enemy triumphs; the prison, the hand-cuff, the iron necklace, the anklet, the scaffold, the garotte do their work. The cause is asleep, the strong men's throats are choked with their own blood, the young men drop their eyelashes toward the ground as they pass by. And has liberty gone out of that place? No, never! When liberty goes it is not the first thing to go, nor the second, nor the third. It waits for all the rest to go: it is the last."

History has decreed that Britain should be the great bridgehead for the forces of freedom throughout the world. Neither in peace nor in war can the British live on the resources of their own island. Britain grew to her present stature in a world-wide economy. The main artery runs across the Atlantic; and the United States considers it vital to her own security that this artery should remain intact. There can be no shadow of doubt about the final outcome. The men and women who man the British fortress are grimly determined, come what may, that not only it shall stand firm under every devilish form of attack

but also that it shall be the base from which sooner or later the Nazi system will receive its death-blow. In that sense this war is indeed the Battle of Britain.

Macdonald College and its Work

(Continued from Page 18)

is carrying out an active and intensive programme of popular education. Aided by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, an adult education centre has been established at Lennoxville. One of the most important activities of this centre has been the establishment in the Eastern Townships of a series of Community Schools, designed particularly for the training of rural leaders. Four of these were held during the winter with an aggregate registration of about 1,000 students. The Adult Education Service was also associated last winter in the organization of "Listening Groups" throughout rural Quebec in connection with the Farm Radio Forum, a Canadian Broadcasting Corporation programme carried on the Eastern Canada network. The basic material on which this programme was based was prepared at Macdonald College, and the programme represented a joint effort of the C.B.C., the Departments of Agriculture, The Ontario Federation of Agriculture and Macdonald College.

During the past winter a Short Course on Rural Education for farm women, the first of its kind in Canada, was carried out with the co-operation of the Women's Institutes, and financed by the Department of Education. Two courses of six weeks each for young men, one in Farm Management and one in Farm Mechanics, were also offered, financed by the Youth Training Programme. All of these courses emphasized the technique of the discussion group as the medium of instruction, and in all cases the emphasis was placed on community leadership and community responsibility. All the foregoing activities comprised part of a closely co-ordinated programme of rural betterment. The transfer of the McGill Travelling Libraries to Macdonald College, assisted by a generous Carnegie Grant for the modernization of its facilities, afforded a useful instrument for furthering these activities. The inauguration of the *Macdonald College Journal*, a monthly magazine devoted to the improvement of rural life, has also added much to the effectiveness of the whole programme.

In addition to these activities, a number of individual departments carry on extension activities of a specialized nature. For example, an important work is being done by our Agricultural Engineering Department in furnishing plans and descriptive material to farmers in connection with their engineering problems.



Above, Major J. C. Hope, Chief Instructor, demonstrates the art of erecting a barbed-wire entanglement. Veterans will recognize the screwstake and the concertina wire.



Left, C. Savage, tactics instructor, listens to a sand-table with d.



Left, a sergeant instructor takes a number of young men of the McGill Reserve Training Battalion through the construction and operation of the Bren gun.

McGill University C.O.T.C. and M.R.T.B. Undergo Intensive

The McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, is completing a period of constructive service to Canada and the British Empire, during which the number of men going out to service exceeded the number of men coming in. Lieut.-Col. J. M. Morris, M.C., and his officers and instructors, day and night with their important duties. Photographs indicate some of the training schedule. Col. M. A. T. Field, M.C., and their officers. C.O.T.C. and M.R.T.B. are to be congratulated on their continued

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How to give a dive bomber a Bren gun welcome is the subject of the instruction illustrated at left.

Right, M.R.T.B. members build up stamina in the gymnasium.



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Above, a glimpse of the modern fighting man in full battle order. He is about to take part in a gas training course.

The progress science is making in the more efficient training of the new armies is illustrated below. The spotlight attached to the rifle enables students in musketry to learn the art of aiming quickly and thoroughly.



The photographs on these pages were taken by Nicholas Morant for the Director of Public Information, Ottawa, Canada



PILOT OFFICER J. E. P. LARICHELIERE
Presumed Killed



PILOT OFFICER ALEXANDER D. ANGUS
Killed on Active Service



SERGT. R. E. V. ANDERSON
Missing

Notman, Montreal

Montreal Star

On His Majesty's Service—VII

Edited by
R. C. FETHERSTONHAUGH

IN this issue we list the news that has reached us in the past quarter year of McGill graduates and past students serving at home or overseas. Much of the information given has been forwarded to us by the officers and other ranks mentioned, or has been sent to The Graduates' Society's office by their friends or next of kin. Other items have been collated from notices in the daily press, or from the official listings of promotions and appointments in the *Canada Gazette*. We are also indebted for much information to H. R. Morgan, of Brockville, Ontario, who, as in the past, watched for us the columns of many newspapers outside Montreal and sent us news that would not otherwise have reached us.

In order that these columns may carry to readers at home and abroad as much news of the University's war effort as possible, we again invite graduates, past students, and others to send us information regarding the appointments, promotions, and activities of McGill men and women in all branches of wartime service. The correction of errors noted in the items below would also be appreciated. Please address such correspondence to THE MCGILL NEWS, 3466 University Street, Montreal.

The items printed in this issue are those received since February 28, 1941, and prior to May 15, 1941. Items received too late for inclusion in this issue will appear in our Autumn number.

Death of Lord Stamp

WIDESPREAD regret in the Empire and the United States was caused by the announcement from London that Lord and Lady Stamp, and also, it was believed, Lord Stamp's heir, the Hon. W. Carlyle Stamp, had been killed in the heavy German air raid on the London area on the night of April 16. As one

of the world's foremost economists, Josiah Charles Stamp, who was raised to the Peerage in 1938, had been honoured by many universities in Britain and abroad. He was awarded the Honorary Degree of LL.D. by McGill in May, 1937. Striking evidence of his regard for the honour the University then paid to him is revealed by a letter to his god-daughter, Miss Ann McFadyean, an English wartime guest in Montreal. Written not long before Lord Stamp's death, the letter included these words: "I should love to know that you were going to McGill, for I love that place and am very proud of my own degree there. I have the coat-of-arms in coloured glass in my library windows."

Killed on Active Service

TO the list of McGill men who have given their lives in the present war, the name of Pilot Officer Alexander D. Angus, Royal Canadian Air Force, was added on March 27, when a Yale training plane he was piloting from No. 6 Service Flying Training School, crashed near Mount Hope, Ontario. Pilot Officer Angus, who was in his thirtieth year, had been educated at Ashbury College, Ottawa, and at McGill, where he graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1936. Though over the usual age limit for entrance to the R.C.A.F., he had qualified as a pilot through private flying tuition and, upon being accepted by the R.C.A.F., had completed further courses at Windsor Mills, P.Q., Camp Borden, Ontario, and other Air Force establishments. He had received his commission after graduating in the first class of students under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Pilot Officer Angus was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Forbes Angus, 3450 Drummond Street, Montreal. His marriage to Miss Bridget Bartlett Todd, daughter

of Dr. John L. Todd (B.A. '98, M.D. '00) and Mrs. Todd, of Senneville, P.Q., had been arranged to take place in June. Two of his brothers are serving in the Canadian Forces, Capt. Richard Angus, who is on the staff of Military District No. 4, Montreal, and Lieut.-Commander F. William Angus, R.C.N.V.R., Ottawa. To the members of his family and the wide circle of his friends, the deep sympathy of THE MCGILL NEWS is tendered.

Killed Accidentally

THE 40th casualty list of the Royal Canadian Air Force issued in Ottawa on April 23 included under the heading, "Died as Result of Injuries Suffered in Fire," the name of Flying Officer Jesse Augustus Baldwin, son of Mrs. Mary M. Baldwin, 4216 Western Avenue, Westmount, P.Q. Thus was recorded the death of a noted Canadian athlete and squash champion, who had succumbed on April 18 to burns suffered a few days before when fire swept the Officers' Quarters of the R.C.A.F. Station at Dunnville, Ontario. Though not a McGill graduate or past student in the usually accepted sense, Flying Officer Baldwin took his Chartered Accountant's degree after studying for it through Extension Courses at McGill; and he entered the Royal Canadian Air Force after serving in the McGill Contingent of the C.O.T.C. His untimely death has accordingly brought to the University a sense of loss, in which the whole world of Canadian sportsmen, not least those who knew the dead officer at McGill, regretfully share.

Presumed Killed

WE regret to record the posting as "Presumed Killed" of Pilot Officer J. E. P. Larichelière, Royal Air Force, (Partial Student, 1935-'36), who, as noted in our Winter number, was classified as "Missing" in the Air Ministry casualty list issued on August 30, 1940. The 66th casualty list of the Royal Air Force, issued in London on April 23, 1941, makes it clear that hope of Pilot Officer Larichelière's survival has now been abandoned.

Died on Active Service

WE have learned with regret of the death on Active Service of Capt. Forrest Walker Wiggins, Royal Canadian Artillery, (Past Student in Science, 1929-'33), only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Wiggins, 308 Ballantyne Avenue, Montreal West. Capt. Wiggins, at the time of his death, was serving as Adjutant with an Anti-Aircraft Regiment of the R.C.A. in the Canadian Army Overseas. While at McGill, he was a member of the C.O.T.C.; later he joined the Canadian Permanent Force, in which he served in Canada until his unit crossed to Britain in December of last year. No details of his death were given in the casualty list issued in Ottawa on March 26, which stated only that he had died while serving overseas. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Dorothy Isabel Wiggins, of 110 Marley Place, London, Ontario.

Missing

WORD was received in Montreal on April 16 that Sergeant Robert Edward Venning Anderson, Royal Canadian Air Force, (B.Com. '38), was missing, as the result of the loss of a bombing plane in which he was serving as Navigator during air operations over enemy territory on April 11. Sergt. Anderson, born in Montreal twenty-five years ago, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. R. Anderson, 765 Hartland Avenue, Outremont, P.Q. He is a Chartered Accountant and, before joining the R.C.A.F., served with the firm of Creak, Cushing, and Hodgson, Montreal. Sergeant Anderson is married to the former Margaret Ruth Knox, Montreal, and his father is the Principal of Fairmount School. As no details to the contrary are known, THE NEWS joins in the hope that word of his survival and safety may yet be received.

Missing at Sea

IN the sinking by a German submarine of a Canadian troop-carrying transport, announced by the Department of National Defence on May 5, McGill suffered the loss of two well-known graduates, Lieut. Samuel



Rice, Montreal

LIEUT. SAMUEL PARK
Missing at Sea



Montreal Star

CAPT. FORREST W. WIGGINS
Died on Active Service



Notman, Montreal

HUGH PERCY RAY
Missing at Sea

Park (B.Sc. [Arts] '30, M.D. '34), Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps; and Hugh Percy Ray, (B.Sc. '11), of the Northern Electric Company, Montreal. Both men are reported as "missing" in the official casualty list of the disaster.

Lieut. Samuel Park, of Arthur, Ontario, whose father, Max Parkovnick, lives at 6665 Marquette Street, Montreal, was born in Russia in 1907. He came to Canada with his parents in 1918 and was educated at the Montreal High School and at McGill, where he won academic distinction and was awarded a Class "A" certificate in the C.O.T.C. He joined the R.C.A.M.C. in London, Ontario, last year and in September was appointed to duty as a Medical Officer in the branch of the service charged with the care of troops during their voyages overseas. The date when he assumed duties aboard the lost transport—identified in press despatches as the S.S. *Nerissa*—is not known.

Hugh Percy Ray, at the time when he was reported as "missing," was a Superintendent of the Northern Electric Company, with which he had been connected for more than thirty years. No announcement has been made of the duties which caused him to travel overseas, though it is understood that these were of a wartime nature. Mr. Ray, who was a widower, is survived by two sons and one daughter. His son, Hugh Arthur Ray, who is officially listed as his next of kin, lives at 130 Kenaston Avenue, Mount Royal, P.Q. Though both Mr. Ray and Lieut. Park are listed simply as "missing," there can now be only a faint hope that they survived.

Commander J. C. Clouston, R.N.

A TRIBUTE to the great task accomplished before his death by Commander James Campbell Clouston, R.N. (Past Student in Engineering, 1917-'18), is paid by John Masefield in his booklet, *The Nine Days Wonder*, which describes the lifting of the First French Army and the British Expeditionary Force from the beaches of Dunkerque. As mentioned in THE NEWS in September, 1940, Commander Clouston was master at Dunkerque during the evacuation of the East Pier, or Mole. This, to quote John Masefield's story, was "a five-foot-wide wooden pathway, which remained a way until the end, in spite of all that the enemy could do. Commander J. C. Clouston, R.N., who was its pier-master for a week (a record of great glory) was unhappily lost on June 1st. Some hundreds of men were killed and wounded on this pier; at least a quarter of a million reached safety by it. . . . On Saturday night he [Commander Clouston] returned to Dover to report upon the situation and to receive final orders for the great lifting of troops planned for Sunday night. He left Dover on this day in a motor launch, with a naval officer and some seamen." On the way the motor launch was bombed and Commander Clouston was drowned. As John Masefield continues, "Commander Clouston had been of the utmost service in helping the escape of nearly two hundred thousand men under frightful conditions of strain and danger. It was a grief to many that he did not live to see the lifting brought to an end."

Congratulations

WE take this opportunity to congratulate the following McGill men upon their promotions, appointments, or other activities, as noted below.

CALDER, MAJOR J. A., Royal Montreal Regiment, (Past Student), upon his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and his appointment to the command of his battalion, Province of Quebec Regiment, Canadian Army Overseas.

CHENOWETH, MIDSHIPMAN IAN R., Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, (Past Student in Commerce, 1939-'40), upon being one of those rescued when His Majesty's Auxiliary Cruiser *Rajputana* was torpedoed and sunk, as announced by the Admiralty on April 23, 1941.

HOLT, SIR HERBERT S., LL.D., (Governor of McGill University), upon his gift of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purchase of a Squadron of Spitfire planes to the Canadian "Wings for Britain" Fund, April 2, 1941.

LETOURNEAU, CAPT. CHARLES, R.C.A.M.C., (M.D. '37), Medical Officer with a Nova Scotia battalion, Canadian Army Overseas, upon his demonstration during divisional manoeuvres of the efficacy of Bren gun carriers for the quick removal of battle casualties to field dressing stations. This new procedure was highly commended in press despatches from Britain, April 12, 1941.

PRICE, BRIGADIER CHARLES BASIL, D.S.O., D.C.M., V.D., General Officer Commanding, 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade, Canadian Army Overseas, (formerly Member of the University's Committee on Military Instruction), upon his promotion to the rank of Major-General and his appointment to command the 3rd Division, Active Canadian Army. General Price returned to Canada to assume his new command in April.

TREMAIN, LIEUT.-COL. ALBERT EDWARD D., (B.Com. '23), upon his promotion to the rank of Brigadier and his appointment to command the Artillery of a Division, Canadian Army Overseas, March 9, 1941.

Promotions

WE have been informed that a number of officers, whose appointments have already been listed in these columns, have now received promotions, as noted below.

DE LALANNE, MAJOR J. A., M.C., (B.A. '19), formerly Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Military District No. 4, Montreal, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, while employed on special duty, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa.

BULLOCK, PRIVATE THEODORE L., (Past Student, 1917-'22), has been granted a commission as 2nd Lieutenant, Royal 22nd Regiment, Active Canadian Army.

GAGNON, CAPT. JOSEPH H. R., (B.Eng. '36), has been promoted to the rank of Major and appointed Adjutant and Officer in Charge of Training and Administration, 2nd Montreal Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, Canadian Reserve Army, Montreal.

GAULT, LIEUT.-COL. A. HAMILTON, D.S.O., O.B.E., E.D., (Past Student), was promoted to the rank of Colonel, "A" Group Holding Units, Canadian Army Overseas, October 12, 1940.

GORDON, 2ND LIEUT. HUGH J., (B.Eng. '33), has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, Royal Canadian Engineers, Active Canadian Army.

JENCKES, LIEUT.-COL. K. B., M.C., E.D., (B.Sc. '21), serving as a Captain in the C.A.S.F., has been promoted to the rank of Major in the Royal Canadian Artillery, Canadian Army Overseas.

JONES, MAJOR C. E. F., (B.A. '25), formerly Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Canadian Forestry Corps, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and appointed Assistant Director of Timber Operations, C.F.C.

LALONDE, CAPT. MAURICE C., (B.C.L. '17), has been promoted to the rank of Major, Active Canadian Army, and appointed Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, Military District No. 4, Montreal.

LEGGAT, CAPT. WALTER C., (Past Student in Law, '37), has been promoted to the rank of Major in the Royal Canadian Artillery, Canadian Army Overseas.

MCGREGOR, SQUADRON LEADER GORDON ROY, D.F.C. (Past Student in Science, 1920-'22), has been promoted to the rank of Wing Commander, Royal Canadian Air Force, according to a British United Press despatch from London dated May 5, 1941. The same despatch noted that his combat score had been increased to six enemy planes destroyed, plus nine "probably" destroyed.

McNICOLL, FLIGHT LIEUTENANT CHARLES, D.S.C., (B.Sc. '20), has been promoted to the rank of Squadron Leader, Royal Canadian Air Force, R.C.A.F. Headquarters, Ottawa.

NESBITT, FLYING OFFICER A. DEANE, R.C.A.F., (B.Eng. '33), has been promoted to the rank of Squadron Leader, according to a press despatch from London dated May 5, 1941. His combat score was given at that time as three enemy planes certainly destroyed and six more listed as "probables."

ROBERTSON, CAPT. D. BASIL, (M.D. '28), formerly Medical Officer, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, has been promoted to the rank of Major and is an Instructor, R.C.A.M.C. Training Centre, Ottawa.

SAUNDERS, MAJOR F. W., (D.D.S. '16), has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Canadian Dental Corps, Canadian Army Overseas.

SKELTON, PILOT OFFICER C. HASTINGS, (B.Sc. '30), has been promoted to the rank of Flying Officer, R.C.A.F. Headquarters, Ottawa.

STREDDER, PAYMASTER COMMANDER F. OWEN, R.C.N.V.R., (Secretary and Bursar, McGill University), who has been on duty in the Naval Service since September, 1939, has been promoted to the post of Command Accountant Officer on the Atlantic Coast.

THOMPSON, MAJOR CLIFFORD S., (M.D. '25), has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and to the command of No. 6 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Reserve Army, Montreal.

British and Imperial Forces

FOSTER, CAPT. GEORGE E., (M.D. '38), Royal Army Medical Corps, Bermuda.

FRICKER, MAJOR CECIL OSCAR, (B.Sc. '14), Northern Rhodesia Defence Force, Northern Rhodesia.

WOODROW, MAJOR JAMES BURTON, (M.D. '07), Officer Commanding, Military Hospital, Preston, Lancashire, England.

Staff Appointments

DRAKE, CAPT. E. M., Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, (B.Eng. '34), has been appointed General Staff Officer (3), Intelligence Branch, Active Canadian Army.

HANINGTON, LIEUT.-COL. F. C., M.C., (Past Student), formerly General Staff Officer, Canadian Military Headquarters, London, England, has been appointed General Staff Officer (1st Grade), Canadian Base Units, Canadian Army Overseas.

POPE, BRIGADIER MAURICE A., M.C., (B.Sc. '11), Assistant Chief of the Canadian General Staff, Department of National Defence, Ottawa, has been appointed a Member of the Canada-United States Permanent Joint Defence Board.

TREMAIN, CAPT. K. H., Royal Canadian Artillery, (B.Sc. '29), was among the graduates of the Canadian Junior War Staff College recently appointed to duty at Corps Headquarters, Canadian Army Overseas.

Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve

BLUNDELL, SURGEON-LIEUTENANT STANLEY F., (B.A. '25, M.D. '40), R.C.N.

BOLTON, SUB-LIEUT. RICHARD ERNEST, B.Sc. (Arch.), (Past Student in Architecture, 1924-'27; Member, Advisory Committee, School of Architecture, McGill University), R.C.N.V.R., Montreal.

DENTON, SURGEON-LIEUTENANT RONALD LYMAN, (B.Sc. '34, M.D. '37), R.C.N.V.R.

FERGUSON, SUB-LIEUT. ROBERT STERLING, (B.Arch. '39), R.C.N.V.R., is serving as a Gunnery Officer aboard a Town Class cruiser of the Royal Navy.

HOME, LIEUT. JOHN MCGLINCHY, (B.A. '28, B.C.L. '31), R.C.N.V.R., Atlantic Coast.

MACLEOD, SURGEON LIEUTENANT JOHN WENDELL, (B.Sc. [Arts] '26, M.D. '30), R.C.N.V.R., Halifax, Nova Scotia.

MOLSON, LIEUT.-COL. JOHN HENRY, E.D., (Past Student), Commanding Officer, 3rd Battalion, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Canadian Reserve Army, Montreal, has resigned his army appointment and, with a view to immediate overseas service, has been appointed a Lieutenant, R.C.N.V.R.

NARES, COMMANDER HILARY GEORGE, (B.Sc. '11), formerly Officer Commanding, Winnipeg Division, R.C.N.V.R., has been transferred to an Atlantic Coast Division, R.C.N.V.R., for shore appointment.

Royal Canadian Air Force

CHURCH, PILOT OFFICER R. D., (Past Student), R.C.A.F., England.

HOWLETT, FLYING OFFICER JOHN GERARD, (M.D. '33, B.Sc. '37), R.C.A.F., Victoria, B.C.

JOHNSTON, FLYING OFFICER THE REVEREND AGNEW H., (B.A. '29, M.A. '29), Pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Fort William, Ontario, has been appointed Chaplain of Manning Pool No. 2, Royal Canadian Air Force, Brandon, Manitoba.

LOWENSTEIN, FLYING OFFICER LOUIS, (Staff, Faculty of Medicine), Medical Officer, No. 1 Wireless School, R.C.A.F., Montreal.

MCGILL, GROUP CAPTAIN FRANK S., (Past Student), formerly Commanding Officer, No. 2 Service Flying Training School, Uplands, Ontario, has been appointed Director of Postings and Records, R.C.A.F. Headquarters, Ottawa.

MINNES, FLIGHT LIEUT. HAROLD EDMUND, (M.D. '31), Medical Officer, R.C.A.F., Ottawa.

MORRIS, PILOT OFFICER HAROLD KEMPFER, (B.Eng. [Mech.] '35), R.C.A.F.

SPENCER, AIRCRAFTMAN ELDEN E., (B.Com. '41), Student Radio Technician, Royal Canadian Air Force, Montreal.

STERN, SERGEANT OBSERVER WILLIAM MEREDITH, (B.Sc. '39), graduated recently from No. 2 Bombing and Gunnery School, R.C.A.F., Mossbank, Saskatchewan.

The following members of the Royal Canadian Air Force, previously reported on service in Canada, are now on duty overseas.

JACOBSON, SERGT. OBSERVER JOSEPH, (B.Com. '39).

KEEFER, PILOT OFFICER RALPH G., (B.Com. '40).

O'BRIEN, PILOT OFFICER WILLIAM S., (B.Com. '40).

Royal Canadian Artillery

BYERS, 2ND LIEUT. DONALD NEWTON, (B.A. '33), R.C.A., Canadian Reserve Army, Montreal.

DEVITT, 2ND LIEUT. HAROLD EDWARDS, (B.Arch. '33), R.C.A., Canadian Reserve Army, Montreal.

GAVIN, LIEUT. THOMAS MCNAUGHTON, (B.Sc. '29), Royal Canadian Artillery Training Centre, Petawawa, Ontario.

JAMES, R. TEES, (B.A. '41), Royal Canadian Artillery, Active Canadian Army. (Rank not reported).

LEVINSON, LIEUT. LEON, (B.A. '23), is serving in the Royal Canadian Artillery, Jacques Cartier Barracks, Montreal South, P.Q., not in the Canadian Provost Corps, Military District No. 4, as stated in the Spring issue of the NEWS.

MARTIN, LIEUT. HENRY D., (B.A. '34), R.C.A., Active Canadian Army.

ROTHSCHILD, CAPT. R. P. (B.Eng. '39), was among the officers of the Royal Canadian Artillery to graduate recently from the Canadian Junior War Staff College, Canadian Army Overseas.

Royal Canadian Engineers

DAVIES, LIEUT. CLARENCE BERNARD, (B.Sc. '23), R.C.E. Training Centre, Active Canadian Army, Dundurn, Saskatchewan.

HAMMOND, LIEUT. HERBERT C., (B.Arch. '37), has been posted to duty at Canadian Corps Headquarters, Canadian Army Overseas, as a Specialist Officer in Camouflage. His appointment followed an intensive course of study at a British Camouflage Training Centre.

KERRY, MAJOR A. J., (B.Sc. '29), Royal Canadian Engineers, has been appointed Chief Assistant to the Officer in Charge of Building Construction, 2nd Division, Canadian Army Overseas.

POWER, LIEUT. JOHN J. (B.Sc. '31), Royal Canadian Engineers, Canadian Army Overseas.

SPRATT, LIEUT. MAYNARD J., (B.Sc. '22), Royal Canadian Engineers Training Centre, Petawawa, Ontario.

WRAY, LIEUT. JONES A., (Past Student in Science, 1924-'27), Adjutant, R.C.E., Minto Armoury, Winnipeg.

Royal Canadian Corps of Signals

BROWN, 2ND LIEUT. HUGH C., (B.Eng. '36), R.C.C.S., Active Canadian Army, Vimy Barracks, Kingston, Ontario.

CRANDALL, 2ND LIEUT. JOHN, (Past Student in Science, 1926-'27), 10th District Signallers, R.C.C.S., Canadian Reserve Army.

Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps

JOHNSON, LIEUT. JAMES R., (B.Eng. '34), No. 1 Army Field Workshop, R.C.O.C., Active Canadian Army, London, Ontario.

Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps

COLEMAN, CAPT. CHARLES EDWARD, (M.D. '02), Headquarters Staff, R.C.A.M.C., Calgary, Alberta.

CONN, CAPT. R. S., (M.D. '27), R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas.

ELDER, LIEUT.-COL. HERBERT MUNRO, (M.D. '23), Commanding Officer, No. 9 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas, returned to Canada on duty in April.

JONES, LIEUT.-COL. JAMES HAROLD, (M.D. '01), Chief Medical Officer, Shaughnessy Military Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.

LUKE, CAPT. JOSEPHUS CORBUS, (B.A. '27, M.D. '31), R.C.A.M.C. Canadian Reserve Army, Montreal.

MACKENZIE, CAPT. DAVID WALLACE, (B.A. '30, M.D. '36), No. 14 General Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., Active Canadian Army.

MCCRIMMON, CAPT. DONALD ROSS, (B.A. '30, M.D. '34), Medical Officer, 1st Battalion, Canadian Grenadier Guards, Active Canadian Army.

MILLIGAN, CAPT. WILLIAM ANDREW, (M.D. '27), R.C.A.M.C. Military Training Centre, Petawawa, Ontario.

ROSE, CAPT. WILLIAM HAROLD, (M.D. '22), Medical Officer, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders, Active Canadian Army.

The following officers, not previously listed in these columns, have qualified as Captains in the R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Reserve Army.

ADAMS, LIEUT. GORDON TAYLOR, (B.A. '27, M.D. '31).

ARONOVITCH, LIEUT. MICHAEL, (B.Sc. '31, M.D. '35).

BACAL, LIEUT. HARRY LYON, (B.A. '26, M.D. '30).

BARON, LIEUT. HENRY, (M.D. '28).

DANCEY, LIEUT. TRAVIS EUGENE, (B.A. '30, M.D. '34).

GAVSIE, LIEUT. WILLIAM H., (M.D. '27).

GEDDES, LIEUT. AUBREY KENT, (M.D. '24).

*MOSELEY, LIEUT. HERBERT F., (B.A. '26).

NOTKIN, LIEUT. MYERS, (M.D. '21).

PENFIELD, LIEUT. WILDER, (Director, Montreal Neurological Institute, McGill University).

WALTERS, LIEUT. ALBERT ROBERT, (M.D. '27).

WILLIAMS, LIEUT. HENRY I., (M.D. '39).

Canadian Dental Corps

The following graduates in Dentistry, 1941, have now been granted commissions in the Canadian Dental Corps and assigned to duty with No. 4 Company, C.D.C., Active Canadian Army, Montreal.

BRYANT, LIEUT. WILLIAM HAYDEN.

FREDERICK, LIEUT. FREDERICK OWEN.

HARVEY, LIEUT. ROBERT FREDERICK.

MUSSELLS, LIEUT. HOWARD LINDSAY.

Military Service

GOW, MAJOR J. S., (B.Com. '23), Essex Regiment (Tank), Canadian Reserve Army, has been transferred for duty to the Canadian Armoured Corps, Active Canadian Army, Camp Borden, Ontario.

LANGSTAFF, MAJOR THOMAS A. K., (B.Com. '32), formerly Second-in-Command, 2nd Battalion, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders, Cornwall, Ontario, has been transferred for duty to the Canadian Officers' Training Centre, Active Canadian Army, Brockville, Ontario.

LOFTUS, 2ND LIEUT. ALBERT VICTOR, (B.Com. '37), 1st Canadian Armoured Brigade, Active Canadian Army, Camp Borden, Ontario.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM GRAEME, (B.A. '28), Canadian Grenadier Guards, Active Canadian Army. (Rank not reported).

Corrections

In the notices listed below, errors which have appeared in these columns in recent issues of THE

NEWS are corrected. We regret that mistakes in these items occurred and wish to thank those who have drawn the inaccuracies to our attention.

FINESTONE, LIEUT. BERNARD, (Past Student in Arts '33), Canadian Armoured Brigade, Active Canadian Army, Camp Borden, Ontario.

MCDougALL, LIEUT. J. F., who, on graduating from the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, was assigned to duty with the Canadian Grenadier Guards, is not John Frederick McDougall (M.Sc. '31), of Edmonton, Alberta, as stated in our Spring issue.

MOLSON, 2ND LIEUT. W. K., 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Montreal, is not Walter Kingman Molson, (B.A. '38), as incorrectly stated in our Spring number.

SCHINDLER, LANCE-CORPORAL N. R., (M.Sc. '33, Ph.D. '34), No. 55 Company, South African Engineers Corps, East Rand, South Africa.

SUGDEN, LIEUT. GEORGE WILLIAM, (D.D.S. '26), Canadian Dental Corps, Military District No. 4, Montreal.

TALBOT, LIEUT. ALAN, (B.A. '33), Royal Canadian Artillery Training Centre, Petawawa, Ontario.

Civilian Service

HENRY, R. A. C., (B.A. '12, B.Sc. '12), formerly Economic Adviser in the Department of Munitions and Supply, was appointed on April 5 to succeed H. R. MacMillan as Chairman of the Dominion Government's Wartime Requirements Board.

HODGSON, JOHN S., (B.A. '37), is an Executive Assistant in the Unemployment Insurance Commission, which is officially listed among the Dominion Government's Principal War Organizations.

LINDSAY, GUY A., (B.Sc. '20), is Chairman of the Canadian Temporary Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Basin Committee.

MCDONALD, MAJOR GEORGE C., M.C., (B.A. '04: Governor of McGill University), has been appointed a Director of Wartime Merchant Shipping Company, Limited, formed to administer the Dominion Government's programme of merchant ship construction.

RICHARDSON, PROFESSOR A. LORNE N., (M.Sc. '10), since 1934 Professor of Mathematics and Senior Professor in charge of Academic Work, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario, has been appointed Adviser on Education to the Naval Service, Royal Canadian Naval Headquarters, Ottawa.

ROUNTHWAITE, FRANCIS GEORGE, (B.Sc. '16), is a Representative in New York of the Department of Munitions and Supply.

TAYLOR, E. P., (B.Sc. '22), Executive Assistant to the Minister of Munitions and Supply, has been appointed to duty in Washington, D.C., as co-ordinator of the production of war and defence essentials to be exchanged between Canada and the United States, in accordance with the Hyde Park Declaration made by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King in April.

Defense Industries, Limited

The following are among the McGill men in the employ of Defense Industries, Limited. They are engaged in munitions production in Ontario or in the Province of Quebec.

BARBER, WALTER KEITH, (B.Sc. '39), Cordite Chemist.

DIBBLEE, GEORGE LOVETT, (Past Student), T.N.T. Supervisor.

GROTHE, PAUL E., (B.Eng. '40), Supervisor, Teteryl Area.

HARRIS, ROBERT DRESSER, (B.Sc. '40), Cordite Chemist.

HODDINOTT, C. BOYD, (Past Student, Science '40), T.N.T. Supervisor.

Lieut. Ken. Farmer Stars in Overseas Hockey

A Western Quebec regiment was crowned hockey champion of the Canadian Army in Britain on March 3 when it defeated the Royal Canadian Engineers 3-1 to win a two-game series with a total goal count of 8-5. Among the scorers for the winners was Lieut. Kenneth Farmer, former McGill star who played on Canada's 1936 Olympic team.



Easy does it. Farmer Brown!

Only time can bring an ear of grain to full maturity. Modern machinery tills the soil and sows the seed, but, when the grain is ripening in the field, time alone can bring it to its peak of goodness. The farmer who reaps in haste repents at leisure, for the unripe grain is green and bitter and unpalatable. Nothing can take the place of the

patient, slow maturing in the field.

So, too, with *mellow* ale. As the barley ripens in the field, so must the ale ripen and mature. Impatiently or carelessly ripened ale is green and bitter, as unpalatable as the unripe grain. Nothing can take the place of thorough maturing in creating a truly *mellow* ale.

In the Black Horse brewery the

sparkling ale, the product of the golden grain and fragrant hops, is stored in huge wooden vats. In these vats it slowly and carefully matures. That is why today Black Horse Ale is never green, never too bitter. It is given abundant time to develop all the fine, distinctive *mellowness* that has made it internationally famous.

Try Black Horse Ale—the *mellow* ale—tomorrow.
See why we say that, in making ale as in growing grain, there is no modern substitute for time.



CANADA'S FINEST ALE

Dawes Black Horse Brewery, Montreal

In the Realm of Literature

Edited by
T. F. M. NEWTON

Leaves From a Literary Note-book

IT IS impossible as yet to read Mr. Churchill's wartime speeches with the detachment required to weigh their literary values. Under the title *Into Battle*, a new series has been published in Britain; to the Canadian and American editions of the book the name given is *Blood, Sweat and Tears*. The power of Mr. Churchill's speeches derives, of course, from his incomparable use of English, an English that far transcends the "perfect" style, based solely on the unimaginative rules of syntax and faultless grammatical construction. Mr. Churchill's phrases actually are often far from impeccable. A scholar could tear some of his constructions to shreds. But his mastership would remain. Who will forget his speeches after the fall of France? Free men treasure those words in their hearts. But posterity may consider the earlier speeches even more remarkable. These—on the Irish ports, on Naval matters, on Munich—came in the era when men sought to avert their eyes from the agony that was approaching; sought to assure themselves, even through self-deceit, that somehow the cup of suffering might pass from them. Churchill's vision at this time was crystal clear. Seldom, since the awesome prophets of old, have the signs of the times been interpreted more precisely.

* * * *

Has anyone ever made a survey of books about McGill? The question was suggested recently by a chance remark, which prompted me to check my own sparse shelves. The result, though not impressive, showed more books about McGill than I had expected. A long period in the University's life was covered by Sir William Dawson's *Fifty Years of Work in Canada*; Cyrus Macmillan's *McGill And Its Story* went even further back and, progressing through Sir William Dawson's and Sir William Peterson's principalships, brought the history of McGill down to the period after the Great War. Marie Adami's *J. George Adami*, W. B. Howell's *Life and Times of F. J. Shepherd*, H. E. MacDermot's *Sir Thomas Roddick*, and A. S. Eve's *Rutherford* described some of the men whose professional accomplishments had contributed to the University's story. There was also a group of books with McGill figuring less directly in the background—Howell's *Medicine in Canada*, MacDermot's *History of the School for Nurses of the Montreal General Hospital*, and a few more. A third group had been written by members of the University staff—Waugh's *James Wolfe*, Leacock's *Charles Dickens*, Chambers's *The War Behind the War*, to name the few that came first to hand. A study of these and other "Books of McGill" would be interesting; a collector might find in them the hobby of a lifetime.

* * * *

It was on Sunday morning, November 19, 1899, that Sir William Dawson died. Two years later his autobiographical notes were published under the title *Fifty Years of Work in Canada*. I suppose this book has long been out of print, which is a pity, as no other surveys in the same perspective one of the golden eras of McGill. There is a compelling quality about this book that defies analysis. For no very obvious reason, I have found myself drawn to it again and again. In these troubled and perplexing times, the lofty ideals its pages reveal and the unwavering faith of the noted scholar who wrote it are singularly comforting and reassuring.

* * * *

It remains a mystery why Canadian publishers, in the production of some of their outstanding books, still condone proof-reading less efficient than would be tolerated elsewhere. In a previous series of these notes, the errors allowed to appear in John Buchan's *Memory-Hold-The-Door* were mentioned; Mr. Churchill's *Blood, Sweat, and Tears* shows a similar array. The misprints in Mr. Churchill's book may be fewer than in *Memory-Hold-The-Door*; they are still too numerous for a book of such importance. There is no adequate excuse in an otherwise fine book for the carelessness represented by such errors as, hard for *heard*, in for *is*, the for *they*, crisis for *crises*, destroyed for *destroyer*, out for *our*, preserved for *persevered*, and so on. John Buchan was dead when *Memory-Hold-The-Door* was published; when *Blood, Sweat and Tears* appeared, Mr. Churchill was engaged in his present monumental task. In both instances, the responsibility for proof-reading with reasonable care obviously lay in delegated hands. Neither man, it seems to me, received in Canada in this respect the consideration that was his due.

Scriptor.

Our Reviewers

LT.-COL. WILFRID BOVEY, O.B.E., D.Litt., Director of Extra-Mural Relations at McGill, is the author of *The French Canadians To-day*.

MISS J. V. E. WHITEHEAD, a member of the McGill English Department has recently won the annual Cornell University Fellowship in English.

R. C. FETHERSTONHAUGH, a former Editor of THE MCGILL NEWS, is the author of *The Royal Canadian Mounted Police* and several military studies.

PROF. H. D. BRUNT is Chairman of the Department of English, Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

W. H. WATSON, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, is Associate Professor of Physics at McGill.

The Cultural Fight for the Cause

A TIME TO SPEAK. *The Selected Prose of Archibald MacLeish*. Houghton, Mifflin & Company, Boston. 1941. (Thomas Allen Ltd., Toronto). 210 pp. \$3.50 in Canada.

THE AMERICAN CAUSE, by Archibald MacLeish. Duell, Sloan & Pearce, New York. (Wm. Collins Sons & Co., Ltd., Toronto). 1941. 43 pp. \$1.35 in Canada.

A TIME TO SPEAK, the larger and more varied of these two publications, is made up of essays which have appeared in periodicals between 1929 and 1940. Those of the greatest significance are the pick of some seven years of campaigning for a fighting democracy, for during that time MacLeish has been unusually aware of the dangers that threaten the American way of life, and has had much to say concerning the best means to meet them. From the time when he wrote, "the world in which a man is free to do his own work, the world in which a man may think as he pleases, that world for all artists, for all men of spirit, is the democratic world" (1934), until he was saying seven years later that, "democracy as a fighting faith is faith in the freedom of the common people," MacLeish's conception of the term is fundamentally the same, although it has widened to adapt itself to the greater audience he now seeks as democracy's peril increases.

In 1934 the danger it faced was a communist dictatorship, with submission to "inevitable economic law," widely expected and feared to be the natural outcome of an industrialized society. But MacLeish believed then that man's instinctive desire to think for himself and to hope would see America through the difficult post-depression years.

But as the thirties passed, he came to see the newer, more deadly menace of fascism, and to seek out the counter-measures that would permit Americans to withstand its impact. As early as 1935 he wrote,

"Now, sooner or later, it is possible that the people of this country will be faced with a choice of which one alternative will be fascism. The appeal of fascism, since it has no intellectual content and no economic logic, is purely emotional. Against emotion only emotion, in the great masses of men, can fight."

This far-sighted conclusion is the theme of many of the articles which follow. Over and over again the arts are urged into the conflict, a militant literature demanded and the "irresponsibles"—the impartial artist and the scientific scholar—scolded and shamed into active realization of the peril in which their callings stand. MacLeish believes that only "the real and human emotions of art" can persuade against "the false and journalistic emotions of fascism." He sees hope in the various manifestations of a workers' theatre in the United States, in the return of the use of public speech and in poetry's growing concern for the social and political and economic structure of the post-war world.

Archibald MacLeish has travelled far from his early scorn for the "Politicoliterariat," and his belief that "the poet is important only so long as he acts as poet . . . (only so long as) he has no ulterior motive." Although MacLeish's taste in literature has always demanded social awareness from a writer, the first indication of his belief in the necessity that the man

of letters turn political propagandist came in his denunciation of American isolationism during the Spanish War:

"Those who fight against fascism are not fomenting war for the simple reason that the war is already fomented. The war is already made. Not a preliminary war, not a local conflict. The war; the actual war; the war between the fascist powers and the things they would destroy . . . How then can we refuse our help to those who fight our battles—to those who truly fight our battles now—now not in some future war—now: now in Spain?" (1937).

Such articles as the famous attack on American intellectuals, *The Irresponsibles*, and the later plea for a total American mobilization, (included in *The American Cause*) dwell on the same theme with desperate energy. It is his belief that the conflict in which we are engaged is essentially not so much economic, political, or military, as it is cultural; but that the man of letters is nevertheless shunning the first line of defence. He

"acts as though the fire could not burn him because he had no business with the fire . . . Both writers and scholars subjected themselves to inconceivable restraints, endless disciplines to reach detachment and truth . . . They emerged free, pure and single into the antiseptic air of objectivity. And by that sublimation of the mind they prepared the mind's disaster."

One of MacLeish's greatest current interests is the business of being a librarian; and from his earlier ponderings on the duties that such a role brings with it he has decided that librarianship considered "in relation to a democratic society which stands in the face of very present dangers" has certain very necessary and important functions. A library, he believes, contains many of the tools that best defend democracy. "Democracy is difficult and in no respect more so than in the provision of information and the preparation for action . . . To subject the record of experience to intelligent control so that all parts of that record shall be somewhere deposited . . ."—this is the duty of the librarian in the present crisis.

Many of the statements that MacLeish has been making during the past five years could not but be followed by a good deal of argument and some criticism. His diatribe against the writers' apathy has been answered by considerable proof that he was attacking the one group that was aware of the danger faced by democratic institutions. In fact, according to Malcolm Cowley writing in *The New Republic*, "the lesson of the 1930's was that the best effort of the intellectuals was not enough." Certainly the reading of these essays makes Canadians wish that MacLeish had addressed his sentiments to the American nation at large and taken steps to see that they were widely read. It is possible that he was unable to do this, but we cannot help feeling that however timely the book may be, it is not timely enough.

It has been noticed as well that a sinister concept is perhaps contained in his advice to librarians. How long could "intelligent control" of the record of experience be democratic? This point raises the whole problem which is puzzling so many thinkers today. Can the democratic nations save themselves without resorting to a dangerous amount of enforced discipline and obedience? MacLeish's answer is still

in the affirmative, if voluntary effort and intelligence can be relied on.

The sincerity and energy of MacLeish's faith in democracy is what makes *A Time To Speak* memorable. It overshadows its purely social and literary content, although the latter is of much interest. For Canadians, however, the book shows up one limitation in Mr. MacLeish's extremely wide interests: points east, west and south, outside the United States, are described and considered, but the Librarian of Congress never looks north.

The American Cause comes closer to being real propaganda than most of the articles in *A Time To Speak*. The three recent essays it contains are a little more excited, as he surveys the heritage of Americans and defies them to let it slip away from them.

J. V. E. Whitehead.

Lecture Series on French Canada

FRENCH CANADIAN BACKGROUNDS, by Mgr. Olivier Maurault, Marius Barbeau, R. P. Henri Saint-Denis, Jean Bruchesi, Senator L. M. Gouin. Ryerson Press, Toronto. 101 pp. \$1.00.

PRINCIPAL R. C. WALLACE did a good service for Canada when in the winter of 1940 he organized at Queen's University a series of lectures by distinguished public figures on French Canadian life and achievement.

The Canadian Association for Adult Education has considerably increased the effect of so excellent an effort by publishing the lectures as an integrated work in the New Dominion Books series, of which Mr. E. A. Corbett was the original planner and is the Editor in Chief.

The importance to the people of the Dominion of a growing knowledge of one another is a matter on which there is no longer any doubt—and from this point of view such a series as is here presented has a very high importance indeed. But apart from that, this book has three particular qualities which make it an outstanding contribution. Most series of lectures or addresses are better left unpublished; the character of spoken prose rarely fits it for reading. Here is a very charming exception: these lectures are as much essay as lecture. For that we can thank the classical education which Father Henri St. Denis describes in the second of the series, and the consequent skill with which the five authors express themselves in a language not their own.

The second point we recognize at once is that each author knows every foot of his ground. Monseigneur Maurault telling of history, of temperament, of language, and of religion speaks with the authority of a man who has studied deeply and considered objectively, who has been the parish priest of Canada's largest church and the Rector of our largest French Canadian university, who is moreover a member of the great order of St. Sulpice, builders of Montreal and linked with every Montreal tradition. Father St. Denis, another university leader in his essay on education displays a knowledge of his subject which goes far beyond the bounds of Canada and a breadth of view which might well make some of us English Canadians consider our own outlook very carefully. M. Jean Bruchesi writing on literature and song is clearly in a field to which his life has been devoted. Those who know something of French Canadian

literature will find both depth and originality in M. Bruchesi's comments and criticisms, more particularly in those dealing with modern writers. We may not always agree entirely, but we are constantly interested. Those who know nothing at all of French Canadian writing (it is a scandal that there are so many in Canada) will, we hope, be stimulated to take up a book and read.

M. Marius Barbeau writing on French Canadian art begins, as he ought to, with a description of the social background; against it he paints a pleasant picture of country dwellers, of folk song and dance, of rural crafts which reached real heights of artistry, of goldsmiths, silversmiths and embroiderers, ending with a highly modern touch when he describes the completely untaught painting of the young Charlevoix habitants. Finally, Senator L. M. Gouin when he writes on French Canada in the National Setting shows the delicacy of touch and the clearness of thought which we have learned to expect from one who is a distinguished constitutional lawyer, an able logician, a political philosopher—*rara avis*—and above all an ardent patriot.

The third fine quality of this series of essays is that the authors know their audience. If it be true that too few English Canadians know the French Canadians, it is also true that too few French Canadians know the English Canadians—and if you do not know a man you cannot talk to him.

Principal Wallace deserves very special congratulation for his choice of lecturers and for his success in obtaining their services. There are those among us who say, without full thought, that we should make an end to all distinctions between Canadians. Monseigneur Maurault observes, "Suppose a Canadian" (he is referring to French Canadians) "admires . . . an Englishman who is well groomed, proud of his race, powerful in finance, and so forth. He is inclined to copy his manners and his ideas, but he will seldom succeed in transforming himself into a genuine Englishman; the English stock would gain very little and we would not lose much." A very salutary thought! Senator Gouin gives voice to another opinion which is worth a good deal, if strange to some English Canadian ears. "Between our different ideologies in intellectual matters there is . . . no conflict fatally preventing national unity. The soul of our country represents at the same time your Anglo-Saxon traditions and our Latin culture. Thus, for instance, we now cherish in common the same constitutional principles transplanted here and adapted from Great Britain." Another salutary thought.

If a foreigner or even an Englishman to whom the whole field of discussion was new were to commence his study of Canadian problems with this book he would be very fortunate. He would probably come at once to the conclusion which most of us take years to reach, that French Canadians and English Canadians are complementary to one another and that each race will in the end be better and stronger by reason of the persistence of the other.

To-day when France has failed us, as France failed the French Canadians at the Cession; when the ablest, cruellest, and most ruthless enemy that Britain or Canada has ever had is striving everywhere to foment disunion, it is an inspiration to read Senator Gouin's closing words of "a Canada possessing a true national unity, where Canadians of all creeds and of all origins

HOLIDAY AMID THE HIGH PEAKS

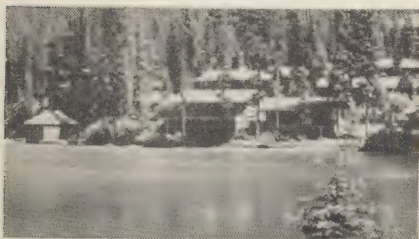
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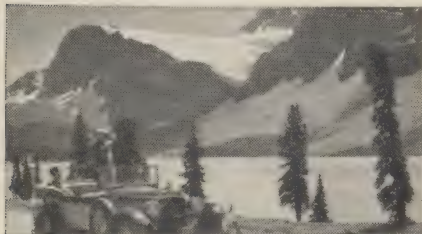
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realize that they are all the sons and daughters of the same mother Canada, their only country; a Canada, united physically, yes, but above all possessing one national soul."

Wilfrid Bovey.

Wavell on Allenby

ALLENBY: A STUDY IN GREATNESS, by General Sir Archibald Wavell. Oxford University Press, Toronto. 312 pages. \$4.50.

IT would be idle to deny that the insistent demand for this book in Canada and the United States derives in a measure from the fact that the author is the General Officer Commanding the British Forces in the Middle East, the hard-fighting troops whom Mr. Churchill so aptly named the British and Imperial Army of the Nile. But it would be a niggardly recognition of Sir Archibald Wavell's literary skill to attribute to this circumstance more significance than is its due. For the book is good biography. The illustrations—sombre family portraits and military groups for the most part—and the conventional opening chapter, with its record of Allenby's forbears and uneventful youth, might suggest that the book was dull; but the pace quickens with the passing of the years and the later chapters more than compensate the reader for any initial disappointment. Like Haig, for whom his admiration was not intense, Allenby had no purple career, and Sir Archibald Wavell, with the sure instinct of the trustworthy biographer, has avoided the mistake of introducing entertaining but misleading purple patches.

Born in a family of the lesser landed gentry of Lincolnshire, who had lived for generations "neither in any considerable height, nor yet in obscurity," Allenby in boyhood showed no trace of genius; the best that could be said of him—a not unworthy best—was that "he could be relied upon for entirely faithful service." So it was throughout the first thirty years of his Army career. His mother, conscious it would seem of the waste in her husband's honourably ineffective life, admonished her son with the precept, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." He followed that advice, which led him with steady though unspectacular success through the South African Wars and the years between to the command of the Third Army on the Western Front in the Great War and, finally, to the command in 1917-'18 of the British Army in Egypt and Palestine.

It is unlikely that history will accord Allenby a place in the inner sanctum of the Great Captains. His record in South Africa was above the average, but not actually outstanding; on the Western Front in the Great War, partly through circumstances over which he had no control, his reputation became that of a brave, bull-headed leader, not unlike the unimaginative commander in Forrester's novel, *The General*, though Sir Archibald Wavell, with a full knowledge of the facts, indignantly dismisses this comparison as "grotesque." However that may be, in Egypt and Palestine Allenby rose to heights and achieved results, which, though they may provide him with no undisputed admission to the Valhalla of the soldiers forever to be known as "great," undeniably leave him knocking at the door. There has been nothing in military history to rival in some respects his brilliant operations in the Third Battle

of Gaza, the capture of Jerusalem, the advance to Jericho, the subsequent sweep of his cavalry and infantry across the Plain of Sharon, through the Mount Carmel hills, over the Plain of Esdraelon, and on to the capture of Damascus and Aleppo and the total destruction of the Turkish Armies.

To describe the personality and character of this man and to trace his metamorphosis from "the noticeably easy-going young officer and good-humoured squadron commander" of the Inniskilling Dragoons into "the explosive General," Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby of Megiddo and Felixstowe, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., captor of Jerusalem and conqueror of the Turks, has been Sir Archibald Wavell's task. He has carried it out with skill, choosing for emphasis the principal features of Allenby's campaigns, the General's love for children and animals and birds, the complete honesty and reliability that were the keynotes of his character and career, the alarming explosions of temper that grew in violence and frequency with the passing years, the kindness these explosions so effectively concealed, and finally the breadth of mind, the lofty simplicity, the physical and moral courage, the indomitable will, which, have ensured Allenby a foremost place in the military annals of our time.

As already mentioned, the reader of today inevitably seeks in this book an insight into the mind of the man by whom it was written. Nor will those who read with care be disappointed. Unconsciously at times, quite deliberately, perhaps, at others, Sir Archibald Wavell has revealed in the mirror of Allenby's life much of his own point of view in military affairs and many of the beliefs that govern his military philosophy. No secrets have been carelessly disclosed; but the code of the man to whom the command of the British Armies of the Middle East has now been entrusted can be deciphered between the printed lines. It is a code not unlike Allenby's own, of capable and determined effort, of fearlessness, of hard fighting, of relentless will. It commands that confidence which the people of the Empire have given to General Wavell so unsparingly.

R. C. Fetherstonhaugh.

Education in the Schools of Quebec

LIFE IN SCHOOL, by Dr. W. P. Percival, Director of Protestant Education, Province of Quebec. The Herald Press, Montreal. 176 pp. \$1.00.

THIS book is the second of a trilogy. *Why Educate*, the first, discussed the main principles of education and the psychology of education. The third will probably discuss in more detail methods in the various subjects of the curriculum (Language, Nature Study, Hygiene, Religion . . .) and point the way toward further development of the schools of Quebec.

The present volume describes the present structure of our Quebec Protestant school system, with a brief historical survey of each element in that system and indicates the purposes underlying these factors and processes.

Much of the criticism of our schools by the layman is the result of the lack of just this knowledge that Dr. Percival gives so clearly, concisely and interestingly. For instance, on page 18: "If a community wishes to own schools that will be inferior to none, it has merely to take measures to obtain them. On the contrary, the schools may be as weak as the public

wish to have them. If any community is satisfied to have inferior schools, badly-paid teachers, poor buildings and a shortage of equipment, there is no denying the fact that such is their prerogative." Schools arose as *local* institutions: the *system* came later. And local pride, prejudice and obstinacy can defeat the best efforts of the central officials. The withholding of money grants is the only deterrent the central authority possesses. Hence, the slow progress of such reforms as centralization of rural schools (there is an interesting chapter on this topic), larger units of administration, better scales of salary, school equipment. Through its central teachers' library, library of films (see chapter on Visual Education), grants for school libraries and similar helps, the Department of Education, largely through the vision and activity of Dr. Percival himself, has done much to stimulate the local school authorities.

Our dual system, based upon religion, is clearly explained. I am not convinced that the division should have been based upon *religion*, but upon *language*. What is there to prevent English-speaking Catholics and Protestants combining in one system? The problem has been solved in Nova Scotia quite satisfactorily, and I recommend a close study of that system to our Quebec English-speaking citizens. When Dr. Percival, in his next book, discusses religious education, I hope he will touch upon this problem.

To me, one of the most valuable chapters is on "By-products of the Class Room." Here the profound psychological truth is emphasized that truth-telling, perseverance, moral qualities and religious development are largely the by-products of the daily tasks rightly performed—at least if not more than from direct moral and religious instruction. I do not deny, nor does the writer of the book, the value of the latter—but the other needs emphasis.

The narrower view of primary school education is that it provides suitable economic units for our commercial and industrial life—the child is a cog in that machinery. In this book, the happiness and needs of the child himself are the ideal of education: hence, its insistence upon folk-dancing, school choirs and bands, libraries, athletics, anniversary programmes, nature study, charity organization, and the Junior Red Cross.

The chapter on Teacher-Training, perhaps, deserves some expansion, but my feeling may be prompted by the fact that I teach in the Training School.

Other topics discussed are: Inspectors, Rural School Consolidation, Home and School Associations, Examinations and Promotions, Visual Aids to Education, School Equipment.

A few words on several of these topics follow: *Inspectors*—The exposition is clear; the great problem is *more* inspectors and higher salaries. Dr. Percival rather discusses their duties, but their real value will only emerge after this reform.

Examinations—The function of examinations is the topic of a whole chapter, and its view is modern, sane, moderate. Every parent should read it.

School Equipment—At a teachers' convention, one speaker was horrified to find a school with just a map of the world and a dictionary. But what could not a cultured, educated, widely-read, enthusiastic teacher do with them! I believe in the finest and most elaborate equipment possible in every school, and the chapter thereon shows the great improvements made

in the last few years. But every machine is only as good as its operating edge: and in our schools that is the *teacher*. No lack of equipment will prevent good teaching; and no amount of it procure it, if the teacher is not adequate.

Dr. Percival's book should be read by every citizen interested in education, and should become required reading for those who are not.

H. D. Brunt.

A Physicist Looks at Life

QUEST—THE EVOLUTION OF A SCIENTIST, by Leopold Infeld. Doubleday, Doran and Co., Inc., New York, 1941. (McClelland and Stewart, Toronto).

"GOOD, clear thinking," says Professor Infeld, "leads to kindness and loyalty because this is what makes life simpler, fuller, richer, diminishes friction and unhappiness in our environment and therefore also in our lives." He was stimulated to this thought by Einstein, with whom he collaborated at Princeton in theoretical research in mathematical physics and also in the best-selling work *The Evolution of Physics*. The entertaining story of how the latter was conceived is presented in the story of his life in which the writer tells of the Ghetto at Cracow, where he was born, and of his experiences in Germany, England, and America.

It has always been a mystery to me how a man can, in a few years, master a foreign tongue, and use it with such dramatic effect. In *Quest*, Infeld writes against the background of a brutalized Germany and a ravaged, enslaved Poland, while he shares the decent comfort of ordinary life in America, and he makes the drama of our time work for him.

If you would get an idea of the atmosphere of scientific invention, read this book, for there you will find it with realism. He tells of meetings with Dirac, Einstein, and Born—all great names in modern theoretical physics. His personal contacts, especially with Einstein and Born, with both of whom he has been joint author in a number of outstanding scientific papers, are revealing. He has not shirked the task of attempting to explain briefly the objects of his scientific work, and is to be congratulated on his lucidity and accuracy. So easily does he express physical ideas that frequently appropriate physical analogies provide fascinating views of the world. For instance, he compares the propagation of hate with that of light. "According to Huygen's principle, each point reached by a wave becomes the centre of a new, though weaker, wave spreading in all directions. This physical law is obeyed by the ocean waves, by the electro-magnetic waves of light and also by the waves of hate. Their tendency is to penetrate everywhere, . . . And when I wrote this book, I did it in the conceited belief that I was putting a brick into the wall which would throw off the waves of hate." Of the efforts of scientists he writes sagely, "We shall have to learn the use of words which will be understood, we shall have to sharpen our thoughts on problems which we have ignored before."

Through the depressing facts of his experiences in Berlin and in Poland, Professor Infeld's humour is skilfully woven. Comparing the friendliness he found in England with the hostile atmosphere of his native Poland, he answered the question "What do you like most in England?" with "The conviction that if I go

through the streets of an English town and step on someone's tender corn, I will hear an apology: 'I am so sorry.'" Perhaps if Professor Infeld had not experienced his own share of disappointment, personal sorrow, and persecution for his race, he might not have chosen that perfect answer.

Of universities and faculty politics he says what has been said before; nevertheless, he tells his story well. Those who despise humbug, will enjoy reading it; those who do not, will not sympathize with the writer, for Polish universities, like other universities, are no better and no worse than the men who compose them.

For the general reader, perhaps the outstanding experience offered by this book will be Professor Infeld's dramatic treatment of race prejudice, as he has felt and seen it. Here he has indulged his impulses to the extent of throwing off a few waves of hate of his own! But this is a live, stimulating book.

W. H. Watson.

Our Contemporaries

The University of Toronto Quarterly

THE April number of this quarterly contains an appreciation of the late Sir Frederick Banting by his associate, Dr. C. H. Best, a discussion of social war aims for Canada by Philip Child, and an estimate of the achievement of Henri Bergson by C. W. Hendel, former Dean of Arts at McGill. The remaining hundred or more pages are devoted to the annual survey of Canadian letters in the fields of poetry, fiction, drama, French-Canadian and New-Canadian literature.

Queen's Quarterly

THE Spring issue of the *Queen's Quarterly* contains a tribute to the late Dr. O. D. Skelton by Grant Dexter, an essay on "The Sea-faring Folk of Gaspé," by Marius Barbeau, commentaries on "Priestley and his Novels" by R. W. Whidden, on modern poetry by K. N. Colville, and on "Literature and Learning Five Centuries Ago" by H. L. Stewart of Dalhousie. The varied fare is completed by an article on the rebuilding of London after the fire of 1666 by Elizabeth Harrison and two familiar essays by Sinclair Ross and Dorothy Tyler.

Canadian Historical Review

IN addition to a bibliography of recent publications relating to Canada, the March number features the following: "The Social Sciences in the Post-War World" by A. R. M. Lower; "The Journalist in Canadian Politics: A Retrospect," by W. S. Wallace; "The Origin of Free Ports in British North America," by Gerald S. Graham; "Joseph Lancaster in Montreal," by George W. Spragge; "Documents relating to the Swiss Immigration to Red River in 1821," by George F. Stanley, and a liberal number of book reviews.

McGill Delegates Attend U.S. Medical Parley

Dr. J. C. Meakins, Associate Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Director of the University Medical Clinic, headed the McGill delegation which attended the 25th annual session of the American College of Physicians in Boston in April. Other McGill doctors present included Dr. Edward H. Mason and Dr. J. S. L. Browne.

"Wings for Britain" from McGill



Photo by Editorial Associates

McGill students paid their own tribute to the Royal Air Force recently when J. C. Gordon Young, President of the Students' Society, handed a cheque for \$600 to Huntly Drummond, Vice-Chairman of Wings for Britain. Co-eds at Royal Victoria College contributed \$100 of this amount and the remainder was raised at a gymkhana, demonstrating the military training carried on at the University this year, held in the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury. In presenting the cheque to Mr. Drummond, Mr. Young said: "This is a start. I hope there'll be many more." The picture above shows, from left to right: Miss Margery H. Gaunt, President of the Women's Union of McGill University; Mr. Young, Mr. Drummond, Miss Elizabeth McDonald, President of the Royal Victoria College Resident Students' Society; and Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Lauding the students for their effort, *The Montreal Daily Star* said in an editorial: "Those McGill students who organized and supported an entirely unsolicited campaign for funds for Wings for Britain, and as the result of it turned over to Huntly Drummond a cheque for six hundred dollars, deserve public thanks. Their example will, they may be sure, not be wasted or forgotten . . . A fine action, worthy of McGill."

University and Graduates Mourn Dr. F. M. G. Johnson

Resolutions recording a deep sense of regret at the death of Dr. F. M. G. Johnson, who served McGill for more than thirty years and, at the time of his resignation in 1937, was Director of the Department of Chemistry, Dean of Science and Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, have been adopted by the Senate of McGill University and by The Graduates' Society.

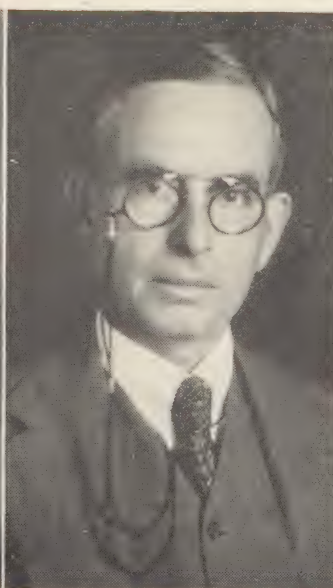
The Senate paid tribute to Dr. Johnson in these words:

"Dr. Johnson had knowledge and wide experience; he also had great personal charm, and natural administrative tact. To this happy combination of qualities the vigorous strength of the Chemistry Department, and the vitality of the University courses in the pure sciences, are two among many witnesses.

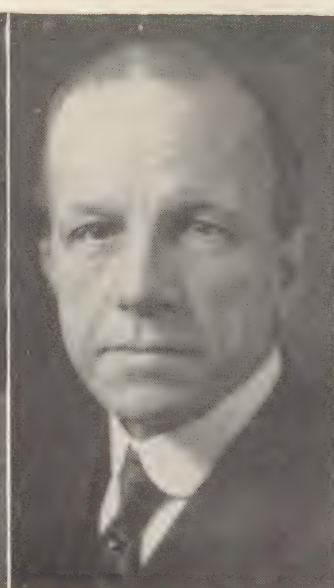
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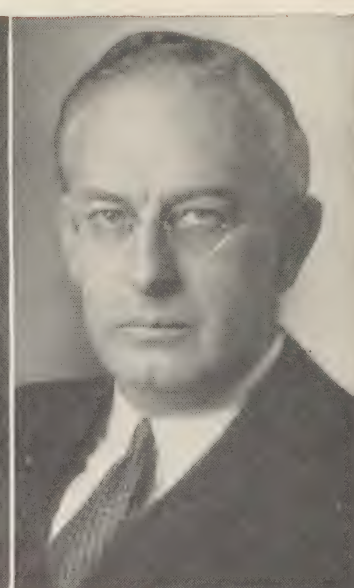
DR. J. C. SIMPSON



PROF. C. E. FRYER



PROF. PHILIP J. TURNER



All photos by Blank & Stoller, Montreal

DR. J. C. MEAKINS

University Staff Changes

SEVERAL important changes in the staff of McGill University were announced recently. Among these were three retirements: J. C. Simpson, B.Sc., LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Professor of Histology and Embryology; Philip J. Turner, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.A.I.C., Acting Director of the School of Architecture, Professor of Building Construction, and Special Lecturer in Library Architecture; and C. E. Fryer, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.Hist.S., Kingsford Professor of History and Chairman of the Department.

Appointed to succeed Dr. Simpson as Dean of Medicine was J. C. Meakins, M.D., C.M., LL.D., F.A.C.P., F.R.C.P., Hon. F.R.C.S., F.R.S.C.,

F.R.S.E., who has been Associate Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Professor of Medicine, Chairman of the Department, and Director of the University Medical Clinic. Two other appointments have also been announced: J. A. MacMillan, M.D., C.M., formerly Lecturer in Ophthalmology, as Professor in Ophthalmology; and Miss Francoise Laurent, of Bryn Mawr College, as Lecturer in French and Resident Assistant to the Warden of Royal Victoria College.

* * * *

At a testimonial dinner held in the Faculty Club on April 25, Dr. Simpson was honoured by colleagues, members of the Athletics Board and friends. Dr. A. S. Lamb presided and tribute was paid to the guest of honour by Principal F. Cyril James, Dr. Michael McKenzie, of the University of Toronto; Gordon Young, President of the Students' Society; D. Lorne Gales, representing the Athletics Board; and James Graham, President of the Students' Athletic Council. Dr. Simpson was presented with a sterling silver cigarette and cigar box with a facsimile of the signatures of all contributors engraved thereon, together with ten ash trays with the McGill shield; with the major "M" and "M" certificate awarded "for special merit" by the Students' Athletic Council, and a replica of Dr. Tait McKenzie's *Sprinter* by the staff of the Department of Physical Education.

Dr. Fryer, who left Montreal late in May for Santa Barbara, California, where he will reside in future, was feted by his University friends just before his departure and presented with a beautifully-bound volume of P. G. Roy's *L'Ile d'Orleans*.

Prof. and Mrs. Turner were guests of honour at a luncheon, tendered to them by Prof. Turner's colleagues in the Faculty of Engineering and School of Architecture, in the Faculty Club on May 28. Dean Ernest Brown, of the Faculty of Engineering, who presided, made a presentation to Prof. Turner on behalf of the Faculty. Mrs. Turner was presented with a bouquet of flowers.

University and Graduates Mourn—Continued

"He had a distinct and attractive personality. His boyish enthusiasm, his puckish but kindly wit, his scorn for humbug, his good taste, and his interest in activities that added flavour to university life, made him a general favourite and no man's enemy.

"His death is a loss to the community. Within these walls where his personality is now a part of our tradition, those who knew him will recall him with affection and the University will continue to remember him with honour and with gratitude."

The formal resolution of The Graduates' Society stated:

"The executive officers of The Graduates' Society record their sincere regret at the death of Dr. Frederick M. G. Johnson, B.Sc. '04, M.Sc. '05, who died April 7th. As a graduate, Dr. Johnson took an active interest in the welfare of the University and its promotion by The Graduates' Society. As Chairman of the Editorial Board of THE MCGILL NEWS he served the best interests of the Society from January, 1930, to December, 1933, during which time he was conspicuously successful in improving the quality and appearance of this publication. In his death the graduate body of McGill University has suffered a distinct loss."

News and Notes About the Branches

McGill Society of Ontario Holds Annual Meeting

THE annual meeting of The McGill Society of Ontario, which had been postponed from last autumn, was held at the University Club, Toronto, on Friday, May 9, as a dinner meeting. Dr. Stephen Leacock, Honorary President, acted as chairman and delivered the principal speech. Other speakers were G. McL. Pitts, President of The Graduates' Society; F. I. Ker, President of The McGill Society of Ontario; W. D. Wilson, immediate Past-President of The McGill Society of Ontario; Prof. P. E. Nobbs, John G. G. Kerry, B.Sc. '86, a former President of The McGill Society of Ontario, E. G. McCracken, Honorary Secretary, and Kenneth Carter, Assistant Secretary, and P. R. Hillborn. The proposal to hold a dinner on Founder's Day, October 6, was agreed to, especially as it will take the place of a Quinquennial Reunion which was due to be held this year.

The following officers were elected: Honorary President, Dr. Stephen Leacock; President, F. I. Ker, Hamilton; 1st Vice-President, E. P. Taylor, York Mills; 2nd Vice-President, P. R. Hilborn, Preston; Secretary, E. G. McCracken; Assistant Secretary, Kenneth Carter; Treasurer, H. C. Davies. Nomination Committee: W. D. Wilson, Hilton Wilkes, Dr. H. A. Peacock, R. Payton, S. Grainger, Hugh Lumsden, C. Ivey, and J. G. G. Kerry.

In addition to the speakers, those present included H. C. Davies, A. H. Galley, Dr. T. W. L. MacDermot, Dr. Sherman Swift, I. G. Wheaton, N. J. Lake, S. G. Crowell, Dr. R. H. Arthur, Russell Payton, Jack Nutter, H. T. Kirkpatrick, W. S. Ewens, Dr. A. L. Lockwood, and Hilton Wilkes, all of Toronto; C. H. Seaton, of Oshawa; Hugh Lumsden and Norman Eager, of Hamilton; and G. E. Carson, of Sarnia.

Montreal Branch Aids Queen's Canadian Fund

AS a means of raising money for the Queen's Canadian Fund for Air Raid Victims, the Montreal Branch of The Graduates' Society sponsored a programme of motion pictures shown in the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury on April 24. Several hundred members of the Society and their friends attended the two-hour entertainment arranged through the courtesy of the Tuckett Tobacco Company. This function replaced the smoker customarily held in the spring of each year as the officers of the Branch deemed this form of entertainment more appropriate in wartime.

In all, five films were screened. Four showed various phases of the war—such as the Battle of Narvik, the invasion of the Low Countries and France, the victories of the British and Greeks in Libya and Albania, respectively, during the early months of 1941, and the naval engagement of Oran Bay in 1940. The fifth film, in technicolour, pictured the growing and preparation of tobacco, and the manufacture of Wings cigarettes. During the intermissions the audience enjoyed refreshments and were given an opportunity to mingle and talk with their friends.

Arrangements for the showing of the films were made through John J. McGill, B.Com. '34, M.Com. '36, now of the Tuckett Tobacco Company, whom many graduates will remember as an outstanding player on McGill's championship hockey teams of the middle 'thirties.

Doctor Krystyna Zbieranska Addresses McGill Alumnae Society

THE extent to which the intellectual life of Poland is now disrupted was very forcibly brought home to members of the McGill Alumnae Society recently. In April they had the privilege of hearing Dr. Krystyna Zbieranska, guest scholar at Queen's University, and learned from her of the hopeless plight of the educated Pole who has not escaped from Nazi jurisdiction. Dr. Zbieranska is a graduate of universities in Poland, France and Italy, where her special subjects were languages, philosophy and literature.

Before the war Dr. Zbieranska was mistress of a comfortable home in the province of East Poland that her husband governed. For the last twenty months they have been exiles knowing that their home is burned, their treasures and books destroyed. Their flight took them first to Paris, and thence to Bordeaux in June, 1940. Later, during four months spent in London, they began to learn English. After two false starts, the first terminated by shipwreck, the second by a mine in the Irish Sea, this couple made a slow and perilous voyage to America where they have both found a home and congenial work in Kingston.

In careful and appealing English Mme. Zbieranska told of what she saw happening in Poland in the terrible days before she left, and of what she has since learned of the conditions there. Only German and Italian books have been allowed to remain on the shelves of Polish libraries; schools and colleges have been closed or rendered completely useless, as education makes for plotters against tyrants and terrorists. Writers, scholars and independent thinkers from any class are disappearing. Ideas of a new equality enforced in the east resulted in the janitor of one school at least being appointed its principal.

Nevertheless Mme. Zbieranska is certain that Poland will rise once more, and she brought new hope to her listeners of the ultimate victory of Britain and her allies. She has set herself the task of studying the English language, literature and way of life, convinced that it will be needed in the restored Poland of the future.

Elizabeth Whitehead.

217 Letters Reach Capt. D. M. Legate

Capt. David M. Legate, B.A. '27, who went overseas with the First Canadian Contingent in December, 1939, has received every one of the 217 letters written to him by his wife in Montreal, the *Montreal Gazette* reported recently. The letters were numbered.

Prof. Darbelnet to Direct French Summer School

Prof. J. L. Darbelnet, Associate Professor of French, has been appointed Director of the McGill French Summer School which will open on June 26 and operate until August 8.

Five Honoured, Over 500 Degrees Conferred, at Spring Convocation

MORE than 500 degrees and diplomas were presented to successful students—a number of them *in absentia* because of military duties—and honorary degrees were conferred on five distinguished personages at the Spring Convocation of McGill University on May 29.

In addition to Dorothy Thompson, brilliant journalist and champion of democracy who received the degree of Doctor of Literature (whose Convocation Address is published elsewhere in this issue), those honoured by the University were: Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, wife of the Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada and Visitor of the University, who received the degree of Doctor of Laws; Right Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, British High Commissioner to Canada, who also received the LL.D. degree; Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, who was made a Doctor of Literature; and Dr. C. J. Mackenzie, Acting President of the National Research Council of Canada, upon whom a Doctor of Science degree was conferred.

A feature of the Convocation was the presence of the band of the McGill Reserve Training Battalion. The guard of honour for the Earl of Athlone was also supplied by the M.R.T.B. Social activities usually associated with the Convocation were somewhat restricted this year. "In view of the circumstances of the war," a University statement said, "the University considered that it would be inappropriate to hold the general reception which normally takes place in the afternoon of Convocation day." The Convocation ball, sports events, class dinners and private receptions were held, however.

Because of illness, Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of the University, was unable to be present. Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor, presided and conferred the degrees. Dr. James also delivered the address at the Baccalaureate Service in Moyse Hall on Sunday, May 25.

Women Associates Review Active Year

A record membership was reported at the annual meeting of the Women Associates of McGill held recently. In addition to the usual activities, reports were presented showing that 2,352 knitted comforts and other articles, and sixty-seven "kits" of relief clothing, had been completed by the Women Associates' group of the McGill Branch of the Red Cross. Officers elected were: President, Mrs. F. A. C. Scrimger; Secretary, Mrs. A. S. Bruneau; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. S. LeMesurier; Treasurer, Mrs. R. deL. French; Chairman, Students' Interests, Mrs. W. V. Cone; Chairman, Entertainment Committee, Mrs. C. P. Martin; Chairman, Membership, Mrs. F. P. Chambers; Red Cross Activities, Mrs. E. Godfrey Burr and Mrs. Walter Lyman; Press Convener, Mrs. H. V. Driver.

Week-long "Black Out" Observed at R.V.C.

McGill's Royal Victoria College for Women was "blackened out" for a whole week in March as the co-eds carried out one of the exercises prescribed by the McGill War Service Programme for Women.

MONTREAL, SUMMER, 1941

Infinite Variety

in the

CANADIAN ROCKIES...



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LOW SUMMER RAIL FARES

A CANADIAN NATIONAL HOTEL

Behind the Scenes of "Hudson's Bay"

(Continued from Page 11)

pulled their punches within a hair's breadth of each other's chins. All this was taken in medium shots. For the close-ups, Muni and Sutton swung at each other and grunted in the right places, and at the end, Sutton went down from a right towards the jaw onto a carefully-placed mattress.

The following scene, where Cregar picked up the drooping, 180-pound Sutton under one arm as though he had been carrying an overcoat, was most amusing. Sutton did a beautiful job of going limp, and when Cregar dropped him heavily on the bank of a shallow pool with his face in the water, he never flinched. He did it so well, in fact, that Muni, thinking it was only a rehearsal, roared with laughter—thereby spoiling a delightfully spontaneous scene. Sutton's comments, when he found that all his stoicism had been in vain, were not recorded on the sound track . . .

The setting for this scene was particularly good. Most people who saw it on the screen would have no doubt that it was photographed in the woods. Actually the whole thing was done in an enormous canvas-roofed building called the Cyclorama, the small trees being trees, and the large tree trunks being made of plaster or some other kind of composition. The whole thing was lit by arcs up on the catwalk about fifty feet above the ground.

Probably very few people noticed that, whereas the bank was only a few inches above the water when Sutton was dunked, it was several feet above the water when Muni, from the same place, hurled the keg into the river. But then, the latter scene was taken in a different building, in the middle of a large wooden floor, with no water within fifty feet.

Each set had its own technique of lighting and construction, among them the night scene, where the furs are "stolen" from the Governor, full of arc lights by the studio lake under the stars; the outdoor winter scenes, where tons of real snow were ground out from ice blocks; and a charming interior scene in London, where Sutton donned his court finery to play the lover with the beautiful Gene Tierney, while she sang to him on the spinet. (If you don't remember this in the picture, it's because that was another scene which never got past the cutting room.)

People who think of the average motion picture actor as an extravagant moron would certainly change their minds if they had met the members of the *Hudson's Bay* company—as it was rather confusingly referred to on the lot. Producer and director were both erudite Harvard graduates; Vincent Price (King Charles) is a Yale man, Sutton went to Wellington College in England, and has travelled widely through the Empire; Cregar went to Winchester; Nigel Bruce is, of course, Nigel Bruce; and Gene Tierney, whose

social-register background the publicity department loves to harp upon, attended one exclusive school in Connecticut and another in Lausanne.

Neither did the other luminaries, who were present at lunch time in the studio commissary, give any support to the popular conception that all movie stars are slightly wacky. Basil Rathbone was charming, full of humour and bursting with energy. Don Ameche, quiet and earnest, breaking every now and then into uproarious laughter. Tyrone Power, modest and quiet, even to the point of shyness.

But the quietest and most serious of them all was undoubtedly Paul Muni himself, who studied each scene with an infinity of care, and out of range of the camera, seldom cracked a smile. Occasionally, however, to lighten up a rehearsal, he did go into some ridiculous song-and-dance; and once he actually asked to be photographed with his two *Hudson's Bay* pals, all with expressions of intensity on their faces and Eskimo Pies in their mouths.

Britain Carries On

(Continued from Page 25)

life and historic public service in that realm. The men and women participating in religious, social and educational work are revealing a spirit just as courageous, just as devoted and just as unassumingly heroic, as are the men and women engaged in public utilities, in Government services, or in the armed forces of the King. Their work, perhaps, may not be as spectacular as that in other departments of national service, nor can the results of their labours be correctly evaluated in terms of immediate material contribution to the national effort. Nevertheless, theirs is most vital and essential service, for it relates the task of this present testing hour both to the glorious heritage of the past and to the challenging vision of the future.

In this connection, one feels that a word of earnest counsel needs to be spoken to not a few Canadians. We frequently speak of Britain as "The Old Country." It is doubtless true that, by many, the words are used as expressing affectionate regard for the home of their forefathers; by others, simply as referring to an older and more established social order of life than obtain in this Dominion. Let us beware of confused thinking, however, in the use of such a term. Not for one moment should we accept the implication that the day of Britain is gone, or the equally false assumption that one may correctly refer to her people as living, thinking and acting in sympathetic relationship to the past alone. Indeed, the very opposite of this is true for in the midst of these testing days, her religious, social and educational leaders are challenging the people to share in valiant enterprises worthy of the consecrated, adventurous spirit of youth. Amid the destruction of the outward symbols of her historic achievements, her leaders are seeing visions and

graphically anticipating the inspiring enterprise of the building of a better Britain in order that she may effectively share in the fashioning of a better world.

Thus, while the brave sons and daughters of the Motherland and the Empire are risking their lives in combat with the enemy on land and sea in and the air—fighting for the preservation of freedom, honour and truth in order that peace may at long last become the abiding possession of all mankind—the folk of Britain in all walks of life, inspired by the unfaltering devotion in public service of Their Majesties, King George and Queen Elizabeth, are maintaining on the highest levels the historic traditions of the British race, and setting new standards in courage, patience, endurance, resourcefulness and sacrificial service in these decisive days.

The lesson of Britain will surely not be unheeded by the people who dwell in this favoured Dominion of Canada.

The Canadian people as a whole should become fully aware of the vital issues that are at stake in this conflict. They should be willing to sacrificially set aside all party or personal considerations in order that they may share to the greatest possible extent the national effort in fullest co-operation with Britain in this momentous struggle. But while our statesmen evolve plans and call the people to redoubled efforts, let it not be said, in the days that are to be, that the religious, social and educational leaders in the Dominion were unmindful of their responsibilities, or that they failed to foster worthy ideals in the hearts and minds of the young people committed to their care in these tremendously vital days. This is a task worthy of our clearest thought, our strongest faith, and our greatest effort. While armouries and encampments are being erected across the land, let not the Altar or the schools be neglected.

That McGill may worthily take her place, and do her part, on behalf of a better world is the earnest hope and prayer of one of her grateful sons.

Five McGill Graduates Awarded Scholarships

Five McGill graduates were among the winners of this year's scholarship awards of the National Research Council of Canada. J. A. Pearce, Ph.D. '41, of Regina, Sask., received a special scholarship of \$1,000 to work on food storage problems at the National Research Laboratories in Ottawa. Fellowships valued at \$750 each were awarded to S. A. V. Deans, B.Sc. '39, A. C. Neish, B.Sc. (Agr.) '38, M.Sc. '39, and B. S. Rabinovitch, B.Sc. '39, all of Montreal. A \$650 studentship was won by I. Rocklin, B.Sc. '41, also of Montreal.

Many Students Drop Courses to Serve Country

"Members of the student body have been leaving in larger numbers recently to enlist in the Dominion's armed forces. There has been a specially large enlistment in the R.C.N.V.R." So stated a recent issue of the McGill University *Staff Letter*.

MONTREAL, SUMMER, 1941

From our files . . .

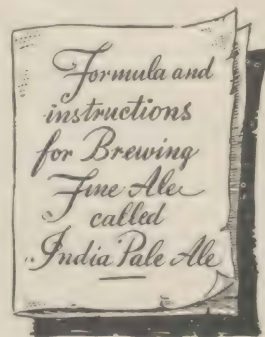


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James Weir, B.Sc.

*An Appreciation By G. J. Dodd, M.Sc.,
Associate Professor of Civil Engineering*

THE death of Professor James Weir on April 21 came as a shock to the staff at McGill and to his other friends, including many past and present students. Born on May 8, 1883, at Miami in Manitoba, Prof. Weir was a son of the manse. After receiving his early education at Ardoch in North Dakota, and at Hay near Henshall in Ontario, he obtained his senior matriculation, with honours and distinction in Latin, at the High School in Petrolia, Ont., in 1901. After taking a first class normal course at Regina, he entered the teaching profession in 1902.

Besides teaching during the next six years, Prof. Weir homesteaded near Kenaston, Sask., with his father and brother, who is now the Honourable Dr. George M. Weir, of British Columbia. At the same time he took a two-year, extra-mural course in Arts at Queen's University, specializing in Greek, Latin and English. Taught his first words in Greek by his father when he was only eight years of age, he enjoyed reading the Greek classics in the original to the day of his death.

After proving their joint homestead, the Weirs sold out, and the two sons came to McGill where James studied Engineering. Completing a very successful course, during which he was awarded several prizes, he graduated in 1913. As an undergraduate he had helped the late Prof. C. H. MacLeod in the Department of Geodesy and Surveying and on graduation he became his assistant.

In 1917, on Prof. MacLeod's death, Prof. Weir took over the work of the Observatory and was appointed Superintendent and Assistant Professor of Surveying. Although he volunteered for military service on the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, Prof. Weir was rejected for medical reasons. Later, when conscription came into force, although now marked "A," his work at the Observatory was considered so valuable by the authorities at Ottawa that he was instructed to remain there. Therefore, he continued his career at McGill and, at the time of his death, he was Associate Professor of Geodesy and Descriptive Geometry.

Prof. Weir was a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada, the Professional Engineers of Quebec, and the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, and a fellow of the American Geographical Society. Besides lecturing, he was continually studying certain problems in geodesy and astronomy and was a contributor to the *Journal* of the R.A.S. of C. C. A. Chant, Editor and Chairman of the Society, has paid tribute to him in these words:

"My chief contacts with Professor Weir were through his contributions to the *Journal* of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada. The first was a short paper giving a translation by himself from the Greek of an explanation of the method used by Eratosthenes about 200 B.C. in measuring the circumference of the earth. In 1932, on August 31, there was a total eclipse of the sun which was well observed from the Province of Quebec and adjoining States. Professor Weir supplied information for observing the eclipse at places in Canada ranging from Halifax to Victoria, B.C. The paper occupied

only a few pages, but the computations in it demanded high mathematical ability and much labour. In 1934 appeared an article on "Latitude Determination and Systematic Errors." This was a critical examination of results which had been obtained over a number of years, and useful information was deduced for future observations. The last paper was entitled "Star Identification Aids" and was printed in 1940. It arose through the development of air navigation and supplied information designed for use in the Air Force. It showed Professor Weir's interest in our present needs. All the papers exhibited first-rate mathematical ability and broad scholarship."

Prof. Weir's work among the students is described in the resolution passed by the Faculty of Engineering at its first meeting after his death:

"The Faculty of Engineering in recording the death of James Weir, Associate Professor of Geodesy, mourns the loss of one who for twenty-eight years was a valued member of the teaching staff. Generations of students will recall with gratitude his genial nature and his keen interest in their affairs, and will appreciate the value of his insistence on habits of thoroughness and accuracy. A lover of the classics, and deeply conscious of their enrichment of his own life, he was essentially a student, seeking in all things to maintain the highest ideals. As an earnest and successful teacher he won and held the esteem and confidence both of his students and of his colleagues, and the Faculty records its profound sense of loss in his untimely passing."

I am proud to have reckoned Prof. Weir among my friends. I enjoyed working with him at the University. I admired his methodical ways, clear thinking, great ability and the thoroughness with which he did everything. He was versatile and modest to a degree. Once he had decided it was right to do a thing, he did it come what may. His passing is a great loss and no words of mine can pay adequate tribute to a man who has helped to make and maintain the traditions of McGill.

Twenty Years Ago at McGill

The McGill News : June 1921 : Vol. 2, No. 3

TWENTY years ago members of The Graduates' Society were preparing to choose the first representatives of the Society to sit on the Board of Governors of the University. In a leading editorial, entitled "An Important Office," THE MCGILL NEWS commented: "This year two Governors will be elected by the society and one more next year. (Owing to an irregularity, no election took place in 1920). The term of office is three years, and elections take place so that the graduates will always have three representatives on the Board of Governors. At the present time there are graduates on the Governing Body of the University but they have not been elected to represent the graduate body and, as a result, the graduates have had no direct influence on the government of the University. The chief significance then of the appointment of representatives of the Graduates' Society to the Board of Governors is that in the future the graduate body will be officially represented and will through these representatives bring its influence to bear upon the management of University affairs. The importance of the office is

obvious. To fill the two positions on the Board the names of four men have been submitted by the Nominating Committee. Any of these men would fill the office well and capably; but in order that the two most acceptable to the whole society may be chosen, members should return their ballots promptly and not be of those who 'abstained from voting.'"

* * * *

The leading article in this number was the first instalment of "McGill's Heroic Past—1821-1921," by Maude E. Abbott, M.D., and a large amount of space was devoted to the McGill Centennial Reunion which was scheduled to be held in October, 1921.

Montreal Branch Nominations

IN accordance with the By-Laws of the Montreal Branch Society which were adopted at the Annual Meeting on October 17, 1939, the nominations for vacant offices have been made by the Nominating Committee as given below. However, any group of ten members of the Montreal Branch Society may make other nominations in accordance with Article VI of the By-Laws which reads as follows:

VI—ELECTIONS AND ANNUAL MEETING

The election of the officers shall take place at the Annual Meeting which shall be held on the third Tuesday in October of each year or at such other time as the Executive Council may determine. Nominations for all offices shall be made by a Nominating Committee prior to publication of the June issue of THE MCGILL NEWS, and such nominations shall be therein published, provided that any ten members in good standing may nominate any other member for any office by placing in the hands of the Honorary-Secretary at least eight clear days before the date of such Annual Meeting a document nominating such member and bearing the signatures of the members nominating him as well as the signed acceptance of the member so placed in nomination; and the Honorary-Secretary shall notify the members of such nominations by publication in one or more newspapers in the City of Montreal at least six clear days before the date of such Annual Meeting. The Nominating Committee shall be elected at the Annual Meeting and shall consist of six members elected for two years, three of whom shall be elected in the even numbered years and three in the odd numbered years.

The election will take place at the annual meeting on Tuesday, October 21, 1941.

For Vice-President. Term two years.

C. J. TIDMARSH, B.A. '16, M.A. '22, M.D. '24, F.R.C.P. (C.), Honorary Secretary, Montreal Branch of The Graduates' Society, 1939-41.

For Honorary Secretary. Term two years.

LESLIE N. BUZZELL, B.Com. '23.
Chartered Accountant, McDonald, Currie & Co., Montreal. Member, Editorial Board of THE MCGILL NEWS, June, 1929—Sept., 1932. Member, Executive Council, Montreal Branch Society, 1932-1934.

For Executive Council. Term two years. Five to be elected.

WILLIAM D. BALL, B.Sc. (Arts) '31, Ph.D. '35.
Research Chemist, Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison Ltd., Montreal. Coach, McGill Ski Team, 1936-1939. Member of McGill ski team which competed against Oxford-Cambridge in Switzerland in 1933. Canadian Olympic Ski Team (Germany, 1936). Chairman of Ski Instruction Committee of Canadian Amateur Ski Association, 1937-1940.

ALAN AYLESWORTH MACNAUGHTON, B.A. '26, B.C.L. '29.
Graduate of the London School of Economics, University of London, 1929-30. Junior Crown Prosecutor for City and District of Montreal. Past Secretary of the Bar of Montreal. Advocate, Noel & Macnaughton, Barristers. Immediate Past President, Montreal Junior Board of Trade.

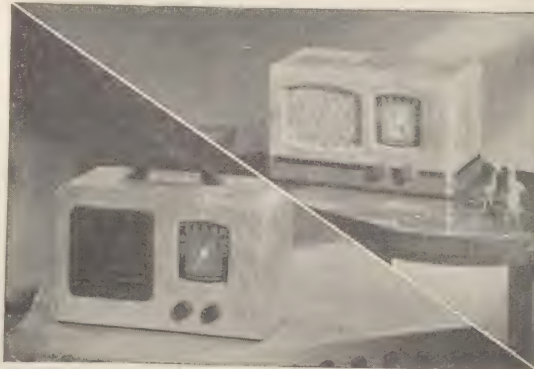
JOHN GEOFFREY PORTEOUS, B.C.L. '27.
Advocate, Montgomery, McMichael, Common & Howard, Montreal.

HUGH B. SAVAGE, B.Com. '36, C.A.

Chartered Accountant, Defence Industries Ltd., Montreal.
Secretary, Commerce Graduates' Association.

PROF. THEO. R. WAUGH, M.D., C.M. '20, B.A. (Yale) '12.
Pathologist-in-Chief, Royal Victoria Hospital. Assistant Professor of Pathology, McGill University.

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Thomas H. Montgomery

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Dr. F. M. G. Johnson

*An Appreciation By Dr. C. F. Martin,
Emeritus Dean of the Faculty of Medicine*

MANY persons of distinction there are who pass on, year after year—and who justly merit appreciation and respect from some one or another—friends and colleagues to whom we feel it a pleasant duty to pay tribute. But there are others, persons or personages who, because of very special qualities of mind and heart, detain us just a little longer—whether we will or not—whose departure leaves in our hearts a greater blank than others we have known. Such an one was Fred Johnson.

One cannot think with composure of this splendid life cut off—a race run—while there was yet so much promise of further achievement. His was a priceless gift and indefinable power of a genial and well-rounded personality—with so orderly a mind and so critical a judgment as to make his loss all the more poignant to his colleagues and academic friends who still had need of his stimulating companionship and wise counsel.

Gentle by nature, lovable, kindly and sympathetic, sincere and honest almost to a fault, his character was revealed most intimately to his immediate associates—for to him, family and friends meant much more than worldly gain, or even intellectual achievement.

And yet the incomparable excellence of his scientific attainments—the product of a good fundamental training combined with clarity of vision and high quality of thinking, rendered invaluable his services to McGill and to the other institutions, scientific and artistic, with which his name has been associated.

All this, however, was merely a fragment of the man. His was a life not alone of work and regard for the truth, but of an independence of thought and speech which gave confidence to those whose daily routine was linked with his in the diverse activities with which his career was so crowded.

Born in Montreal in 1882, he attended its High School, and later graduated as a Bachelor of Science from McGill University, in 1904. Stimulated by the personality and erudition of his teacher, Dr. B. J. Harrington, he proceeded to higher studies in chemistry which gained for him a Master's degree, and a demonstratorship in the University (Incidentally the Harrington trophy for Inter-Faculty Championships in Football was presented by Dr. Johnson in recognition of his intellectual indebtedness to this onetime professor of chemistry).

Following his appointment to this junior position on the teaching staff, came the award of the much-sought 1851 Scholarship—which enabled him to pursue some years of further chemical studies in England and Europe. It was during this period that he acquired the Ph.D. degree for research in the University of Breslau (1908). Returning to McGill he assumed the title of Lecturer in Inorganic Chemistry, progressing to the rank of Associate Professor in 1914, full Professor in 1921, and Head of the Department in 1929. His teaching duties were interrupted by the Great War during which time he engaged in technical service for his country—directing important work in chemical industry—chiefly in the manufacture of explosives. It was while thus occupied in this perilous work that he came near to death, explosions wrecking

the plant in which he was at work. During this period too he was assigned duties as Assistant General Superintendent of a large chemical industry, and further served as technical adviser to the British Chemical Company.

Throughout all this experience, as also in his subsequent professional career, his capacity for organization and administration was everywhere recognized—and it was therefore natural that his University should select him for such posts as Dean of the Science Division of the Faculty of Arts and Science (1931) and Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research in 1935.

His resignation, however, from the University two years later—at the early age of fifty-four years—tendered in defence of a principle—was accepted by the Governors, much to the genuine regret of students and colleagues. It was a serious loss to the academic prestige of the Faculty and to the University, which he had so preeminently served and directed.

Professor of Chemistry at McGill, a Fellow of the Royal Society, a member of the National Research Council, Fellow and Honorary Corresponding Secretary of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, a member of the American Chemical Society, as also of the Society of Chemical Industry, he occupied a position of no mean distinction in the scientific world.

Dr. Johnson came of a distinguished family, his grandfather—Chief Justice Sir Francis Johnson—having been one of the most noted jurists in Canada.

In his family life Dr. Johnson was most fortunate, and happy beyond the ordinary. To his talented and popular wife (née Pauline Forget) he owed much for her unfailing sympathetic cooperation in all matters that pertained to his university and personal career. Indeed McGill University owes more than one may well guess to that combination, which did so much to infuse harmony, loyalty and good fellowship in the social and intellectual life of the institution.

Mrs. Johnson, as onetime President of the Women's Associates of McGill, and Dr. Johnson, former President of the Faculty Club (as also of the University Club) filled a place in the social activities of the University that was wellnigh unique; not the least of their gifts to this life was the constant pleasure that radiated from their presence.

Notwithstanding his intense interest in science and in the general welfare of his Alma Mater, it was really in the field of art that Johnson was most happy, carefree and enthusiastic. From early youth he had been skilled as a draughtsman—during his college career and later it was a familiar experience to see him at some meeting or banquet surreptitiously withdraw from his pocket a small sketching pad, and proceed to portray or caricature someone present. His cartoons, chiefly of McGill professors (a small volume of which was published for private circulation) remain as a convincing and permanent record of his skill.

His later years were happiest when, free to wander afield in company of some artist friend, he could paint the landscape and enjoy the emancipation of a semi-bohemian existence in the countryside.

His frequent visits to friends in the Arts Club, and his participation in their endeavours, were a source of mutual delight and stimulus. Any company was assured of a happy evening if graced by his rare fund

of humour and his conversational powers. His studio on McGill College Avenue, acquired after his retirement, became a centre of new activities—a serious concentration on the intricacies of portrait painting—at which with astonishing speed he attained remarkable proficiency. Year by year, these portraits proved by their ever-increasing skill and craftsmanship, the versatility and latent capacity of the man.

He was a member of the Art Association Council, and Chairman of one of its committees. Here as elsewhere he was a valued asset and a helpful counsellor, whose critical and restrained judgment on matters of art were never deflected by hasty conclusions or ultra-modern misconceptions.

And so this man—with his many-chambered mind and heart—with his graciousness and universality of friendships, his honesty, his humility, his human sympathy—his charm of conversation and unstudied poignancy of brilliant repartee, has passed out of the life of the University and the community.

The nemesis that overtook him on April 7—a fatal neoplasm of the brain—closed at fifty-eight years of age the life of one of the kindest and most constant of friends.

His simple funeral—private because he so wished it—was nonetheless attended by a large circle of intimate friends—and none came who did not bear him deep and genuine affection.

And so with a deep sense of the great loss, and with genuine and affectionate respect for his character, we burn incense to his memory—a memory that will remain green long after many another will have faded.

500 Royal Canadian Air Force Recruits, In Training at McGill, Live at R.V.C.

ONE-FIFTH of the 2,500 Royal Canadian Air Force radio technicians, now taking a special course to enable them to trap Nazi night raiders over Great Britain, are being trained and housed at McGill University. The 500 men, who have been assigned living quarters in the Royal Victoria College for Women for the summer months and are using the McGill Union as a recreational centre, are receiving a thirteen-week course of instruction under the direction of the Department of Physics, headed by Dr. David A. Keys who was actively associated with the British Admiralty in England during the Great War. A staff of more than twenty lecturers and demonstrators is assisting Dr. Keys.

"All facilities of the University are at the disposal of the government," Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill, pointed out when the R.C.A.F. training scheme was announced, "but this plan enlarges the scope of the University's contribution. University buildings not normally in use during the summer months will be turned over to the R.C.A.F."

Commenting on the progress of recruiting for the course a few weeks later, Hon. C. G. Power, Minister for Air, was quoted by the *Montreal Gazette* as saying: "I am very pleased with the remarkable response from McGill University where we have been getting students from practically all the faculties. This particular war work seems to appeal to them."

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Alumnae Society Reviews Year, Miss Muriel Wilson Again President

THE Georgina Hunter Scholarship, founded last year by the Alumnae Society of McGill University, has been about fifty per cent endowed, but additional contributions totalling \$1,500 are required before the first award of the scholarship can be made, it was announced at the annual meeting of the Alumnae in the Royal Victoria College on May 12. During the year some \$800 was awarded to students, in scholarships and bursaries, Mrs. Allan Smith, Chairman of the Scholarship Committee reported. There were no applications for loans. The Treasurer of the Scholarship Committee, Miss Christine Rorke, announced receipts amounting to \$3,706.11 with disbursements of \$1,812.42.

Miss Marjorie Gowans, the Recording Secretary, reported that the annual bridge to raise funds for the Federation of University Women had netted \$116. Six regular meetings were held during the year, Miss Gowans added, the speakers being Miss E. Monk, Mr. Chadwick (and choir), Mrs. Agar, Dr. D. J. Ross, Dr. Zbieranska, and Hon. John G. Winant, now United States Ambassador to Great Britain. The latter meeting was held jointly with The Business and Professional Women's Club of Montreal.

The Treasurer's report, read by Mrs. W. D. H. Buchanan, showed that receipts of the Society were \$1,239.38, and disbursements (including the purchase of an \$80 War Savings Certificate) were \$1,287.14.

Reporting for the Red Cross group, Mrs. J. G. Stewart said that in the Alumnae membership there are ninety-two knitters, sixty-six sewers and three cutters. About 100 outfits for children and fifty outfits for women were completed. During the year 3,000 articles were finished.

Mrs. W. R. Kennedy, reported that there is a total membership of 217, a decrease of sixteen from the previous year. Three members were lost by death, Miss Van Horne, Dr. Maude Abbott, and Mrs. James Walker.

Reporting on behalf of the Ste. Anne's Military Hospital Library Committee, Mrs. E. Peden recalled that the Library was established by the Alumnae in 1919. In recent years, support was gradually withdrawn as the need decreased. Latterly, there had

been a decided increase in circulation and a new book truck and mending materials were urgently required. Therefore, Mrs. Peden announced that a garden party would be held in June to raise funds for the Library, and gave notice of a motion for a grant from the Society which will be introduced in October.

The Guest Scholar Committee collected \$1,023.48 during the year, Miss C. I. MacKenzie reported. Miss Thelma Mitchell announced that the Hospitality Committee had been offered eighteen suitable homes for "guest" children, but that no children had been cared for as yet.

Mrs. Wensley King reported as representative to the Montreal Children's Library; Miss Isobel Hurst, for the Local Council of Women; Mrs. A. Turner Bone on the Education Group of the Alumnae, Mrs. L. L'Esperance on the Modern Literature Group; Miss Eleanor S. Langford, for the Household Science Group; Mrs. J. Rhind, representative to the University Settlement; and Miss Betty Whitehead, representative on the Editorial Board of THE MCGILL NEWS.

The following officers were elected: Honorary President, Mrs. Walter Vaughan; President, Miss Muriel Wilson; First Vice-President, Miss Dorothy Roberts; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Alex Edmison; Third Vice-President, Miss Eleanor Langford; Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. Wallace Roy; Recording Secretary, Miss Laurette Campbell; Assistant Recording Secretary, Mrs. Rutherford; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Margaret Taylor; Assistant, Miss Helen Kydd; Treasurer, Mrs. W. D. H. Buchanan; Assistant Treasurer, Miss Patricia Maybury.

Chairmen of committees: Scholarship, Mrs. Allan Smith; Education, Mrs. A. Turner Bone; Red Cross, Mrs. E. P. Hoover; Tea, Miss Betty Kemp; Membership, Miss Alice Miller; Modern Literature Group, Miss Agnes James. Representatives: Ste. Anne's Military Hospital, Mrs. E. Peden; to the University Settlement, Miss Betty Miner; Local Council of Women, Miss Mary Creber, Miss Ellen Stansfield; Children's Library, Miss Mabel King; Canadian Federation of University Women, Miss Virginia Cameron; Editorial Board of THE MCGILL NEWS, Miss Elizabeth Whitehead, Miss Catherine Holland; Keepers of the Archives, Miss Pauline Morrison, Miss Edith Petrie.

Miss Muriel Wilson, President, was in the chair.

McGill Graduates~

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Correspondence

The letters in these columns express the opinions of our contributors, which are not necessarily endorsed by THE MCGILL NEWS. All letters are subject to the Editor's acceptance and any contribution may be withheld from publication until accepted at a regular quarterly meeting of the Editorial Board. Contributors submitting letters for consideration are requested to write as briefly as is reasonably possible. Letters for publication in the Autumn Number must be received before August 1.—Editor, THE MCGILL NEWS.

The Canadian Flag

To the Editor of THE MCGILL NEWS,
Sir:

The articles on the Canadian flag in your Spring, 1940, issue were very interesting to me, as I am one of those who would like to see Canada have a more distinctive national flag than the Canadian red ensign. The suggestions made by the distinguished gentlemen who contributed the above articles, however, do not entirely agree with my ideas as to what we should have, and, therefore, without any pretense of being steeped in heraldry and with neither the desire nor the ability to enter into any discussion with these distinguished gentlemen, I should like to make a few observations and suggestions which I hope may help out in our groping toward a design for a national flag.

First. Undoubtedly, the first requirement for a national flag is that it should be simple. "The great national flags of the world are," as Professor Nobbs says, "all strikingly simple."

It would seem that the flag of the Canadian Active Service Force, designed by Colonel Duguid, would, therefore, need simplification, as Colonel Forbes suggests, before adoption as a national flag.

Second. There should be no question about the Union Jack being placed in the upper corner next the staff—the honour position—at least so long as Canada is a nation of the British Commonwealth.

Professor Nobbs seems to intimate that perhaps the Union Jack might be placed elsewhere. The flag of the Union of South Africa has the Union Jack placed elsewhere, so we do have an example; but it would be very surprising to the writer if general opinion in Canada favoured placing the Union Jack anywhere except in the upper corner next the staff.

Third. The choice of a white field seems to be good since it could be symbolic of one of Canada's most-generally-thought-of characteristics—snow, and if the first French ships to sail up the St. Lawrence flew a plain white square flag so much the better. And if they did not, no matter. White would give a distinctive field even without the symbolism.

Fourth. Now as to the maple leaf or leaves. There seems to be no question about the best way to convey the idea of "Canada" to the world being by means of a maple leaf, maybe leaves. Therefore, instead of stamping the word CANADA on the flag, put the maple leaf or maybe leaves there instead. This would be much better than the "blotch," as Professor Nobbs calls it "which, on close inspection, proves to be the not-very-happily-conceived Arms of Canada," and which few people in the outside world would know had anything to do with Canada.

As to whether there should be one maple leaf or three conjoined on one stem, it would seem that if we followed the King's proclamation of November 21,



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MR. BOOKER'S suggested Canadian flag



COLONEL FORBES' proposed Canadian flag

1921, we would have to use the spray of three leaves. However, in a flag it would seem better to use only one leaf of the spray, and that a red conventional one, as suggested by Professor Nobbs and Colonel Forbes. We have always used only one maple leaf to represent Canada in sport and military uniform symbols. Also, our well-known anthem is "The Maple Leaf Forever"—not *Leaves*. One maple leaf represents Canada to the rest of the world—who know nothing of the King's proclamation—fully as much as three. Besides, three maple leaves conjoined on one stem clutter up much-needed space displaying the meaningless stems—space which might better be used to permit making a single leaf larger, thereby giving greater visibility.

The place to display the one maple leaf would naturally be in the fly of the white field, and the colour of the leaf should undoubtedly be red. This would agree with the King's proclamation stating that the national colours should be red and white. For those who would have the colour of the leaf or leaves green, both Colonel Duguid and Professor Nobbs have given sufficient answers. Besides, if the white field is to be symbolic of snow, who would want to show a green maple leaf or leaves on a field of snow? Surely we don't want to give the idea to the world that we have snow that early!

Fifth. What to do about the *fleur de lis*?

Colonel Duguid's method of putting the *fleur de lis* on a disc in the upper right hand corner of the field does not seem to give sufficient recognition to the French element in Canada's national make-up. It looks as if the *fleur de lis* in that position might have been put in as an afterthought—and might easily roll out. We should not give even the slightest possible ground for such an interpretation in our handling of the *fleur de lis*—which to all the world stands for old France. It certainly seems—as Professor Nobbs says, though probably for different reasons—that "putting a *fleur de lis* on a blue roundle or disc is not to be commended for a flag."

Colonel Forbes would superimpose upon the one red maple leaf in its white field, a gold *fleur de lis* representing French Canada. Professor Nobbs would also superimpose a gold *fleur de lis* (if required) on the red maple leaf.

But Professor Nobbs would prefer not to have a *fleur de lis* on the Canadian flag at all—unless the French-Canadians "unitedly among themselves" want it. Professor Nobbs' thought that the "French-Canadians might reasonably be satisfied with the white field and a maple leaf, or leaves, as symbols appertaining to themselves as much as, if not more than, to other Canadians," might be true if we did

not have the Union Jack in the flag. If the Union Jack were left out then the *fleur de lis* could properly be omitted, and leave simply a big red maple leaf on a white field as the flag of Canada. But who wants to leave out the Union Jack? And if we put the Union Jack in, who among French-Canadians would leave the *fleur de lis* out?

What if the "power that sported the three golden *fleur de lis* on a blue field did not treat the French-Canadians very well"? The power that sported the Union Jack (as it then was) apparently did not treat its colonists in America very well either just a few years later, and lost them just as France lost hers. But in spite of their treatment by the government of the power that sported the Union Jack, the true British were loyal to that flag as it stood for their country—not just for their government. The same may be true of the feeling of the French-Canadians for the *fleur de lis*.

Professor Nobbs, in his desire not to have the *fleur de lis* on the flag at all, further states that "as there is no question of putting a rose, a thistle, a shamrock and a leek on our flag, the beautiful *fleur de lis* could similarly be done without." It seems a mistake to draw that conclusion, because it seems a mistake to classify the *fleur de lis*, which formed part of the banner of old France, with the rose and the thistle, the shamrock and leek, which do not form part of the Union Jack.

In this question of the *fleur de lis* to be or not to be, it is to be noted that, in the Armorial Bearings of the Dominion of Canada, authorized by King George V, November 21, 1921, the supporters are a lion upholding a Union Jack, and a unicorn upholding the ancient banner of France.

Let us then, by all means, have the *fleur de lis* in the flag of Canada.

But if we are to leave the *fleur de lis* in the flag why superimpose it on the maple leaf? Colonel Forbes says to represent French Canada. Presumably, then the Union Jack is to represent British Canada. That seems a very bad idea if we are to have one nation—one Canada. Canada is represented by that one red maple leaf on the white field, and it is one country—one Canada—not a British Canada, and, therefore, there should be no necessity of superimposing a *fleur de lis* on that maple leaf to represent French Canada. Besides, it spoils the maple leaf.

The purpose of the *fleur de lis* on the flag of Canada should not be to represent French Canada—for there is no French Canada—but to honour the flag of old France which was the flag of the ancestors of a large part of our Canadian nation; just as the purpose of the



Flag of the Canadian Active Service Force

Union Jack should not be to represent British Canada for there is no British Canada—but to honour the flag of the ancestors of the other large part of our Canadian nation; and the honour position of the Union Jack in our flag is not to represent British Canada but to show our connection and loyalty to the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Instead of treating the *fleur de lis* as the distinguished gentlemen above have done, we could extend the blue field which bears the Union Jack, the rest of the way to the bottom of the flag, and place not one, but three golden *fleurs de lis* on this blue field just below the Union Jack. This would represent the ancient banner of France and would display both of the flags as shown in the Armorial Bearings of the Dominion of Canada. The single large red maple leaf would then be by itself, unspoiled by any imposition, —on the snow white field of the fly.

Such a flag would show clearly our French and British connections and give due honour to each; would use the Union Jack, the ancient banner of France, and the red maple leaf, all three of which form part of our authorized coat of arms; would display our authorized colours of red and white by use of the red maple leaf on the white field; all emblems would be large and clear enough to read at a distance; finally the flag would be simple. Nobody, it seems, could mistake such a flag as meaning anything but Canada—the land of "Our Lady of the Snows," the land whose people are proud of both their French and their British connections, the land of "The Maple Leaf Forever."

A drawing of the flag which I propose is enclosed, with the dimensions twice as long as wide and the Union Jack occupying a full quarter as suggested by Professor Nobbs. It seems to me, however, that this makes the Union Jack too long for its width and that it would be better to have it less than twice as long as it is wide, and leave the difference to be taken up in the white field.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) HANFORD K. BOOKER,
Petersburg, Virginia. B.A. '19.

McGill to Train British Medical Students

Under a plan financed by the Rockefeller Foundation McGill's Faculty of Medicine, and twenty-four other leading medical schools on this continent, will train British medical students, it was announced in March. Initially, \$100,000 has been appropriated for this purpose. The students will be selected by a special committee in Great Britain.

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Personals

THE MCGILL NEWS welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to The Graduates' Society of McGill University, 3466 University Street, Montreal. Items for the Autumn issue should be forwarded prior to August 1.

Adair, Rev. Cyril H., B.A. '29, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, has been elected President of the St. James' Literary Society, Montreal.

Allen, J. Stanley, Ph.D. '32, has been appointed representative of the Montreal City Council on the Protestant School Board of that city.

***Amaron, Rev. Errol C.**, B.A. '23, of Stanstead, Que., has been elected President of the International Chamber of Commerce serving border communities in the Stanstead area.

***Aylen, H. Aldous**, K.C., B.A. '19, of Ottawa, has been elected a Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada for a term of five years.

Badgley, Captain F. C., M.C., Past Student, has been re-elected President of the Red Chevron Association of the Ottawa district.

***Banfill, Harold L.**, B.Sc. '22, is serving as General Manager of the Brazilian Telephone Company in Rio de Janeiro.

Barclay, Rev. Lynden H. W., B.A. '32, received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity at this spring's convocation of Victoria College, Toronto, and was awarded a post-graduate scholarship for the highest general standing.

***Battista, Orlando A.**, B.Sc. '40, Research Chemist with the American Viscose Corporation, has been admitted by invitation to the cellulose discussion group sponsored by research officials of the Hercules Powder Company. The group consists of a select number of research chemists from the Wilmington, Del., and Philadelphia, Pa., districts who meet monthly to discuss research developments in the field of cellulose chemistry.

*Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

***Bond, Major F. L. C.**, B.Sc. '98, of Toronto, Vice-President and General Manager of the Central Region, Canadian National Railways, has been installed as President of the American Railway Engineering Association.

***Branscombe, Arthur Forrester**, B.Sc. '26, is employed by The Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

Buchanan, Lt.-Col. E. B. Q., B.C.L. '21, of Montreal, has been elected a Vice-President of the Canadian Cavalry Association.

***Chauvin, Henry N.**, K.C., B.C.L. '00, and Mrs. Chauvin celebrated their golden wedding at their home in Montreal on March 21.

***Christie, H. H.**, M.D. '06, who practised in Saskatchewan for thirty-three years, is now a member of the Medical Council of Canada, and Supervisor of Military Training, Medical Services, Department of National War Services, Ottawa.

***Creelman, Colonel J. J.**, D.S.O., B.C.L. '07, of Montreal, has been re-elected President of the Canadian Artillery Association.

Crewson, A. L., M.D. '23, has been elected Chairman of the Cornwall, Ont., Collegiate Institute and Vocational School Board of Trustees.

Cronk, B. K., B.A. '39, received the Diploma in Theology and the degree of Bachelor of Divinity at this spring's convocation of the United Theological College, Montreal.

***Draper, Patrick M.**, B.A. '39, has joined the legal staff of the Ontario Attorney-General's Department in Toronto.

Egerton, Rev. Norman, B.A. '23, has resigned as Rector of All Saints' Church, Montreal, to become Rector of St. George's Episcopal Church, Bennington, Vt.



*Many thanks, nurse, but —
Make Mine Molson's!*

***Elie, Jean Paul**, B.Com. '37, who has been with Cockfield, Brown & Co., Limited, has now joined the firm of Elie Coal, Limited, Montreal.

Evans, G. E., B.A. '39, received the Diploma in Theology at this spring's convocation of the United Theological College, Montreal.

***Ewens, W. S.**, B.Sc. '07, Vice-President of the Sangamo Company, Limited, has been elected President of the Engineers' Club of Toronto.

Faurot, Rev. Jean H., M.A. '40, has become Minister of St. Andrew's Church, St. Lambert, Que.

***Fisher, Philip S.**, B.A. '16, has been elected Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Montreal Financial Federation.

***Fleming, Allan J.**, M.D. '32, has been appointed Assistant Director of the Haskell Laboratory of Industrial Toxicology (Duponts) at Wilmington, Delaware.

Forsey, Eugene Alfred, B.A. '25, M.A. '26, Lecturer in Economics and Political Science, McGill University, has been awarded a fellowship valued at \$2,500 by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, New York City. Under the terms of the award he will carry out research on the system of cabinet government in Canada and the provinces since Confederation.

Foster, George B., K.C., B.C.L. '20, has been elected a Director of Acme Glove Works, Limited, Montreal.

Gerrie, W. H., B.Sc. '17, has been transferred from Fitzroy Harbour, Ont., to Belleville, Ont., in the service of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

Gordon, Ney K., B.Com. '27, Manager of United Corporations, Limited, Montreal, has also been elected a Director of that concern.

***Hall, John G.**, B.Sc. '21, is with the Combustion Engineering Corporation, Limited, Toronto.

Halpenny, Rev. Dr. T. A., B.A. '05, has been re-elected as President of the Cornwall, Ont., Social Service Council.

Hawkins, W. Lincoln, Ph.D. '38, Sessional Lecturer in the Department of Industrial and Cellulose Chemistry at McGill University, has been granted a \$2,200 National Research Council (U.S.A.) award at Columbia University, New York City.

Hay, Miss M. Cameron, B.A. '18, has been appointed Principal of Strathcona Academy, Outremont, Que.

Heeney, Arnold D. P., B.C.L. '29, Clerk of the Privy Council at Ottawa, has been created a King's Counsel (Dominion).

Henderson, J. G., M.D. '27, has returned to Montreal after a year on various merchant ships.

Holden, John C., Past Student, was presented with a set of cut crystal decanters by the engineering department of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Winnipeg on the occasion of his retirement as District Engineer of the Manitoba district. Other officers of the company gave him a gold wrist watch and a fishing reel.

***Irvine, Austin D.**, M.D. '96, who has been ill, is remaining at Beaulieu-sur-Mer, France, until arrangements can be made for his evacuation. Mrs. Irvine has returned to Canada.

James, Miss Agnes S., B.A. '93, addressed the members of The Business and Professional Women's Club on March 30, when she spoke on Agnes Strickland, authoress of "The Queens of England." Miss James was introduced by **Miss Kathleen Jenkins**, B.A. '26, the President of the Club.

***Jamieson, Prof. R. E.**, B.Sc. '14, M.Sc. '20, is the representative of the Dominion Council of Professional Engineers on the Board of the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel.

***Johnson, Rev. E. H.**, B.Sc. (Arts) '30, Mrs. Johnson and family have returned to Canada from Szepinghai, Manchuria.

Kennedy, Miss Judith, B.A. '37, M.A. '38, who has been continuing graduate studies at Columbia and Brown, has been awarded the Abbott Fellowship in English, valued at \$1,200, at Brown University.

***Kerr, Harry Hyland**, M.D., C.M. '04, Clinical Professor of Surgery, The George Washington University, Washington, D.C., who has served that university since 1905, was among the faculty members honoured at the spring luncheon of The General Alumni Association, National Press Club, Washington, on April 5.

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***Kerr, Dr. R. Ashton**, M.D. '97, and Mrs. Kerr, were the guests of honour at a dinner given by Miss C. C. Murphy at The Business and Professional Women's Club on April 5, on the occasion of their 30th wedding anniversary. The guests included the members of the wedding party; Dr. and Mrs. Kerr's daughter, Miss Ethel L. Kerr; their son, **Ashton L. Kerr**, M.D.C.M. '40; and their son and daughter-in-law, **Robert A. Kerr**, B.Eng. '34 and Mrs. Kerr, of Valleyfield.

***Legg, John Herbert**, B.Sc. '29, formerly with Defence Industries Limited, Nobel, Ont., has taken charge of a bauxite mine in British Guiana.

Levitt, Miss Bella, B.A. '39, has been awarded the graduate residence scholarship in classics at Columbia University, New York City.

Lewis, Rev. Canon W. P. R., B.A. '94, is about to retire from the active ministry of the Church of England in Canada after twenty-five years as Rector of St. Paul's Church, Lachine, and St. Mark's Church, Dorval, Que.

Liddy, S. J. W., B.Sc. '17, who is Assistant to the Comptroller of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, has been elected Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Recreation Club there.

***Livinson, A. Jacob**, J.P., B.A. '11, M.A. '16, has been appointed Editor-in-Chief of the *Canadian Jewish Magazine*, and named Chairman of the National Memorial Flagstaff Committee of the City Improvement League of Greater Montreal.

Mackeen, Henry P., K.C., B.A. '14, B.C.L. '20, of Halifax, N.S., has been re-elected Vice-President of the Nova Scotia Barristers' Society.

***McBride, Wilbert George**, B.Sc. '02, Head of the Department of Mining and Metallurgical Engineering, McGill University, has been elected President of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

***McClure, William**, B.A. '79, M.D. '84, who served as a missionary in China for fifty years, celebrated his 85th birthday in Toronto on April 9.

***McCrimmon, Major Kenneth H.**, B.A. '13, is serving as Director of the Rio de Janeiro subsidiary of Brazilian Traction.

McKenzie, Rev. Dr. F. Scott, B.A. '14, M.A. '16, Principal of the Montreal Presbyterian College, was among those attending the western section meeting in Chicago of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches Holding the Presbyterian System.

Maass, Otto, B.A. '11, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.C., Head of the Department of Chemistry, McGill University, received an honorary degree at the convocation of the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, on May 14.

***Morgan, Henry W.**, B.A. '13, has been re-elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Montreal Federated Charities.

***Morris, R. Schofield**, B.Arch. '23, of Toronto, has been elected Vice-President of the Ontario Architectural Association.

Munro, J. H., M.D. '03, of Maxville, Ont., has been re-elected Chairman of the Board of Health of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

Nares, Commander H. G., B.Sc. '11, Officer Commanding, Winnipeg Division, R.C.N.V.R., recently addressed a general meeting of the Young Men's Section, Winnipeg Board of Trade, on "The Navy in the News."

Nelligan, L. P., M.D. '26, has been re-elected President of the St. Patrick's Society, Montreal.

Patterson, Henry W., B.A. '40, was awarded a scholarship for the spring semester at Columbia University, where he has been studying journalism.

Plimsoll, Reginald, K.C., B.A. '09, B.C.L. '12, has been re-elected President of the Montreal Catholic Social Service Guild.

Ross, Lt.-Col. Albert, M.C., M.D. '14, of Montreal, Officer Commanding the 6th Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C. (Reserve), has been permitted to resign his commission.

Ross-Ross, Donald, B.Sc. '17, is President of the Cornwall, Ont., Schoolboys' Band Association.

Royer, Jacques, B.Eng. '36, has made a further donation of \$50 for the purchase of equipment in the Department of Mining and Metallurgy, McGill University.

Rudd, Rev. Colin R., B.A. '39, B.D., of Calvary United Church, Montreal, has been extended a call by the congregation of Knox United Church, Cornwall, Ont.

Saxe, John Godfrey, M.A. '14, contributed an article entitled "Inter-State Divorce: Estoppel" to a recent issue of the *New York State Bar Association Bulletin*.

Simkover, Harry, B.A. '40, who has been studying at Harvard on a Moyse Travelling Scholarship, has been appointed a junior fellow in philosophy at Princeton University.

Smith, Arthur James Marshall, B.Sc. '25, M.A. '26, Assistant Professor of English at Michigan State College, has been awarded a fellowship valued at \$2,500 by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, New York.

Smith, Arnold W., B.Sc. '28, is now with Canadian Telephones and Supplies, Limited, Toronto.

Snetsinger, W. L. G., Past Student, has been re-elected Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Cornwall, Ont., General Hospital.

Tanner, Rev. Dr. J. U., B.A. '92, has retired as Superintendent of Missions for the Montreal and Ottawa Conference, United Church of Canada, after long service.

Thomson, Elihu, B.Sc. '31, is now with Dominion Sound Equipments, Limited, Toronto.

Throop, W. E., B.A. '17, M.D. '19, of Frankville, Ont., has been appointed Chief Coroner for Leeds County, succeeding the late **T. F. Robertson**, M.D. '91.

Waller, Rev. Dr. C. G., B.A. '93, M.A. '96, has retired from the Principalship of Huron College, London, Ont., after thirty-nine years' service, but is remaining as Professor of Hebrew at the University of Western Ontario. On his seventy-second birthday on February 6, the student body of Huron College presented him with a loving cup.

White, Rev. E. J., B.A. '32, of Ormstown, Que., has become Minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Point St Charles, Montreal.

Whitehead, Miss J. V. Elizabeth, B.A. '39, M.A. '41, has been awarded a fellowship in English at Cornell University. Miss Whitehead also received offers of fellowships from Johns Hopkins University, and Bryn Mawr University.

***Wunsch, D. F. Sandys**, M.A. (Oxon.), B.Sc. '11, has been Managing Director of Dairy Products Limited, Edendale, New Zealand (the largest lactose factory in that country) for the past eleven years. During recent years Mr. Wunsch has contributed several articles to *Chemistry and Industry* on problems affecting farmers, including "Tracking Down a Deficiency Disease" and "Trace Elements in Livestock Diseases."

School of Household Science Graduates

Dorothy Baxter, '36, is Dietitian at the Berkeley Hotel, Montreal.

Ruth Cosman, '38, is now in the dietary department of Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

Jean B. Falls, '39, is in the dietary department, Western Division, Montreal General Hospital.

Celia Fergusson, '37, is Dietitian at Glenaladale, Macdonald College.

Frances Graham, '38, and **Harriet Granger**, '38, are Dietitian and Assistant, respectively, at Macdonald College, Que.

Mary R. Harquail, '36, is Dietitian with No. 1 General Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., A.C.A. Miss Harquail was for three years Assistant Dietitian at King Edward VII Hospital, Bermuda.

Janet E. Keay, '35, is Dietitian at Royal Victoria College, succeeding **Frances B. James**, '37, who is now at Douglas Hall.

Marjory C. Lipsey, '32, formerly Dietitian at the Lamont Public Hospital, Lamont, Alberta, is now on the staff of University Hospital, Edmonton.

(Continued on Page 65)

*Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.



Deaths

- Angus, Pilot Officer Alexander D.**, R.C.A.F., B.A. '36, of Montreal, killed near Mount Hope, Ont., on March 27, 1941.
- Beadie, William D.**, M.D. '00, in Windom, Minn., on February 7, 1941.
- Blackader, Edward H. P.**, B.A. '84, M.D. '87, in Montreal, on February 4, 1941.
- Chaffee, Azro Buck**, Past Student of Arts '79, of Montreal, in Apalachicola, Fla., on April 20, 1941.
- Davidson, Walter McDonald**, M.D. '23, in Seattle, Wash., in March, 1941.
- Garrett, Rev. Canon W. P.**, B.A. '94, in Hawkesbury, Ont., recently.
- Graham, Alvyn Alexander**, B.Com. '34, in Montreal, on March 13, 1941.
- Johnson, Frederick Murray Godschall**, B.Sc. '04, M.Sc. '05, Ph.D., in Montreal, on April 7, 1941.
- Kennedy, Robert Arthur**, B.A. '17, in Aylmer, Que., on February 17, 1941.
- Labkov, Samuel**, D.D.S. '30, in Montreal, in March, 1941.
- Low, David**, M.D. '89, in Regina, Sask., on March 9, 1941.
- McCullough, J. T.**, M.D. '19, in Nipawin, Sask., on January 8, 1941.
- Nicholls, Harry Graburn**, B.Sc. '00, in Toronto, on March 20, 1941.
- Pease, Major Edson Raymond**, D.S.O., B.A. '07, B.Sc. '08, in Mount Bruno, Que., on March 26, 1941.
- Robertson, William**, M.D. '90, in Elora, Ont., on March 29, 1941.
- Stamp, Lord**, LL.D. '37, in England, on April 16, 1941.
- Shearer, Cresswell**, M.D. '01, in Cambridge, England, on February 7, 1941.
- Struthers, Irving Enoch**, B.C.L. '85, in Montreal, on April 5, 1941.
- Taylor, Rev. Ernest Manley**, D.D., B.A. '75, M.A. '82, D.Litt., '40, in Knowlton, Que., on March 27, 1941.
- Thompson, George John Ainley**, B.A. '85, M.A. '88, in St. Petersburg, Fla., on February 16, 1941.
- Webster, Arthur D.**, O.B.E., F.R.C.S., M.D. '78, in Edinburgh, Scotland, on March 16, 1941.
- Weir, Prof. James**, B.Sc. '13, C.E., in Outremont, Que., on April 16, 1941.
- Whillans, Henry A.**, M.D. '99, in Stewart, B.C., in April, 1941.
- Wiggins, Capt. Forrest Walker**, R.C.A., Past Student, died on Active Service overseas, in March, 1941.
- Woodruff, Thomas Adams**, M.D. '88, in New London, Conn. on April 15, 1941.

Personals—Continued

- Betty H. Lowden**, '39, is Home Economics Specialist at the Lachine High School, Que.
- Jean McDiarmid**, '29, until recently Dietitian, Jeffery Hale Hospital, Quebec City, has accepted a similar position at the Savard Military Hospital.
- Isabel A. McEwen**, '37, is Home Economics Specialist, Huntingdon High School, Huntingdon, Que.
- Katharine E. Munn**, '38, is Dietitian at Ste. Anne's Military Hospital.
- Doris E. Neate**, '35, is Matron Dietitian at the Mackay School for the Deaf, Montreal, after having been Assistant at the Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal.
- Helen Neilson**, '39, has accepted a position as Assistant Dietitian at the Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal.



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FIRST POLICY ISSUED 1871

Births

Alexander—In Montreal, on March 27, to J. D. F. Alexander, M.D. '34, and Mrs. Alexander, of Arvida, Que., a son.

Andrew—In Toronto, on January 16, to Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey C. Andrew (Margaret M. Grant, B.A. '33), a son.

Bergithon—In Montreal, on March 28, to Carl Bergithon, B.A. '30, M.A. '31, and Mrs. Bergithon, a daughter.

Billingsley—In Ottawa, on April 15, to L. W. Billingsley, B.Sc. '32, M.Sc.'33, Ph.D.'37, and Mrs. Billingsley, (Isobel R. Rowat, B.A. '30) a son.

Bleau—In Quebec City, on March 3, to Alphonse Bleau, B.Sc.'23, and Mrs. Bleau, a daughter.

Brooks—In Montreal, on March 8, to Charles L. Brooks, B.Sc. '22, and Mrs. Brooks, a daughter.

Byers—In Ottawa, on March 26, to Flying Officer Alan G. Byers, B.Com. '36, R.C.A.F., and Mrs. Byers, a son.

Byers—In Montreal, on February 7, to Donald N. Byers, B.A. '33, and Mrs. Byers, a daughter.

Calder—In Montreal, on March 20, to Tom Calder, B.A. '33, B.C.L. '36, and Mrs. Calder, a daughter.

Campbell—In Montreal, on March 26, to Frank B. Campbell, B.Com. '34, and Mrs. Campbell, a daughter.

Cowie—In Toronto, on March 14, to F. W. Cowie, Jr., B.Eng.'33, and Mrs. Cowie, a son.

Crutchfield—In Montreal, on April 10, to Nelson Crutchfield, B.Com. '34, and Mrs. Crutchfield, a daughter.

Deakin—In Ottawa, on March 5, to Allan Deakin, B.S.A. '28, and Mrs. Deakin, a daughter.

Duchastel de Montrouge—In Montreal, on March 25, to Pierre A. Duchastel de Montrouge, B.Eng. '38, and Mrs. Duchastel de Montrouge (Phyllis McKenna, B.A. '38), a daughter.

Feltner—In Littleton, N.H., on May 7, to John B. Feltner, M.D. '37, and Mrs. Feltner, a daughter.

Fraser—In Montreal, on February 1, to Lt. and Mrs. George C. Fraser (Gretchen Tooke B.A. '34), a son.

Fry—In Montreal, on March 21, to Lieutenant E. B. Fry, B.Sc. '25, R.C.A., and Mrs. Fry, a son.

Grieve—In Montreal, on February 28, to A. D. Grieve, Ph.D.'32, and Mrs. Grieve, a daughter.

Hale—In Montreal, on March 31, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Forbes Hale (Jane Spier, B.A. '21, M.Sc. '22, Ph.D. '35), a daughter.

Hawthorne—In Montreal, on March 25, to Allan B. Hawthorne, B.A. '17, M.D. '21, and Mrs. Hawthorne, a daughter.

Howlett—In Montreal, on April 17, to John G. Howlett, M.D. '33, M.Sc. '37, and Mrs. Howlett, a son.

Joseph—In Montreal, on February 15, to Flying Officer Henry Joseph, B.A. '34, R.C.A.F., and Mrs. Joseph, a daughter.

King—In Montreal, on April 7, to F. O. Wensley King and Mrs. King (Janet Hamilton, B.A. '35), a daughter.

Lacoursiere—In Shawinigan Falls, Que., on March 27, to Arthur Lacoursiere, B.Arch. '36, and Mrs. Lacoursiere, a son.

Lafleur—In Montreal, on February 15, to John T. Lafleur, B.A. '37, and Mrs. Lafleur, (Margaret E. Byers, B.A. '35), a daughter.

Lang—In Montreal, on March 7, to Howard J. Lang, B.Eng.'35, and Mrs. Lang, a son.

Larkin—In Los Angeles, Cal., on February 18, to Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Larkin, Jr. (Frances Williams, B.L.S. '35), a daughter.

Law—In Montreal, on February 2, to David Alan Law, B.A.'35, and Mrs. Law, a son.

Letourneau—In Montreal, on February 27, to Captain Charles Letourneau, M.D. '37, R.C.A.M.C., and Mrs. Letourneau, a son.

MacCallum—In Buckingham, Que., on April 4, to T. B. MacCallum, D.D.S. '25, and Mrs. MacCallum, a daughter.

McDougall—In Montreal, on March 7, to Allan H. McDougall, B.Com. '30, and Mrs. McDougall (Elizabeth A. Kerr, B.A. '36), a son.

McEntyre—In Montreal, on February 22, to J. Gear McEntyre, B.A. '34, B.C.L. '38, and Mrs. McEntyre, a son.

Manville—In Victoria, B.C., on March 18, to Alfred E. Manville, B.Sc. '26, and Mrs. Manville, of Prince Albert, Sask., a son.

Martin—In Montreal, on February 11, to Major S. Jameson Martin, M.D. '28, R.C.A.M.C., A.C.A., and Mrs. Martin, a daughter.

Milligan—In Montreal, on March 20, to J. A. Milligan, B.Sc.'26, and Mrs. Milligan, a daughter.

Molson—In New York City, on March 30, to Walter Kingman Molson, B.A. '38, and Mrs. Molson (I. Ann Paterson, B.A.'38), a son.

Munn—In Montreal, on February 17, to Rev. Daniel J. Munn, B.A. '28, and Mrs. Munn, a daughter.

Percy—In Montreal, on February 24, to George T. Percy, B.Com. '35, and Mrs. Percy, a son.

Raginsky—In Montreal, on April 14, to Bernard Raginsky, M.D. '27, and Mrs. Raginsky, a daughter.

Ross—In Montreal, on March 31, to Alan Ross, M.D. '27, and Mrs. Ross, a daughter.

Rowell—In Montreal, on April 21, to L. A. Rowell, B.Eng. '35, and Mrs. Rowell, a daughter.

Sabia—In Montreal, on April 14, to M. J. Sabia, M.D. '38, and Mrs. Sabia, (Laura L. Villella, B.A. '38), a daughter.

Taylor—In Hamilton, Ont., on March 24, to John H. Taylor, B.Eng.'35, and Mrs. Taylor (Marion I. Webster, Past Student), a daughter.

Temple—In Montreal, on March 1, to Captain Allen Temple, M.D. '30, R.C.A.M.C., and Mrs. Temple, a daughter.

Wallace—In Montreal, on March 22, to J. S. Wallace, B.Eng.'34, and Mrs. Wallace, a son.

Watson—In London, Ont., on April 2, to Rev. T. J. Watson, B.A. '32, and Mrs. Watson, (Annie M. Murray, B.A. '24), a daughter.

White—In Toronto, on April 6, to Mr. and Mrs. Norman A. White (Shirley Stevenson, B.A. '36), a son.

Marriages

Appleton—In Montreal, on February 28, Miss Marion G. Appleton, Past Student, to Frederick Wheatley.

Atkinson—In Knoxville, Tenn., on April 15, Miss Anne Bonnyman, of Knoxville, to Thomas Martin Atkinson, B.Eng. '32, of Montreal.

Baxter—In Montreal, on March 8, Miss E. Patience Baxter, B.A. '37, to Charles R. Corneil.

Bronfman—In Westmount, Que., on February 9, Miss Margaret Meta Schechter, of New York, to Aircraftman Gerald Bronfman, B.Com. '35, R.C.A.F.

Burrows—In Mount Royal, Que., on April 5, Miss Helen Burrows, B.A. '37, to Lieut. Angus V. Smith, Royal Canadian Artillery.

Chamard—In Montreal, on March 17, Miss Ivy Margaret Campbell, of Perth, Ont., to Captain John M. Chamard, D.D.S. '35, Canadian Dental Corps.

Cooper-Archibald—In Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on February 7, Miss Margaret Mary Archibald, Past Student, to Pilot Officer Douglas Julian Cooper, B.S.A. '38, R.C.A.F.

Covernton-Bingay—In Kerrisdale, Que., on May 17, Miss Elizabeth Grant (Betty) Bingay, B.L.S. '40, to Lieutenant Carleton Campbell Covernton, M.D. '40, R.C.A.M.C., son of C. F. Covernton, M.D. '05, and of Mrs. Covernton, all of Vancouver.

Crossley—In Montreal, on April 19, Miss Betty Abbott, to Robert Holden Crossley, D.D.S. '38.

Day—In Montreal, on April 10, Miss Freda Wakeford, of London, England, to John Jessup Day, B.A. '27, M.D. '31, of Montreal.

Denton-MacDougall—In Montreal, on March 3, Miss Diana M. MacDougall, Past Student, daughter of Gordon W. MacDougall, K.C., B.A. '91, B.C.L. '94, and of Mrs. MacDougall, to Surgeon-Lieut. Ronald Lyman Denton, B.Sc. '34, M.D., C.M. '37, R.C.N.V.R.

Dewar—In Hamilton, Ont., on April 14, Miss Margaret Jean Kendall, to James Park Dewar, B.Sc. '36, M.D. '39.

Du Boyce—In Montreal, in April, Miss Elizabeth Evangeline Skinner, to Rosslyn Maxwell Halladay Du Boyce, B.A. '28, B.C.L. '33, of Montreal, son of the late P. C. Du Boyce, B.A. '97, and Mrs. Du Boyce, of Richmond, Que.

Faurot—In St. Lambert, Que., on March 3, Miss Helen Louise Johnson, of Akron, O., to Rev. Jean Hiatt Faurot, M.A. '40, of St. Lambert.

Foster—In Montreal, on February 4, Miss Margaret E. Foster, Past Student, to Lieut. Arthur E. Brown, Canadian Grenadier Guards, A.C.A.

Frazier—In Washington, D.C., on March 4, Miss Sally Frazier, Past Student, to Robert Louis Van Bibber.

Gray-Abbott—In Vancouver, B.C., on April 14, Miss Florence May Abbott, B.Com. '37, of Ottawa, to Richard Heath Gray, B.Eng. '36, M.Sc. '37, Ph.D. '40, of Cumberland, B.C.

Hart—In Palm Beach, Florida, on April 24, Miss Joan Fleming Johnson, to Thornley W. Hart, Past Student, of Montreal.

Hickey-Malcolm—In Montreal, on March 18, Miss Mary Phyllis Malcolm, Past Student, to Malcolm Allan Hickey, B.Sc. (Arts) '30, M.D. '34, both of Montreal.

Holland—In Montreal, on March 29, Miss Miriam A. Holland, Past Student, to George E. A. McCain.

How—In Montreal, on April 2, Miss Joan How, Past Student, to Lieut. Paul Thomsen v. Colditz, The Black Watch of Canada, A.C.A.

Hyland—In Montreal, on February 15, Miss Eleanor Margaret Macdonald, daughter of D. L. Macdonald, B.A. '07, M.D. '12, and of Mrs. Macdonald, to Robert Tait Hyland, B.Com. '37, all of Montreal.

Johnson—In Saskatoon, Sask., on May 14, Miss Anne Elizabeth Irving, to Arnold Livingston Johnston, B.A. '35, M.D. '40, of Montreal.

Lortie—In Montreal, on April 12, Miss Adele Evangeline Lortie, B.A. '37, to Albert Vaughan Osborn.

Lundberg—In Hillsboro, N.H., on September 13, 1940, Miss Edith Raymond Lundberg, B.A. '39, to William Painter Salisbury.

MacDonald—In Granby, Que., on March 18, Miss E. Naomi MacDonald, B.A. '33, to Sergt.-Observer Donald Lorne Boyd.

MacDougall—In Regina, Sask., in April, 1941, Miss Isabel Lenore Snider, of Bainsville, Ont., to Captain John Taylor MacDougall, M.D. '37, R.C.A.M.C., of Saskatoon, Sask.

McConnell—In Montreal, on February 10, Miss Eunice Grant Hellyer, to Russell Henry McConnell, B.Com. '39, both of Westmount, Que.

McEntyre-Creelman—In Montreal, on March 15, Miss Katharine Margaret Creelman, Past Student, daughter of Colonel J. J. Creelman, B.C.L. '07, and of Mrs. Creelman, to Peter Michael McEntyre, B.Com. '39, all of Montreal.

McKee—In Westmount, Que., on February 14, Miss Mary Alice Gibbons, to Gerald McKee, B.A. '39.

Martin—In Montreal, on April 12, Miss Betty Galt, to Lieutenant Henry Desmond Martin, B.A. '34, R.C.A., A.C.A.

Mathewson—In Winnipeg, Man., on April 12, Miss Ailsa Mathewson, Past Student, to George A. F. Riley.

Minnion-Strachan—In Montreal, on March 29, Miss Mary Elizabeth Strachan, B.A. '33, to Arthur Millington Minnion, B.A. '32, B.C.L. '37, both of Montreal.

Morris—On May 10, Miss Lois Irene Morrison, of Montreal, to Pilot Officer Harold Kempfer Morris, B.Eng. '35, R.C.A.F.

Picard—In Montreal, on April 14, Miss Elizabeth Hope (Betty) Gutheridge, of Montreal, to Robert Ian Cameron Picard, B.A. '31, M.A. '32, of Toronto.

Reiser—In Westmount, Que., on March 15, Miss Marie L. Reiser, Past Student, to George H. Dobbie, of Galt, Ont.

Rendall—In England, in March, 1941, Miss Cynthia Manning Rendall, B.A. '36, of Montreal, to James Rowland Toller, of Stratford-on-Avon.

Ridge—On February 15, Miss Evelyn M. Ridge, B.A. '34, to John D. Marston, of Stamford, Conn.

Schofield-Slack—In Waterloo, Que., on April 14, Miss Dorothea Margaret Slack, B.A. '39, to Lieutenant William Douglas Schofield, B.Eng. '40, R.C.O.C., A.C.A., of Montreal.

Shapiro—In Montreal, on March 30, Miss Goldye R. Shapiro, B.A. '30, to Charles Hershorn.

Shortall-Doran—In Montreal, on February 15, Miss Margaret E. Doran, B.A. '33, to Lieut. John D. Shortall, B.Eng. '35, R.C.C.S., of Kingston, Ont.

Spielman-Skinner—In Montreal, on April 5, Miss Catherine Skinner, B.A. '40, to Lieut. Harold D. Spielman, B.Eng. '39, 12th Army Tank Brigade (T.R.R.), A.F.

Sproule-Turner—In Montreal, on March 28, Miss Phyllis Eileen Turner, B.A. '36, to William Kelvin Sproule, B.Eng. '36, M.Sc. '37, of Copper Cliff, Ont., son of Gordon S. Sproule, B.Sc. '08, M.Sc. '09, and of Mrs. Sproule.

Staniforth—In Westmount, Que., on May 10, Miss Marion Hart, to Pilot Officer Harold F. Staniforth, B.Eng. '39, R.C.A.F.

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James E. Mitchell
Douglas A. Barlow
Walter C. Leggat

Hon. P. B. Mignault, K.C., LL.D., Counsel

Where Are They Now?

Any information in regard to the Graduates listed below will be welcomed by
The Graduates' Society, Executive Office, 3466 University Street, Montreal.

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

B.Com. '21
Lefkowitz, Abraham W.

B.Com. '22
Ellin, Mitchell I.
Frederick, Wilfred Douglas
Lazier, Frederick L.
Shea, William M.
Wallace, N. H.

B.Com. '23
Franklin, Samuel B.
Friedman, William
Gauthier, Maurice Chenier
Morris, Raylen McD.
Rabinovitch, Reuben Robert
Scott, Robert Kenneth

B.Com. '24
Aggiman, Selim
Annable, Weldon Grant
Azeff, Henry
Enzer, Emmanuel
Hamilton, Desmond Russell
Kearns, Gerald Vincent

Silverman, Levi
Sleeman, Bertram Austin
Usher, Abraham

B.Com. '25
Case, Ammie Wright
Heilig, Harold Isaac
McKay, Douglas A.
Richardson, Frederick Don
Silverman, David

B.Com. '27
Carley, Wm. Herbert
Harkness, Andrew Ross
Hausner, Isidore David

B.Com. '29
Miller, Saul

B.Com. '30
Doberer, Donald

B.Com. '31
Altner, Joseph Benjamin
Cohen, Abraham I. F.
Gilman, Albert Eric G.

Grant, Alexander F. Easton
Padber, M. Nathan

B.Com. '32
Jackman, Gerard J.
Matheson, A. Ian
Musgrave, Edward L.
Smilie, W. Henry

B.Com. '33
Bernard, Jacques Joseph
Hartley, Alfred John
Saunders, Roy Arthur

B.Com. '34
Broome, Edward P.
Mackinnon, Charles W.

B.Com. '35
London, Irving

B.Com. '36
McMorran, James D.

B.Com. '39
Flynn, Stewart Thomas

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

B.Arch. '14
Barwick, Oliver Archibald

B.Arch. '19
Fenster, Moe

B.Arch. '16
Paisley, J. E. H.

B.Arch. '35
Bunting, Sidney S.

Marriages—Continued

Tait—In Washington, D.C., on February 25, Miss Ragnhild Tait, B.A. '34, of Montreal, to Edward H. Hickey, of Washington.

Taylor—In Knowlton, Que., on February 18, Miss Mary Elizabeth Sappho Wilson, of Montreal, to Guardsman William Graeme Taylor, B.A. '28, Canadian Grenadier Guards, A.C.A.

Thomson-Lowles—In Westmount, Que., on March 29, Miss Dorothy A. Lowles, Past Student, to John Alexander Thomson, B.Eng. '37.

Wheelock—In Montreal, on March 27, Miss Gwendolyn Blackader Evans, to Gordon Howard Wheelock, M.D. '40.

Williams—Miss Isabel Fletcher McRae, of Sydney, N.S., to Henry I. Williams, M.D. '39, of Montreal.

Wisely—In Midland Park, N.J., on February 15, Miss Faith Ellen Scott, to John Stuart Wisely, M.D. '34.

School of Physical Education Graduates

Alice Roy Amaron, '24, wife of the Principal of Stanstead College, is Director of Physical Education for Girls at Stanstead College. Mrs. Amaron is assisting in the entertainment of fifteen war guests whom the College has adopted.

Dorothy Burrill Amaron, '23, is a part-time member on the Physical Education staff at McGill, teaching in connection with the War Service Programme.

Estelle Amaron, '26, is General Secretary at the Y.M.C.A., Colombo, Ceylon, having moved there from Burma nearly two years ago.

Ethel Clarkson, '24, who has been in Montreal since early December, expects to return to Vancouver shortly and to continue her secretarial work.

Louise Colley, '32, has returned to Montreal from the Y.M.C.A., Saint John, N.B., and is now Director of Girls' and Women's work at the Y.M.C.A., Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal.

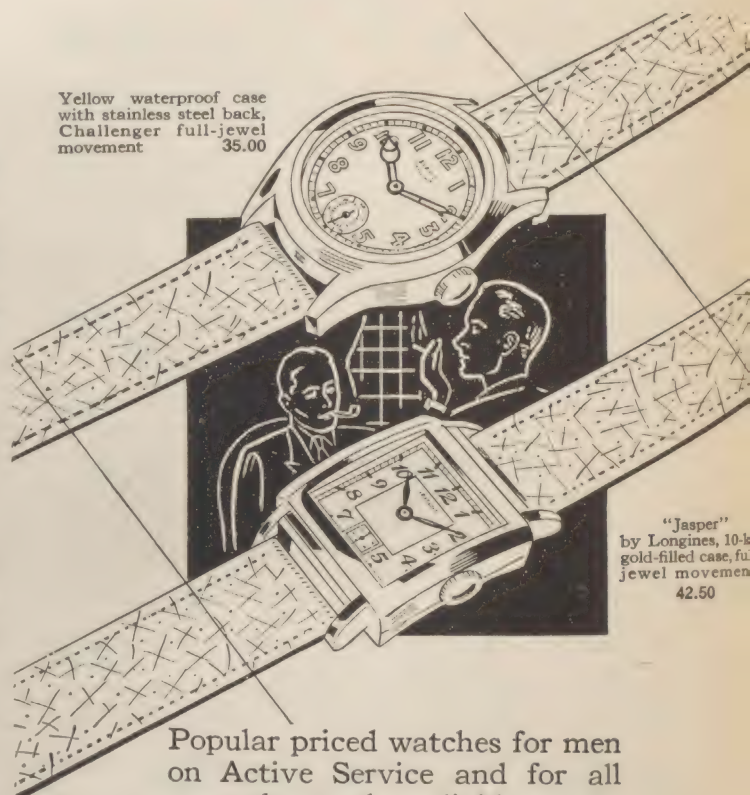
Eleanor Crabtree, '40, is with the Protestant School Board, Montreal.

Katherine Duff-Stuart, '23, golf champion of British Columbia, operates Choate Lodge, a summer hotel near Vancouver.

Bernice Howe, '33, has returned from Jamaica, B.W.I., and is now at the Y.W.C.A., Saint John, N.B.

Alice Langley, '40, is Physical Education Mistress at Netherwood School for Girls, Rothesay, N.B.

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with stainless steel back,
Challenger full-jewel
movement 35.00



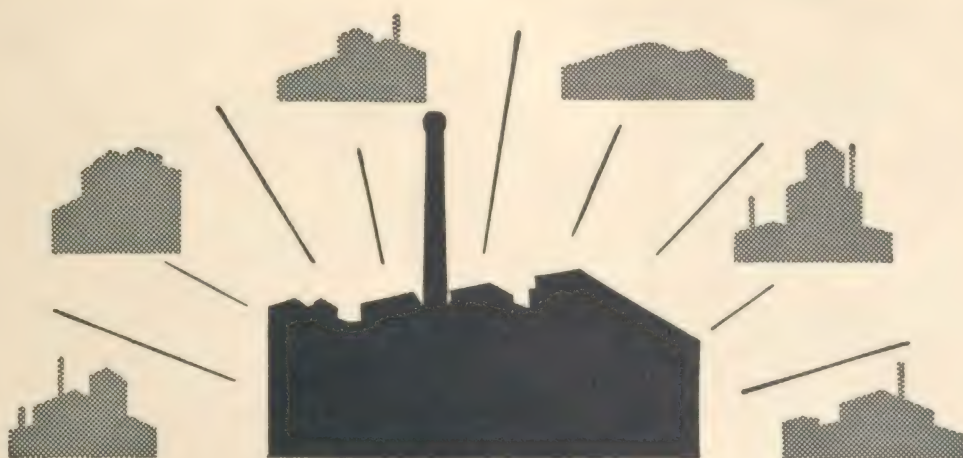
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jewel movement
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men who need a reliable watch.

Birks

Rhoda Gregory Purdie, '38, is still teaching at the Montreal Y.W.C.A. as "Miss Gregory." Mrs. Purdie also takes classes in swimming, badminton and archery at McGill.

Rosamond Staples, '40, is at the High School, Three Rivers, Que.



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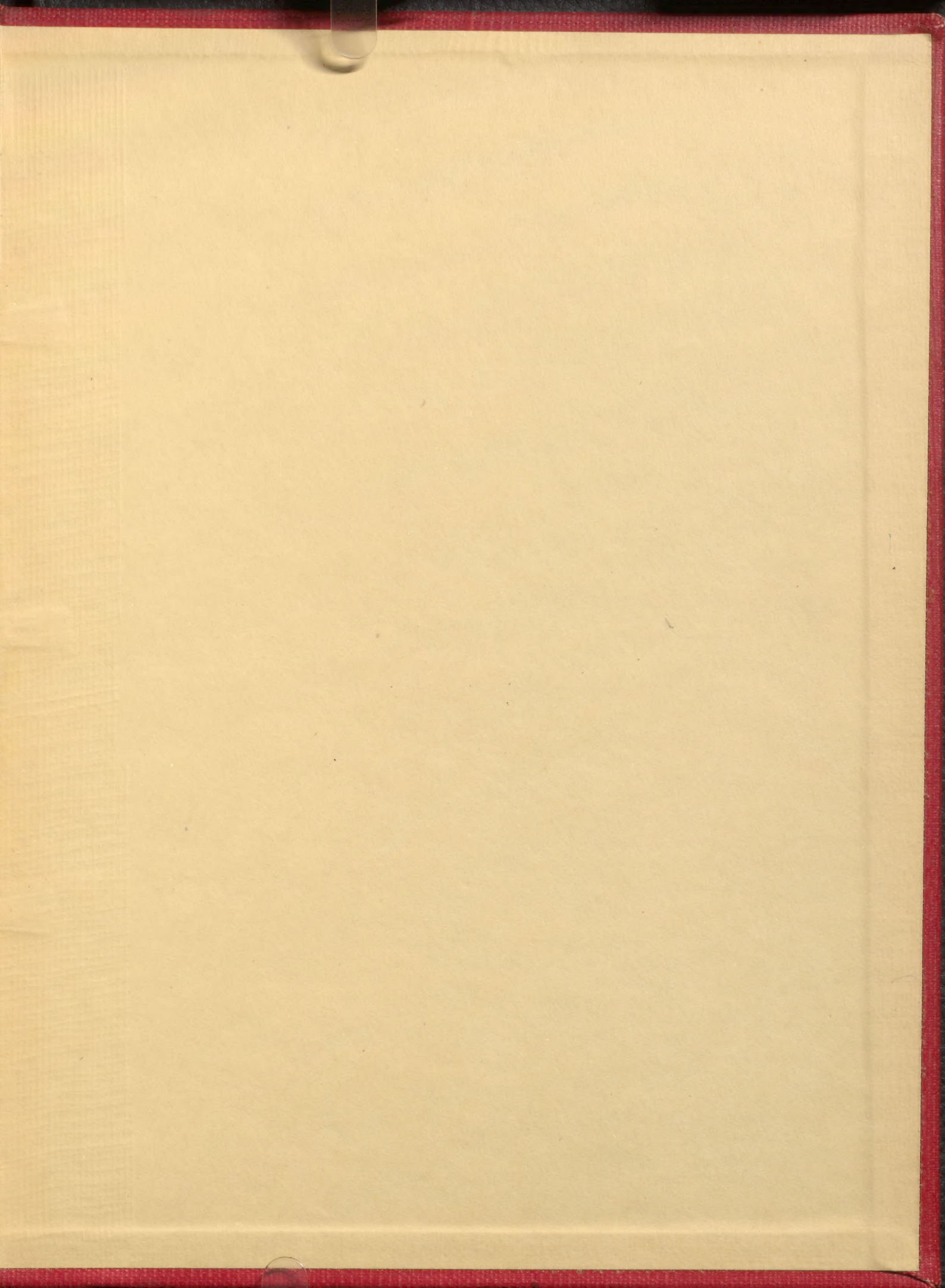
GOLD FLAKE

CIGARETTES

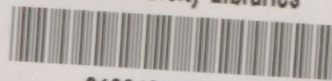
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